

By Mr. ANGELL:

H. R. 4176. A bill authorizing acquisition by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, of certain forest lands within the Mount Hood National Forest in Oregon; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 4177. A bill authorizing appropriations to reimburse the States for certain portions of the amounts expended by the States for equipping, operating, and maintaining rest homes for veterans of the present war; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. LECOMPTE:

H. R. 4178. A bill to extend to April 15, 1944, the time for filing certain tax returns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PLUMLEY:

H. R. 4179. A bill to repeal the provision of law authorizing the Secretary of War to carry out flood-control projects without the prior consent and cooperation of the States affected by such projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. POAGE:

H. R. 4180. A bill to empower the Secretary of Agriculture to requisition certain material, equipment, and supplies not needed for the prosecution of the war and for the national defense and to use such material, equipment, and supplies in soil and water conservation work and to distribute such material, equipment, and supplies by grant or loan to public bodies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 4181. A bill to extend the period of operation of the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. R. 4182. A bill authorizing appropriations to reimburse the States for certain portions of the amounts expended by the States for equipping, operating, and maintaining rest homes for veterans of the present war; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and offered as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to oppose any legislation transferring to the Federal Government the administration of unemployment compensation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to pass a law enabling the ceiling prices on crude petroleum to be increased; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

4839. By Mr. EBERHARTER: Petition of James Donovan and others, containing 1,440 signatures of residents of the Thirty-first Congressional District of Pennsylvania and vicinity, protesting against prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4840. By Mr. ANDREWS: Resolutions of the board of directors of the United Jewish Fund of Buffalo, Inc.; the Congregation Beth Abraham, of Buffalo, N. Y.; the Buffalo Zionist executive committee; the board of governors of the Wilmont Town and Country Club, Buffalo, N. Y.; and the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association of Buffalo, N. Y., urging favorable consideration of House Resolutions 418 and 419; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4841. By Mr. ELLIS: Petitions of the Parkersburg Elks Club, Parkersburg, W. Va., containing the signatures of 37 citizens; Johnny's Tap Room, Parkersburg, W. Va., containing 39 signatures; Coram's Confectionery, Parkersburg, W. Va., containing 36 signatures; and Tel's Confectionery, Parkersburg, W. Va., containing 20 signatures, protesting against the enactment by Congress of any prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4842. By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Petition of the Common Council of the city of Mount Vernon, N. Y., urging the speedy adoption of House Resolutions 418 and 419 for the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4843. By Mr. COCHRAN: Petition of the Brandies District Zionist Organization of America, N. N. Yalem, of St. Louis, Mo., president, urging the passage of House Resolutions 418 and 419, providing for the abrogation of the British White Paper and establishment of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4844. Also, petition of the congregation Havavath Achim of America, Louis M. Cohen, of St. Louis, Mo., secretary, urging the passage of House Resolutions 418 and 419, providing for abrogation of the British White Paper and establishment of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4845. Also, petition of the ladies' auxiliary of the Achad Ha'am Hebrew School of St. Louis, Mo., Pearl Cohen, president, urging the passage of House Resolutions 418 and 419 providing for abrogation of the British White Paper and establishment of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4846. By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Petition signed by sundry residents of the State of New York, particularly Westchester County, protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4847. Also, petition signed by sundry residents of the State of New York, particularly Westchester County, protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4848. Also, petition signed by sundry residents of the State of New York, particularly Westchester County, protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4849. Also, petition signed by sundry residents of the State of New York, particularly Westchester County, protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4850. Also, petition signed by sundry residents of the State of New York, particularly Westchester and Bronx Counties, protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4851. By Mr. NORMAN: Petition of the Raymond Elks Club, Raymond, Wash., and signed by 27 members, protesting against the passage of legislation designed to bring about prohibition under the guise of a war measure or otherwise; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4852. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 510, Knights of Pythias, New York, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to urging adoption of House bill 2328 and House Joint Resolution 49; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

4853. Also, petition of the city clerk of the Common Council of the city of Mount Vernon, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to urging adoption of House Resolutions 418 and 419; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4854. Also, petition of Edith Gorrellick, of New York, N. Y., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution protesting against the passage of Senate bill 1285; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President and Representatives in Congress.

4855. Also, petition of the chairman of the executive board, Denver committee for the right to vote, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to urging support of legislation for a Federal ballot to permit every service man and woman, as well as everyone in the auxiliary services, to vote, and urging support of passage of House bill 7; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

4856. Also, petition of the Italian-American Labor Council, Inc., New York City, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the right of the Italian people to establish their own form of democratic government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1944

(Legislative day of Monday, February 7, 1944)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God our Father, Thou art the shining presence at the altar of our hearts. For this hallowed moment closing the doors of a noisy world so full of terror and alarms, we come into this place of quietness and peace to meet with Thee, Thou who hast made us for Thyself. As before Thee we search our own hearts, we are shamed by what we are and, yet, lifted up by what it is still within us to become. We confess the fickleness and folly which have disappointed us and Thee. Forgive us for smug satisfaction with ourselves and for cynical contempt of others. May the mire and misery of our moral failures prove but stepping stones to our better selves. Purge our minds of the prejudices which separate us from others. Cleanse our hearts of the uncleanness which blinds our eyes. So may we be more worthy to belong to the one great family of Thy children and to take our place at the common table of humanity where the bread of fellowship is broken and the wine of sacrifice is shared.

We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The Secretary (Edwin A. Halsey) read the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D. C., February 15, 1944.
To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. KENNETH McKELLAR, a Senator from the State of Tennessee, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

CARTER GLASS,
President pro tempore.

Mr. McKELLAR thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Friday, February 11, 1944, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. Leonard W. Schuetz, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3477) to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, to revise the basis of annual appraisal of its assets, and for other purposes; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. SPENCE, Mr. FORD, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, Mr. PATMAN, Mr. WOLCOTT, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. KEAN were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. BARKLEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Ferguson	O'Daniel
Andrews	George	Overton
Austin	Gerry	Pepper
Bailey	Gillette	Radcliffe
Ball	Green	Reed
Bankhead	Guffey	Reynolds
Barkley	Gurley	Shipstead
Bilbo	Hatch	Smith
Bone	Hayden	Stewart
Buck	Holman	Taft
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Thomas, Idaho
Butler	Kilgore	Thomas, Okla.
Byrd	La Follette	Thomas, Utah
Capper	Lucas	Tunnell
Caraway	McClellan	Tydings
Chavez	McFarland	Vandenberg
Clark, Idaho	McKellar	Wagner
Clark, Mo.	Maloney	Wallgren
Connally	Maybank	Walsh, Mass.
Danaher	Mead	Wheeler
Davis	Moore	Wherry
Downey	Murdock	White
Eastland	Murray	Wiley
Ellender	Nye	Willson

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JACKSON], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WALSH] are detained on public business.

The Senators from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN and Mr. SCRUGHAM] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] are absent on official business.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent because of serious illness in his family.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts presented the credentials of SINCLAIR WEEKS, of Massachusetts, appointed a Senator from that State for the unexpired term of Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., resigned, which were read, as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that pursuant to the power vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, I, Leverett Saltonstall, the Governor of said Commonwealth, do hereby appoint SINCLAIR WEEKS a Senator from said Commonwealth to represent said Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States until the vacancy therein, caused by the resignation of Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., is filled by election, as provided by law.

Witness: His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the great seal of the Commonwealth hereto affixed at Boston, this 8th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1944.

By the Governor:

[SEAL] LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
Governor.

F. W. COOK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The credentials will be placed on file.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, Hon. SINCLAIR WEEKS, the Senator-designate from Massachusetts, is present in the Chamber, and I ask that the oath be administered to him.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If the Senator-designate will present himself at the desk, the oath will be administered to him.

Mr. WEEKS, escorted by Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts, advanced to the Vice President's desk, and the oath of office prescribed by law having been administered to him by the Acting President pro tempore, he took his seat in the Senate.

REPORT OF THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with

the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the annual report of the Alien Property Custodian on proceedings had under the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, for the period beginning March 11, 1942 (the date on which the Office of Alien Property Custodian was established), and ending June 30, 1943.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 14, 1944.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, submitting, pursuant to law, a statement by the Bonneville Administrator relating to the financial operations of the Bonneville Power Administration (Oregon and Washington), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Commerce.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents on the files of the Departments of War (6); Justice, and Commerce which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking toward their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin; to the Committee on Finance:

"Senate Joint Resolution 78

"Joint resolution memorializing Congress to enact legislation providing mustering-out pay for veterans discharged from the armed forces and to provide a master plan for veterans' welfare and unification and coordination of agencies and services administering veterans' benefits

"Whereas in rapidly increasing numbers men are being released from our armed forces on medical discharges; and

"Whereas these men, handicapped with maladies and varying degrees of physical disability and many without jobs or sources of income, are without means to tide them over until able to find their places in civil life; and

"Whereas unless the Congress promptly enacts laws providing such means for our returning war heroes, who gallantly fought and silently suffered to preserve the American way of life, this Nation, and its people will not only shamefully fail to properly recognize the great debt owed to its veterans of World War No. 2, but will be guilty of a travesty against human decency which may adversely reflect upon the moral and political life of this country for generations to come; and

"Whereas, while in the past veterans' laws have for the most part been enacted without

regard to a master plan and administered by various uncoordinated Federal agencies and services, demand for uniformity of benefits to veterans, more intelligent and comprehensive legislation, economy of administration, and other paramount matters pertaining to welfare of veterans requiring legislative consideration, such as hospitalization, medical care, pensions, education, make-work projects, unemployment compensation, and farm and home loans, now require an expert study of all veterans' problems, study and codification of existing veterans' laws, unification and coordination of all Federal services now administering veterans' laws and assisting veterans, and adoption of a master plan for veterans' welfare: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin memorializes the Congress of the United States to promptly enact legislation providing for mustering-out pay, clothing and hospitalization facilities for discharged servicemen immediately upon their return to civilian life, and to take necessary steps (1) to cause to be made an expert study of all veterans' problems; (2) to cause to be made a study and codification of existing veterans' laws; (3) to unify and coordinate all Federal services now administering veterans' laws and assisting veterans; and (4) to adopt a master plan for veterans' welfare; and be it further

"Resolved, That properly attested copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to both Houses of Congress, and to each Wisconsin Member thereof."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin; ordered to lie on the table:

"Senate Joint Resolution 83

"Joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States as to the responsibilities and prerogatives of the States and the Federal Government in providing for absentee soldier voting in time of war

"Whereas the Federal Government enjoys limited grants of powers under the Constitution of the United States to regulate elections, such grants being in article I, section 4, relating to election of Senators and Representatives and in article II, section 1, relating to the time of choosing electors; and

"Whereas the only prohibitions against the States on the subject of electors or elections are contained in article XV and XIX of the amendments which provide that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, previous condition of servitude, or sex; and

"Whereas the reservation to the States of all powers not delegated by the Constitution to the United States nor prohibited by it to the States includes the reservation of power in the State to prescribe the qualifications of its electors and the time, place, and manner of holding its elections; and

"Whereas the State of Wisconsin, in recognition and fulfillment of its responsibility to provide voting opportunities for all of its electors has enacted a law facilitating voting in the 1944 elections by electors who are absent by reason of serving in the armed forces of the United States; and

"Whereas the Wisconsin enactment has simplified its absent voting procedure as far as possible, avoiding the necessity of making applications for ballots, requiring local clerks to compile and maintain an up-to-date list of absent electors in their respective localities who are serving in the armed forces, with their latest known military addresses, and requiring such clerks to forward ballots to all electors on such list, and advancing all dates to conform to the minimum mailing requirements announced by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy; and

"Whereas the effectiveness of the law of this or any other State is dependent upon the prompt transportation of ballots to and

from absent electors serving in the armed forces, particularly those serving outside of the United States; and

"Whereas the transportation of ballots through the mails is exclusively the responsibility of the Federal Government which can and should be implemented by appropriate legislation by the Congress; and

"Whereas the several bills now pending in the Congress on the subject of absentee soldier voting clearly invade the constitutional responsibility and jurisdiction of the States and should be limited in scope to the constitutional authority of the Federal Government to provide only for the transportation of ballots and applications therefor furnished under State-enacted legislation: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That this legislature respectfully memorializes the Congress of the United States: (1) to refrain from enacting legislation on the subject of absentee soldier voting which invades the exclusive jurisdiction of the States under the tenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and (2) to take positive action under its exclusive constitutional authority by enacting legislation providing for the prompt and speedy transportation of ballots and applications to and from members of the armed forces, furnished under and pursuant to State legislation; be it further

"Resolved, That properly attested copies of this resolution be sent to each House of the Congress and to each Wisconsin Member thereof."

Petitions of sundry citizens of New York City and vicinity, in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of pending legislation providing a wartime method of voting by members of the armed forces; ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. EASTLAND:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Mississippi; to the Committee on Military Affairs:

"House Concurrent Resolution 11

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact appropriate legislation to give to the original owners of the lands acquired by the United States Government for war purposes during the present war, or to the legal heirs of said owners, the priority right or first preference, to purchase from the Government these lands after the end of the war, when the Government shall decide to dispose of said lands

"Whereas during the present World War the United States Government has acquired title to many thousands of acres of land in Mississippi and elsewhere in the United States, the ownership of said lands by the Government being necessary for the successful prosecution of the war; and

"Whereas after the United States and our heroic allies have won the war and secured the peace, the Congress of the United States will probably decide that a wise public policy would require the sale and disposal of a large portion of these lands: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi (the State Senate concurring therein), That we do hereby petition the President and the Congress of the United States to give to the original owners or their legal heirs, at the time of the Government's acquisition of said lands preferential consideration and priority right to purchase the said lands they formerly owned, at a fair and equitable valuation; and we respectfully make this request because of the personal and financial sacrifices many of these patriotic Americans made for their country in giving up their ancestral homes for the purposes of war; be it further

"Resolved, That the clerk of the house of representatives be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the President of

the United States and to each of our Mississippi Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States."

By Mr. WILEY:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

"Assembly Joint Resolution 108

"Joint resolution memorializing Congress and the Office of Price Administration to relax the stringent rationing of butter

"Whereas from authoritative sources the Government has already bought and stored sufficient butter to meet essential military, lend-lease, and other noncivilian requirements for several months to come; and

"Whereas W. F. A. officials estimate domestic production of creamery butter alone will average between 110,000,000 to 130,000,000 pounds for the months of January, February, and March 1944, all of which supposedly shall be available for our civilian use, while according to statistics the average civilian consumption of butter in the United States during the past 9 months was approximately only 100,000,000 pounds per month; and

"Whereas notwithstanding an adequate production and supply of butter for civilian use and strenuous protests by the Nation's dairy industry and myriads of housewives and butter-consuming civilians the country over who find it impossible to purchase 16-point butter along with their meat needs, the Office of Price Administration has wholly failed and refused to relax the prevailing 16-point-per-pound butter cost; and

"Whereas the Office of Price Administration having failed to satisfactorily explain why the ration-point value of butter has been raised to and maintained at 16 points per pound or why the ration-point value of oleomargarine, a butter substitute, has been maintained at the comparative low level of 6 points per pound, it must be interpreted as a clear federalized attempt to beat down the barriers which the great dairy State of Wisconsin and other dairy States have maintained against butter substitutes and to destroy our domestic market for butter: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring), That this legislature respectfully memorializes the Congress and the Office of Price Administration to immediately take steps to reduce the ration-point value of butter to enable our civilians to purchase that share of the Nation's production and supply of butter available for their use and in order to safeguard the health of our workers and their families and to protect the Nation's dairy industry against the encroachment of inferior substitutes; and to adjust the rationing point value of oleomargarine so as to be on a parity with that of butter; be it further

"Resolved, That properly attested copies of this resolution be sent to the Office of Price Administration and to each House of the Congress of the United States and to each Wisconsin Member thereof."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin; to the Committee on Finance:

"Assembly Joint Resolution 111

"Joint resolution memorializing Congress to enact legislation reimbursing municipalities for loss of personal property tax upon federally owned personal property used in war production and exempt from taxation

"Whereas municipalities wherein are located industries engaged in war production recognize their obligation to curtail expenses during the war in order to render their full support to the national financing of the war, but where the municipal burdens are increased and its sources of local revenue are reduced, the municipalities are compelled to ask that the Federal Government assist in preserving the tax base for local purposes, not as a subsidy, but to preserve the ad valorem tax or its equivalent on all taxable

property both real and personal within the municipalities' limits; and

"Whereas these municipalities suffer a large annual loss in tax revenues by reason of the nontaxability of those items of machinery, equipment, and buildings owned by the Federal Government and which are leased to local industries in war production; and

"Whereas the demands upon municipal services for fire, police, and health protection, as well as street and sewer maintenance and improvement is just the same if not greater with respect to such Federal-owned property; and

"Whereas the municipality is not reimbursed for the additional costs occasioned by such services; and

"Whereas the cost of manufactured products represented by local municipal taxes are but a fraction of the total cost of such products and should, in all fairness and reason, be borne by the Federal Government instead of making the taxpayer of these municipalities bear what is an unjust burden; and

"Whereas it is legally impossible to tax those items upon which the Federal Government asserts its immunity from local taxation and claims such exemptions; and

"Whereas it is only fair and proper that as to such items the Federal Government should pay to the municipalities a sum equivalent to what the tax upon such property would yield if subject to tax: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring), That the Senators and Representatives of the State of Wisconsin be urged to support legislation in Congress designed to reimburse industrial municipalities an amount which would equal the yield as if subject to tax, from all such property, real or personal, upon which the Federal Government presently holds title, and which is exempt from taxation by reason of such immunity; be it further

Resolved, That duly attested copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President, to each House of Congress of the United States, and to each Wisconsin Member thereof."

By Mr. DANAHER:

A resolution adopted by Oscar H. Cowan Post, No. 3, American Legion, of Stamford, Conn., favoring a reduction in long-distance telephone rates to members of the armed forces in the United States; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

RESTORATION OF PRE-WAR POLISH BOUNDARIES

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there may be inserted at this point in the RECORD, and appropriately referred, a letter which I have received from the Central Committee of the United Polish Societies of Bridgeport, Conn., containing a resolution adopted at the annual meeting of that society held on January 25, 1944, urging the restoration to Poland of its pre-war boundaries.

There being no objection, the letter embodying a resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED POLISH SOCIETIES,

Bridgeport, Conn., February 10, 1944.

Senator FRANCIS MALONEY,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MALONEY: At its annual meeting held on January 25, 1944, the Central Committee of the United Polish Societies, of Bridgeport, Conn., unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas a serious situation and question has arisen between two allies of the United

States of America, namely, Russia and Poland, in regard to pre-war boundaries in the post-war plan of the future; and

"Whereas in the Atlantic Charter, our great President and Commander in Chief, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, forcefully condemned all acts of aggression by any nation or nations and promised to maintain the territorial integrity of invaded nations; and

"Whereas it is absolutely necessary that all seeds of suspicion and distrust should be wiped out so as not to lay a foundation in the near future for another world war; and

"Whereas, the sons, brothers, husbands, and fathers of American citizens of Polish descent are enrolled, by the thousands, in the armed forces of the United States and sacrificing their lives and blood to put an end once and for all to aggression: It is hereby

Resolved, That the Central Committee of the United Polish Societies, of Bridgeport, Conn., on behalf of and representing 10,000 Americans of Polish descent, respectfully requests the President of the United States, the State Department, and the Congress of the United States of America to do every act and deed within its limits and ability to restore to Poland its pre-war boundaries; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to President Roosevelt, Secretary Hull, Senators Maloney and Danaher and to Representatives Monkiewicz and Luce."

Dr. B. L. SUYKOWSKI,

President.

Dr. F. P. TYLEURSKI,

Secretary.

REDUCTION TO MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES OF LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE RATES

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that there may be inserted in the RECORD, and appropriately referred, a resolution adopted by the Oscar H. Cowan Post, No. 3, American Legion, of Stamford, Conn., urging a reduction in the long-distance telephone rates "to men in the military service of the United States and its Allies in Army camps and naval stations and hospitals in the United States."

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the men in the military forces of the United States and its allies because of their service to our country and our cause and of their limited resources; and

Whereas long-distance telephone communication by said men with their families, wives, and children, and sweethearts is a vital source of morale to them and the home front: Now, therefore, be it unanimously

Resolved, By the Oscar H. Cowan Post, No. 3, American Legion, of Stamford, Conn., that the long-distance telephone rates to men in the military service of the United States and its Allies in Army camps and naval stations and hospitals in the United States be reduced, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the following, with a view that immediate action be taken to carry said objects into effect.

Francis T. Maloney, Senator from Connecticut; John A. Danaher, Senator from Connecticut; Boleslaus J. Monkiewicz, Congressman at Large, Connecticut; Clare Boothe Luce, Congresswoman, Fourth District, Connecticut; Warren Atherton, national commander, American Legion; Louis Balchik, department commander, American Legion; George Stafford, district commander, American Legion; Bell Telephone Co., New York; Stamford Advocate, Stamford Shopper.

JAMES H. WILD,

JOHN J. GOLDEN,

SAMUEL BROWN,

Past Commanders.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION—REPORT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE DURING RECESS

Under authority of the order of the 11th instant,

Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 192) to enable the United States to participate in the work of the United Nations relief and rehabilitation organization, reported it on February 14, 1944, with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 688) thereon.

EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH INVESTIGATION OF CAR SHORTAGE FOR GRAIN TRANSPORTATION

Mr. LUCAS. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report back favorably without amendment Senate Resolution 254, and ask that it be read and that the Senate then consider it.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 254) submitted by Mr. WHEELER on February 11, 1944, as follows:

Resolved, That Senate Resolution 185, Seventy-eighth Congress, agreed to October 21, 1943, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence as follows: "The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$1,500, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee."

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

Mrs. CARAWAY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on February 10, 1944, that committee presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 1447) to remit claims of the United States on account of overpayments to part-time charwomen in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and for other purposes.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts:

S. 1720. A bill to vest title to the U. S. S. *Wolverine* (ex *Michigan*) in the Foundation for the Original U. S. S. *Michigan*, Inc.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WAGNER:

S. 1721. A bill to provide for the maintenance, expansion, and operation of school lunch and milk programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. NYE:

S. 1722. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. ELLENDER introduced Senate bill 1723, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and appears under a separate heading.)

TEMPORARY OPERATION BY MUNICIPALITIES OF ABANDONED AIRPORTS

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide temporarily for the operation by municipalities and other governmental units of airports abandoned or placed in a stand-by condition by the Army or Navy Air Forces.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill introduced by the Senator from Louisiana will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1723) to provide temporarily for the operation by municipalities and other governmental units of airports abandoned or placed in a stand-by condition by the Army or Navy air forces was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the necessity for this bill arises out of the fact that the Air Forces have abandoned or are proposing to abandon many of the airports which they have been using in the United States. While using these airports, the Air Forces have installed technical equipment which is essential to the proper and efficient operation of the airports. Because of the regulations of the armed forces relating to accountability and responsibility for property entrusted to the care of officers, which require that when property is no longer needed for the purposes for which it was so entrusted to them it must be turned in as surplus material, the equipment which has been installed at these airports must be dismantled and turned in to warehouses when the airports are abandoned. Much of this equipment is very valuable and useful when installed at airports, but the same equipment when dismantled is of little value and is not needed for any other use. The removal of this equipment from these airports when it is not needed elsewhere is an economic waste which should not be permitted.

The purpose of this bill is to provide that when the Air Forces abandon an airport or place it in a stand-by condition, they should not be required to remove all of the equipment installed at the airport, but shall remove only such of the equipment as is needed elsewhere. The Air Forces would be authorized to enter into agreements with interested municipalities or other governmental agencies providing that such municipalities or agencies may operate such airports and use the equipment left there by the Air Forces until the Congress determines what permanent disposition is to be made of such airports and equipment.

CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC WORKS DURING POST-WAR PERIOD—AMENDMENTS

Mr. TYDINGS submitted several amendments intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 24) requesting information concerning the construction of needed public works in the various States during the post-war period, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

INFORMATION RELATING TO FLOOD CONTROL—AMENDMENT

Mr. TYDINGS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 25) directing the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army to furnish the Congress with certain information relating to flood control; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

PERSONAL STATEMENT

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, most public men, myself included, at times must hear the truth we have spoken "twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools." In this connection I sometimes think I must be pretty good, because I am seldom criticized for what I say or do, but almost invariably censure of me arises from what some vicious, irresponsible, or fictitious person asserts that I have said, or done, or intend, which is contrary to the fact.

I have a file of correspondence supporting this observation which I request be printed in the RECORD immediately following my remarks. In presenting this correspondence for the RECORD, I charge specifically that Paul Dunham, the name appearing on a syndicated news column distributed to a number of newspapers in the Northwest, is a fictitious character. His name is not listed in the Congressional Directory index of Washington newspaper writers, nor is he known to any of the members of the Oregon delegation in the Congress. It would appear that the column is, in fact, prepared in Portland, Oreg., but distributed under a Washington, D. C., date line. My attention has been called to a number of false news articles appearing in this column and in the Oregon Voter, which the correspondence I am about to place in the RECORD will demonstrate.

In bringing this subject to the attention of the Congress I have the further purpose of making the record so that the Federal postal authorities can take cognizance of this matter, to ascertain if there has been a violation of postal regulations which prohibit the use of the mails to defraud.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oregon?

There being no objection, the matters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PAUL DUNHAM COLUMN

The Oregon Voter of January 8, 1944, page 4, contains the following article:

"Wayne Morse had advance urging by 'some among the high command of the Republican Party in Oregon' as the man who could beat Senator HOLMAN at the primaries. Paul Dunham reports from Washington. He also reports that 'inside dope has it that Morse will be offered the presidency of University of Oregon.' Senator HOLMAN 'does not relish the idea of having Morse as his opponent' and 'is figuring out how to sidetrack him into some other job.'"

On January 13, 1944, Senator HOLMAN sent the following telegram to C. C. Chapman of the Oregon Voter:

"I notice you quote Paul Dunham from Washington frequently. I suggest you produce him in person or expose him as a fictitious character. No such person has ever

appeared before me and has no right or authority to express my ideas on any subject or about any person.

"RUFUS C. HOLMAN."

No response was received from Mr. Chapman but the following article appeared in the January 22, 1944, issue of the Oregon Voter, pages 8-10:

"FIND PAUL DUNHAM—HE'S IN THE ARMY NOW"

"Senator RUFUS HOLMAN sent the following telegram to us: 'I note you quote Paul Dunham from Washington frequently. I suggest you produce him in person or expose him as a fictitious character. No such person has ever appeared before me and has no right or authority to express my ideas on any subject or about any person.'

"Our conjecture is that the following paragraph, which we condensed from a Paul Dunham letter published last week in up-State papers, is what stirred the sensitive Senator into the repudiation in the latter half of the last sentence in his telegram:

"Senator RUFUS HOLMAN is more than anxious to learn whether Wayne Morse will run. (Paul Dunham.)"

"This sentence presumes to express the Senator's state of anxiety and to some extent his idea of concern as to Wayne Morse. We conjecture that no one 'appeared before' the Senator in order to interpret his state of anxiety or his ideas as to Morse. On both the Senator is likely to speak for himself; so far we have not heard that he has spoken clearly; he probably will say something original when and if Morse runs.

"As to Paul Dunham—we cannot produce him, for he is in the Army now, beyond our editorial jurisdiction.

"As to the Paul Dunham column, which appears in a considerable number of Washington and Oregon dailies and weeklies and is one of the most informative of any that deals with Pacific Northwest affairs, it is the successor to the John W. Kelly column. Kelly, as Senator HOLMAN may have known, or may not have known, had a staff of reporters and writers who aided in gathering information and writing for his celebrated column. Likewise, most of the noted columnists have staffs of writers, reporters, and secretaries, whose work goes into the respective columns which are published under the name of the responsible columnist. Some of these columnists have as many as 8 or 10 aides. That is one reason why their columns are as good as they are.

"When Kelly left Washington to accept appointment by Governor Snell as head of Oregon's post-war bureau in the Governor's office, Paul Dunham succeeded Kelly as the name of the head of the column. We are authoritatively informed that when Dunham went into the Army he did not feel like sacrificing what this column could mean to him when the war would be over: By permitting his name to be continued over material prepared by the same staff, he retained whatever value there is in the prestige of his name over the column.

"As a columnist is a composite person, and as Paul Dunham's column is published under his name in some 50 daily and weekly newspapers with a numerous following, the Paul Dunham column continues to exist in fact even though Senator HOLMAN implies that Dunham is a fictional person. So long as Paul Dunham's name is carried at the head of the column, we shall continue to quote from it, giving proper credit—to Paul Dunham. That is, we will continue to quote so long as it contains material which we feel our readers will find interesting even though it has not been published in news-crowded Portland dailies. That is one of the functions assumed by the Oregon Voter, to supply readers with material which otherwise they would have no opportunity to note."

January 25, 1944, Senator HOLMAN sent the following telegram to C. C. Chapman:

"Have been unable to identify Paul Dunham as member of armed forces. Please airmail to me his rank, organization, date he entered the Army, and if possible his Army serial number. Also period of time when he in person functioned as claimed with brief biographical sketch of him.

"RUFUS C. HOLMAN."

In response C. C. Chapman wrote the following letter to Senator HOLMAN on January 26, 1944:

"For information concerning Paul Dunham we respectfully refer you to any of the newspapers which publish his column as a regular feature. A few of these are Oregon City Enterprise, Albany Democrat Herald, Grants Pass Courier, Sherman County Journal; there are many others.

"We do not subscribe for the Paul Dunham column and do not receive it direct, though we do not hesitate to quote from it, as from other material, if we note anything that we think we ought to quote.

"Yours cordially,

"C. C. CHAPMAN."

In reply Senator HOLMAN has addressed the following letter to C. C. Chapman:

"I have your letter of January 26 concerning the Paul Dunham column and regret to note that it does not contain any of the information requested in my wire to you of January 25.

"I have made a diligent effort to identify Paul Dunham through newspapermen here in Washington and have been unable to locate anyone who ever knew him or could say that there ever was such a Washington, D. C., newspaper correspondent or columnist.

"Of course, I know John Kelly and was familiar with his column. He called at my office practically every day when he was here but since his departure no one has represented himself to me as being 'Paul Dunham' or as representing 'Paul Dunham' and I am constrained to the belief that he is a fictitious character and that the 'Paul Dunham' column is not written by anyone on the scene here in Washington or by anyone having regular or responsible representation here.

"I am not suggesting that it is not your privilege to quote from this column nor am I endeavoring to hold you responsible for such direct quotations. However, your article appearing on pages 8 and 10 of the January 22, 1944 issue Oregon Voter contains statements which are not quoted from other articles and I presume therefore, that you are prepared to accept responsibility for them. I again request that you demonstrate the accuracy of your statement that 'Paul Dunham' is in the Army and that the articles written under that name emanate from Washington, D. C.

"Sincerely yours,

"RUFUS C. HOLMAN."

On February 7, Senator HOLMAN addressed the following letter to Mr. C. C. Chapman:

"Since writing to you on February 1, I have received the following report from a representative of the Associated Press here in Washington:

"The gallery attendants who keep the records of correspondents accredited to the Senate and House Press Gallery say they have never known of a Paul Dunham working in Washington. If he did he was not accredited to the Press Galleries and d'd not come up to the Capitol enough for them to know him."

"Another newspaperman here ventured the statement that there is no such person as Paul Dunham and that the publicity articles attributed to him and given Washington date lines are, in truth and in fact, written in Portland, Ore., by one Vern Williams.

"Very truly yours,

"RUFUS C. HOLMAN."

C. C. Chapman addressed a letter to Senator HOLMAN, on February 4, as follows:

"Thanks for your courteous letter.

"You will hear from John Kelly direct concerning Paul Dunham. If the information he sends is not adequate, kindly advise.

"Cordially yours,

"(Signed) C. C. CHAPMAN,
"Editor."

On February 15 Senator HOLMAN addressed the following letter to C. C. Chapman:

"Not having received from Mr. John Kelly, whom we greatly respect, the letter which you led us to believe in yours of the 4th instant we would receive in explanation of the Paul Dunham mystery, I shall now consider the historic, or factual, period of this correspondence terminated and shall proceed on the facts as they are now established.

"Permit me to observe in this connection that it is as base to knowingly circulate a lie as it is reprehensible to fabricate it originally.

"Very truly yours,

"RUFUS C. HOLMAN,
"United States Senator."

The following article appeared in the Centra (Wash.) Daily News on May 6, 1943, as well as in other newspapers which subscribed to the John Kelly column:

"KELLY TO TAKE NEW POSITION"

"On May 16 John W. Kelly will assume his new duties as executive secretary to the Oregon Post-War Planning Commission, and the Washington column that appears daily on the editorial page of the Chronicle will be written by Paul Dunham, who has been in the Northwestern News Service's Washington, D. C., office the past 4 years. He is no stranger to Chronicle readers, having worked with Mr. Kelly and written the column on many occasions, especially during the latter's annual vacations.

"Knowing the Northwest and the news in which its people and publishers are interested, Mr. Dunham is well qualified to maintain the high standard in newspaper reporting set by the Northwestern News Service's staff, and the editors of Washington and Oregon are assured there will be no lessening of the value of material furnished by it.

"As in the past, the Washington column will be written particularly for Northwest readers, giving first attention at all times to matters of local interest and the actions of members of the congressional delegations of the two Northwest States. This is a special coverage not provided by any other columnist in the National Capital and affords intimate contact between residents of Washington and Oregon with the legislative happenings and official rulings of their National Government.

"Mr. Kelly has served at Washington about 10 years, and his value grew steadily as an interpreter of events of State and National significance. In his new post as a member of Governor Snell's staff, he will be in charge of organizing Oregon's activities in preparation for meeting the problems that will face the Commonwealth after the war is won."

The following letter was addressed to Members of the Congress in May 1943, by Vernon Williams, of the Northwestern News Service, Inc., of Portland, Ore.:

NORTHWESTERN NEWS SERVICE, INC.,
Portland, Ore., May 11, 1943.

DEAR SIR: As you know, Mr. John W. Kelly, who has been in charge of our Washington, D. C., office of the Northwestern News Service for the past 4 years, resigned his position to accept the post of executive director of the Oregon Post-War Planning Commission, effective as of May 15.

During the past 4 years we have been syndicated a column entitled "At the National Capital," to approximately 150 daily and weekly newspapers in the States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. It is our intention to continue this column, to be

written under the name of Paul Dunham, regardless of whom in our Washington bureau may furnish the material. This arrangement, you will, of course, realize, should be held in strict confidence. This procedure is necessitated by the fact that we have found it difficult, under existing circumstances, to secure a trustworthy man in the National Capital who is sufficiently acquainted with conditions in the Pacific Northwest to write informatively of matters which are of intimate interest to readers of this column.

Therefore, for the next few weeks, it will be necessary, in the main, for us to obtain our news from members of the Northwest delegations, and we would sincerely appreciate your cooperation in providing us with any news, via air mail or wire, which can be incorporated into this daily and weekly column for the newspaper readers of your district. This should not be, of course, "spot news" which is covered by the Associated Press, or other news-gathering agencies; but, rather, relating to such matters as are to be taken up, proposed or otherwise suggested looking to the welfare of Northwest citizens and industries. To be most effective in your district, this information should be received in our Portland office 3 to 6 days prior to any announcement or action which is to be taken in Washington, and which we may release for publication at a later date.

That there should be no interruption in the service to our newspaper clients, it is advisable that we should be informed at once as to your willingness to cooperate in this matter.

Thanking you for many past courtesies, and trusting we may be of further service to you in the dissemination of news to your constituents, we are,

Cordially yours,

NORTHWESTERN NEWS SERVICE,
VERNON WILLIAMS.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT ON THE OCCASION OF THE TRANSFER OF THE DESTROYER ESCORT "SENEGALAIS" TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE

[Mr. BARKLEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD remarks made by the President of the United States at the Washington Navy Yard on the occasion of the transfer of the destroyer escort *Senegalais* to the French people, on February 12, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

FULL EMPLOYMENT IN POST-WAR WORLD—ADDRESS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

[Mr. MURDOCK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by the Vice President of the United States at Milwaukee, Wis., on February 11, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

VETERANS' LEGISLATION—ADDRESS BY SENATOR WAGNER

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on veterans' legislation, delivered by him in Washington, D. C., February 11, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

LINCOLN DAY ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on Abraham Lincoln delivered by him over Wisconsin radio stations, February 12, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

LIBERALIZATION OF SERVICE PENSION LAWS—STATEMENT BY SENATOR BILBO

[Mr. TUNNELL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement by Senator Bilbo relative to House bill 2350, relating to pensions of veterans of the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, and

the China Relief Expedition, and their dependents, which appears in the Appendix.]

WILL WE KEEP THE FAITH?—ADDRESS BY HON. ALF. M. LANDON

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Will We Keep the Faith?" delivered by the former Governor of Kansas, Hon. Alf M. Landon, at Knoxville, Tenn., February 11, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE—THE BRITISH WHITE PAPER

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "The White Paper," from the New York Times of February 12, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

GOVERNOR BRICKER'S POSITION—EDITORIAL FROM THE CHICAGO SUN

[Mr. GUFFEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Bricker Gives Fair Warning," published in the Chicago Sun of Saturday, February 12, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

PHYSICIANS LEFT IN LOUISIANA

[Mr. MAYBANK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement of physicians left in Louisiana, submitted to him by Dr. C. Grenes Cole, State medical chairman, Procurement and Assignment Service, War Manpower Commission, New Orleans, La., which appears in the Appendix.]

POST-WAR BENEFITS TO VETERANS—STATEMENT BY SENATOR WAGNER

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, because of the interest of all Senators in previous legislation on the subject, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a statement made by me on February 11, 1944, before the Subcommittee on Veterans' Legislation of the Committee on Finance, concerning Senate bill 1617, providing post-war benefits to veterans of the armed forces.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senator WAGNER. Mr. Chairman, in presenting my comments and suggestions on the pending legislation providing post-war benefits to veterans of the armed forces, I shall not go over the ground already covered by this committee, including the comprehensive testimony already presented to this committee by Commander Atherton of the American Legion, fully explaining the objectives and provisions of S. 1617—the so-called omnibus bill sponsored by the distinguished chairman of this subcommittee for himself, Senator GEORGE and a number of other Senators, and which was introduced on January 11 of this year. As the subcommittee knows, there is also pending here the armed forces social security bill introduced in November of 1943 by Senator GEORGE, Senator CLARK, and myself, following the President's message.

All of us are agreed on the main objective—to deal justly and equitably with the demobilized veteran and his family, to care for the wounded, and to provide for the survivors of those who gave their lives at the call of their country.

The omnibus bill pending before the committee draws upon the background and broad experience of the American Legion. It goes without saying that I heartily concur in its objectives. Representatives of the Legion have conferred with me and with the chairman of the subcommittee on those phases of this bill which overlapped S. 1545; namely, the protection of the social security rights—

S. 1545 being the bill that I introduced together with the other Members.

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS' INSURANCE

It should be observed that S. 1545 provides comprehensive protection for the old-age and survivors' insurance rights of all members of the armed forces under the Social Security Act. Payments would be made out of the Federal Treasury to provide credits in the old-age insurance fund for every month of military service since the Selective Service Act was adopted in 1940. The amount of the payment would be at the regular rate of old-age insurance tax for employers and employees, on a uniform wage base of \$160 per month. The protection is afforded to those millions of servicemen who are covered by the Social Security Act, who otherwise would lose benefit rights, for themselves in their old age or for their widow or orphans if they die. The bill also provides the same paid-up benefit rights for the millions of other servicemen who are not already under the old-age and survivors' insurance system. This is done in order not to discriminate in providing a Federal benefit and in the hope and expectation that those now excluded may be brought into the permanent social security system by future amendment of the act; such as, for instance, farmers and domestic servants who are not now in the act.

The sponsors of S. 1545 are very pleased to have the hearty and official endorsement of this provision on this title of their bill by the American Legion. As the subcommittee is probably aware, this title on old-age and survivors' insurance protection is not embodied in the omnibus bill. It is our hope that it may be considered and reported promptly, perhaps simultaneously with the omnibus bill.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

I introduced yesterday, with the approval of the Legion—that is, representatives of the Legion with whom I have conferred—an amendment to S. 1617, which is in the nature of a substitute for title V of that bill relating to the Veterans' Employment Service.

Title V in its original form provides for the transfer of the Veterans' Administration of the employment-service functions of the War Manpower Commission and the Selective Service System. General Hines, however, has questioned whether the Veterans' Administration should be weighed down with this additional responsibility, which in any case, to be really effective, must be coordinated with the employment-service functions for the entire civilian population.

Several of the representatives of various veteran organizations have made exactly the same point. During the past few weeks, therefore, I have discussed this problem with representatives of the Legion, and, in submitting a substitute for title V, I believe that we have worked out an arrangement which will provide a more effective veterans' employment service than at the present time. A vitally effective veterans' employment service goes to the heart of the veterans' post-war reemployment problem.

The law creating the present United States Employment Service, which I sponsored over 10 years ago, specifically provided for a Veterans' Employment Service. The new provision which I introduced provides for the establishment of a Veterans' Service Placement Board within the United States Employment Service to consist of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs as chairman, Director of the National Selective Service System and the administrative head of the United States Employment Service. This makes it absolutely clear that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs—General Hines—has a definite and official relationship with the Employment Service. This Board, of which General Hines will be Chairman, would determine all matters of policy relating to the

administration of the Veterans' Employment Service.

This arrangement will make it absolutely certain that the policies of the Veterans' Employment Service are closely coordinated with the policies of the Veterans' Administration and moreover will also make certain that the Veterans' Employment Service will function as an integral part of the United States Employment Service. This is essential, not only to relieve General Hines from the necessity of day-to-day supervision over the many administrative details involved in employment-service responsibilities, but also in order to make certain that all of the job-finding facilities of the entire United States Employment Service are made available to every veteran throughout the length and breadth of this land.

My amendment specifically provides that it shall be the duty of the Veterans' Employment Service to carry out the following five responsibilities:

(a) Supervise the registration of veterans in local employment offices for suitable types of employment.

(b) Secure and maintain current information as to the various types of available employment in public works and private industry or business.

(c) Promote the interest of employers in employing veterans.

(d) Maintain regular contact with employers and veterans' organizations with a view of keeping employers advised of veterans available for employment and veterans advised of opportunities for employment.

(e) Assist in every possible way in improving working conditions and the advancement of employment of veterans.

It should be recognized that the present United States Employment Service referred to in my amendment has been operating on a Federal basis since Pearl Harbor with employment-service offices in the several States and localities. This new provision for the Veterans' Employment Service which I introduced, does not basically alter this wartime set-up. It is so framed as to leave open for future congressional action the decision as to whether the United States Employment Service should be operated permanently on an exclusively Federal basis or on a State-Federal basis. My own views on this issue favor an exclusively Federal plan as written into S. 1161, which is pending before the Senate Finance Committee, and which places full weight of the entire National Government behind the Veterans' Employment Service under a single chain of command for maximum effectiveness in getting veterans reemployed on all jobs in any part of the country.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Title VI of the Legion's omnibus bill provides for a uniform national system of unemployment allowances for former members of the armed forces. This title follows practically verbatim the main benefit provisions of the unemployment insurance provisions of my bill, S. 1545; that is, a maximum of 52 weeks of unemployment-insurance benefits, varying from \$15 to \$25 per week, according to the number of dependents. I heartily endorse title VI of the Legion's omnibus bill, which provides for unemployment-insurance benefits on a uniform national basis. The arguments advanced by National Commander Atherton for such a uniform national system seemed to me absolutely sound and were exactly the same reasons which impelled the sponsors of S. 1545 to formulate the unemployment-insurance provisions in that bill.

When I speak of S. 1545, I am speaking of the bill that I introduced with the two other Senators.

I should like to quote Commander Atherton's statement on this matter, because I think the reasons and conclusions which he gives are 100 percent correct. Commander

Atherton in his testimony before this committee said as follows:

"Pending the period between discharge and placement in proper employment, we consider it to be the obligation of the Federal Government to make a financial provision for the veteran.

"We believe that these veterans should not be required to resort to the State unemployment compensation acts for several reasons:

"1. Their services were rendered the Federal Government and the period of readjustment is a Federal responsibility.

"2. Uniform treatment should be accorded all veterans, which is not possible under the existing State acts due to the variation in the waiting periods, payment, and duration.

"3. Many, possibly 50 percent or more, do not come under the existing State acts and therefore are ineligible for benefits.

"4. This financial obligation, if placed on the respective State unemployment-compensation funds, might endanger the whole structure erected in the States for all citizens.

"We therefore propose that a reasonable allowance be made to all veterans during a reasonable period of unemployment. When returned to work, this allowance would cease and they could then be eligible under the respective State acts."

While the Legion bill has adopted all of the main unemployment-benefit provisions of S. 1545, there are certain differences in the two bills upon which I have strong views. These differences are as follows:

1. The omnibus bill provides for a maximum of 52 weeks unemployment insurance during the 24-month period following final mustering-out payment, instead of a 15-month period as provided in my bill. This is a good change and I am in complete agreement with the modification.

2. The portion of S. 1617 to which I take chief exception deals with disqualifications of ex-servicemen in situations where their unemployment is not involuntary. I have introduced an amendment on page 23 to strike out the phrase "of paragraph (1)" in line 14 and to strike out all after the period on line 18, down to and including line 11, page 24. I have discussed the amendment with representatives of the Legion, and I believe they have no objection to it.

Of course, provisions which prevent the payments of benefits to individuals whose unemployment is due to conditions within their own control are a necessary part of any unemployment compensation plan; and S. 1545 contains such provisions. All State and Federal unemployment compensation laws, and those of foreign countries, guard against the payment of benefits to individuals who are out of work because they have refused, without good cause, to accept a reasonable offer of suitable work, or have left their jobs of their own will, or have been discharged for misconduct. Such provisions, however, should not be so harsh and restrictive as to subvert completely the purpose of the legislation, and to limit the rights and freedom which the veterans of this war have fought to protect.

The language of the labor dispute disqualification given on pages 22-23 of S. 1617 and the definition of "good cause" and "suitable work" on page 24 are substantially the same as those provided in S. 1545. However, the provisions regarding the period of disqualification given on pages 23-24 of S. 1617 are so severe and restrictive as to require substantial modification, in my opinion. These provisions are more restrictive than the present unemployment insurance laws of most States. They are inconsistent with the purpose of the bill, which is to assure protection to veterans whose unemployment is involuntary. They would undoubtedly create ill feeling and resentment when veterans find themselves denied the protection they have been expecting to get.

S. 1545 follows the sound principle of disqualification; that is, in proper cases, veterans are denied unemployment benefits only temporarily, through postponement of their rights for a certain period, say 4 weeks. In such cases, he suffers the consequences of his act in the form of a temporary loss of benefits immediately following his voluntary act but retains his full benefit rights which he may exercise at a later date. Disqualification provisions of this kind existed in nearly all the original State unemployment compensation laws in this country and are found in the present British and Canadian unemployment compensation laws.

VOLUNTARY LEAVING

Under S. 1617, a veteran who voluntarily leaves his job without good cause may be denied benefits for the week of his leaving and for up to 4 additional weeks immediately thereafter. In addition to postponing his benefits for this period, the total amount of benefits to which he is entitled is actually reduced by the number of weeks of disqualification. To illustrate the unfortunate effects of this latter provision, let us consider the situation of a veteran, perhaps a young man whom any of us may know, who is entitled to only 4 remaining weeks to draw benefits, because of long previous unemployment covered by allowances. Let us also assume that he left his job for what you or I might think is a trivial reason, but apparently important to him, for otherwise he would not have quit. If some official or clerk found that the veteran did not have good cause for leaving, he could be disqualified under S. 1617 for a 4-week period, and, on top of that, would be denied any further benefit rights, because the remaining 4 weeks of his eligibility period had been canceled.

The unemployment compensation laws of 32 States contain no provisions for such cancellation of benefit rights. Moreover, the District of Columbia unemployment compensation law and the railroad law, enacted by Congress, contain no precedent for such a double penalty provision.

This provision really raises the vital question whether veterans should be encouraged, rather than penalized, when they seek that job which will enable them to make a greater contribution to our national output, or which offers an opportunity for the better life all of us are encouraged to strive for. This provision really limits unduly the cherished American right to leave one job in order to take a better one—better for the veteran, for the community, and for the Nation.

S. 1617 contains an additional penalty for the veteran who leaves his job voluntarily, by providing, in cases of repeated disqualification, that no benefits whatsoever shall be payable to him until he shall have had 2 weeks of substantially full-time work or for such greater period of employment, without limitation, as the Administrator may prescribe (p. 24, par. (3)). However, if he is unable to obtain such employment, because no jobs are available in his occupation or his community he can obtain no further benefits under this program.

No such penalties as the requirement of reemployment, in cases of voluntary quitting, are found in 44 of the existing 51 State laws. That is, it includes Hawaii, the District of Columbia, and Alaska.

On the surface it may appear entirely proper to assign a heavier disqualification to a veteran who quits several jobs in succession, without good cause. Yet, we must face the question whether such an individual, who may have undergone the hardships of military life for 4 or 5 years, should be denied the fair protection of this program if he finds it difficult to settle down on the first job or jobs he happens to accept after returning to civilian life. Such a penalty may have the effect of eliminating veterans from all protection under the law if after the war

there are several unemployed men for each available job.

We are all aware that many veterans, by reason of their military service, with its risks, and mental, physical, and emotional strains, will have great difficulty in adjusting themselves to civilian life and quickly settling down to regular jobs. After the hardships of 2, 3, or even 5 years of military life, in surroundings completely different from those of their former civilian existence, they may well require some time to adjust to permanent employment. In my opinion, they should not be discouraged if they wish to try their hands at several types of jobs, either jobs similar to their previous civilian work, or jobs which will use the skills and experience gained while in the armed forces, or something completely different from either. The seriousness of the problems of personal readjustment is recognized by the War Manpower Commission, which has exempted veterans of the present war from all existing restrictions imposed on civilians as to the type of jobs they may take, and as to their freedom in making job changes during the first 60 days following their discharge from the armed forces.

Another ground for disqualification in this and other unemployment-compensation laws, is discharge for misconduct. This disqualification is commonly applied to individuals who have been dismissed from their jobs for violations of company rules regarding such things as tardiness or absence without excuse, smoking on the job, quarreling with a supervisor or fellow worker, and the like. The same heavy disqualification penalties are applicable in such cases as are applied in cases of voluntary leaving work without good cause. While the reasons I have already outlined apply in general to the disqualification for misconduct, there are additional considerations which require attention.

Twenty-seven State laws, including that of the District of Columbia, have no provision for cancellation of benefit rights in cases of discharge for misconduct. In addition, not a single State law requires that a claimant, so discharged, must remain disqualified until he has been reemployed.

Such disqualification provisions are especially undesirable in the case of veterans. We know that the ex-serviceman will not find it easy to adjust himself to the variety of rules, regulations, and working practices of civilian commercial and industrial establishments. Every new worker, whether he is a civilian or a veteran, has some difficulty in learning to live under the rules which govern his conduct in a modern department store or factory, although many such rules are intended for his own safety and protection. Relieved from the severe discipline of the armed forces, many veterans will not accept at once the host of company rules which they are expected to follow in their first civilian jobs. It is obvious that a veteran who is discharged for violation of rules governing smoking on the job, for example, will suffer a severe penalty in the fact of the discharge itself, since it will leave him without a job and require him to seek other employment. It seems to me that disqualification for a period of 4 weeks will prevent abuse of the unemployment allowance system. To go further and cancel the veteran's benefit rights would impose a penalty out of all proportion to his offense.

There is one more disqualification that deserves attention here—the penalty for refusal of suitable work or refusal to attend a training course to which a veteran is referred under regulations of the administrator (p. 22, lines 8 to 14). Under S. 1617, this offense results in 4-week disqualification, plus further loss of benefit rights until the veteran has worked 2 weeks or longer, as prescribed by the administrator. The severity of this latter requirement is matched

by only 3 of the 51 State unemployment compensation laws.

I firmly believe that we should not pay benefits to individuals who are out of work because they have refused to accept suitable work without a good and justifiable reason. This is a genuine employment allowance, not a haven for the shiftless or the "gold-bricker." At the same time, however, the penalty should be adapted to the problems at hand. Members of the committee will agree, after consideration, that the problems of determining what is suitable work for a veteran of Tarawa or the Italian campaign, possibly discharged with a slight physical disability, and what is good cause for refusing such work, might try the wisdom of a Solomon. Is work in the veteran's pre-war occupation suitable for him today, although he may have learned new skills while in military service? Many a former retail clerk will come out of the war a skilled machinist, radio or television mechanic, airplane pilot or truck driver; he may have picked up some practical engineering experience, or developed qualities of leadership which would fit him for administrative or executive responsibilities.

Would a messenger boy's job be suitable for an ex-messenger who comes out of the war a captain in a paratroop battalion (to cite an actual illustration)? Would he have good cause for refusing his former employer's offer of his old job back? A former architect or lawyer might have spent his military career as a stock clerk in an Army warehouse: Would a job as a stock clerk be suitable for him, and if so, would he have good cause for refusing it, even though no work at his former occupation might be available in his locality?

Many veterans may refuse to accept jobs for reasons which may not appear entirely reasonable to the administrative agency but yet these reasons may be compelling to the veterans as a result of military experience. Disqualification for a stated—4 weeks—period provides adequate protection against abuse. We should not add the further penalty in S. 1617, that benefit rights are suspended until the veteran obtains 2 weeks' work or more, with no limit on the Administrator's discretion. This may mean the complete denial of protection under the program to a veteran who refuses an offer of work in a period when jobs are hard to find.

I am satisfied that these added penalties were inadvertently transposed into this bill from a few of the State unemployment insurance laws, which are not typical of the main body of laws on the subject, and have no proper relation to a Federal plan of unemployment allowances for veterans. As I said earlier, representatives of the Legion were sympathetic toward my amendment once we had discussed the full implications of the penalty clauses.

DURATION OF BENEFITS

I understand that it has been suggested to the committee that the duration of unemployment benefits in the bill be changed from a uniform maximum duration of 52 weeks to a variable duration of from 12 to 52 weeks depending upon the length of time the serviceman has been in the armed forces. I hope the committee will not accept any such change in the bill.

I am of the firm conviction that every serviceman should be entitled to receive the same amount of benefits, for the same maximum period of time if he is unemployed. When a serviceman goes into the armed forces—whether for a day, or a week, or a month, or a year—he severs his ties with his family, his community, and his employer. If when he returns he cannot find a suitable job, in the light of both his past experience and his experience in the service, I think he should be entitled to unemployment compensation for at least 1 year if he is unem-

ployed. It must be kept in mind that if he isn't unemployed he does not get the benefits. But if he is unemployed I think the serviceman and his family are entitled to adequate protection irrespective of the length of his military service. We know that the length of a person's service in the armed forces is in most cases a factor over which the individual has little or no control. For instance, in this war a man may serve a short period of time in some special or technical capacity in a particular campaign and become injured. Although his injury may be physically minor and he may recover very quickly it may alter his entire employment opportunities. In such a case he may remain unemployed for a considerable period of time and I think he should be entitled to the maximum duration of the benefits provided in the bill. He served his country to the best of his ability—that is the important fact—and he is unemployed because of his service.

ADMINISTRATION

I would like to make one more observation before concluding my remarks. In the preparation of the unemployment provisions of my bill I tried to frame every single detail so that the benefits could be paid quickly and simply—without delay. It was my intention that all the veteran would have to do would be to go into one of the 1,500 full-time local offices of the U. S. E. S., or one of the additional 2,000 part-time offices with his discharge certificate, and that the local office could determine the amount of his benefits right on the spot without the necessary papers having to go through any other intermediate State, regional, or Federal office. Only if this is done can the veteran get his benefits promptly and without red tape. I urge the committee to see that the administrative provisions of any bill which is reported out give the administrative agency complete authority to decentralize the administration at the local level and through the use of simplified procedures and forms without tying the hands of the Federal administrative agency to have to use some particular kind of machinery which may be cumbersome and time-consuming.

I wish to thank the committee for this opportunity to discuss these problems with you. I know that you will give consideration to all these various matters and if I can be of any further help to the committee I shall be glad to do so.

MEN AND DOLLARS—ADDRESS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. WALLGREN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD an address delivered by the Honorable HENRY A. WALLACE, Vice President of the United States, before the Mid-Day Luncheon Club, at Springfield, Ill., on Saturday, February 12, 1944.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Until the end of time men will come here to pay tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. He who speaks here should speak from the heart, and briefly.

Every schoolboy, every American, and all lovers of freedom everywhere know the Lincoln story. He was born poor, he united a nation torn asunder, and he freed men. Lincoln was a man of faith who looked beyond private sorrow and public woe. His name and his deeds will live forever.

Within a few months after Abraham Lincoln became President we were engaged in a terrible war which was not won until a few days before his tragic death. It was not an easy war to win. The opposing armies in the field were strong. Those who gave lip

service to the United States but who found fault with everything Lincoln said and did were powerful. Influential newspapers continually and severely criticized him. At one time, and only a few months before he was renominated for President, he had only one supporter in Congress. This great man who spoke truly when he said, "I have never willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom," was misrepresented and maligned by swarms of little men. Lincoln, nevertheless, bent his great energies to winning the war and planning for the peace. He was struck down while the people of the United States, North and South, were celebrating the return of peace.

We meet tonight in the midst of another great war. Ten million American fighting men are engaged in work as important as any which has ever been done on this earth. As soon as this war has been won the soldiers and the workers in war plants will be ready to make peacetime goods. There must be jobs for all willing workers. We have come out of the dark cellars of unemployment and doles, and we must never go back. The people have a right to ask, "Why can we not work and get enough to eat and wear in peace as we have in war?" The answer is, "We can and we must." With full employment the people of the United States can have the things they have always wanted—better homes, better schools, better household furnishings, and more time to spend with their children.

Those who are blinded by fear say that we must go back to the old days—the days of hunger and despair. We must not heed them. They are not of the stature to which Lincoln grew.

The future calls for faith and work—faith and intelligent planning. Peace, good will, jobs, health and family security are possible and obtainable, and should become the tools of man's march toward the fuller and richer life. If Lincoln were here today he would concern himself with striving for a better tomorrow.

Short-sighted, fearful people in Lincoln's day said that we could never recover from the wreckage of the Civil War. Lincoln himself looked ahead with hope and confidence. He planned for new frontiers—for the West that was to be. The American enterprise and the American Government of 1864 knew that the men who returned to civilian life needed work to do. The jobs that were provided by the building of the West saved us from chaos after the Civil War.

This experience of our grandfathers is a lamp for our feet.

Who does not wish to see swamps drained, harbors deepened, dams built, soil saved, inventions encouraged and new and better goods for use and comfort provided for men everywhere? The man who cannot see, the man who fears and waits is not of the stuff of which Lincoln was made. Rather he is like the Copperheads whom Lincoln fought—those who wanted peace at the price of a divided Nation. Those who seek a people's peace have the right to see through Lincoln's eyes, and our duty is continually to work with vigilance always against the national and international carpetbaggers who would starve and enslave the world.

Lincoln said, "Trust the common people." He believed in their common sense and in their ultimate unselfishness. Today, while democracy is menaced abroad and while American Fascists are trying to enslave us here, the words and deeds and inspiration of Lincoln give strength to those who battle in the people's cause.

So long as there is human need in the United States it is criminal for men to be idle, whether they be the idle poor or the idle rich. It is bad business and bad morals to allow believers in scarcity to hold down production while people need goods and men are out of

work. The people of America are our most precious possession. The poorest people of America are our most valuable, untapped market. Men are more important than dollars. Abraham Lincoln believed this. Shortly before he became President he said that he was both for the man and for the dollar, but in case of conflict he was for the man before the dollar. He believed and died believing that the rights of man were more precious than the rights of private property.

Those who fight for us in this war belong to many parties, many creeds, and many races. This is a people's war. The peace must be a people's peace. Lincoln would have it so. We will fight unceasingly against anyone who puts the dollar above the man. We will win the people's peace.

LATIN AMERICA—ARTICLE BY MARY HERSCHFELD

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted immediately following my brief remarks at this point in the RECORD an article written by a staff writer of the Cleveland Plain Dealer under date of February 8, the title of the article being "Latin America."

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LATIN AMERICA

The prospective revolution in Costa Rica which is hitting the front pages was in the making when I was there less than 3 weeks ago. The nation, noted for its democratic procedures, was approaching its Presidential election next week in a seething frame of mind. Tempers were boiling, police were preparing for trouble, and people talked of nothing else but the coming event.

The opposition charges that the party in office is trying to prolong its regime by putting its own candidate into power even though it is going through the motions of an election. The opposition charges that its man, one-time President, Don Leon Cortes, is not going to get a fair deal and it is determined not to put up with it.

"Costa Ricans know how to fight for their liberty," one of them said to me, and I heard echoes of that statement throughout the neighboring countries, for there is an underground movement in Central America as lively as you will find in occupied Europe.

Four of the Central American Presidents are in office because they have changed their nations' constitutions to lengthen their terms, and the opposition has been forced underground.

DEMAND CHANGE IN EL SALVADOR

The day before Christmas I sat in a darkened office and listened to two well-informed men talk about the situation in their country, El Salvador. An electric street sign threw a little light into the room. Next door someone played a phonograph record over and over. It was White Christmas.

"We are going to have a change here. We must have it; and if you aren't going to help us, we will go it alone. Our trouble is that we don't have a leader, but one will come, only he will need a thousand-year plan to straighten us out," the spokesman added sardonically.

Driving along a country road I listened to an American businessman who had lived in the country for years. He said:

"I am sure if President Roosevelt would consider for a moment what is going on here he would stop it. There ought to be an election here for the prestige of the Allies. In heaven's name, what is this war all about if it isn't for that?"

"The United States appears to be operating under the sign of the double cross. We propagandize for democracy and foster dicta-

torship. We don't even ask these countries to stand by the commitments they have made. Why don't we say: You are a signatory to the Atlantic Charter. If you don't uphold your own constitution how can you uphold the Atlantic Charter?"

"The good-neighbor policy is a principle that existed before the time of Jesus. I have no quarrel with it, but we must be realistic. This sort of thing has gone on long enough. My friends are as helpless as if they were in the middle of France."

CARRY ROOSEVELT'S PICTURE, JAILED

"Why, a number of persons were thrown into jail because they marched down the street carrying American flags and a picture of Roosevelt. That's why these people laugh at us. From Washington they keep getting free souvenirs about democracy, but they don't get a chance to practice it."

"We say that we don't want to mix internally in these countries. Well, what do you call sending lend-lease guns and bullets to the party that is in power unconstitutionally?"

"Sure we are opposed to sending in marines, but there are other ways of handling the situation. For instance, we could indicate that we wouldn't buy any more coffee until the political picture was cleared up. That would be enough, for without our coffee purchases their economy would break down."

At a small town in Honduras I attended a dance. Long after midnight, one of my partners, speaking under the cover of the music, said:

"Not long ago I was in New York. I watched your mothers looking at the statue of the 'four freedoms' and drying their tears of pride and sorrow. I felt sorry for them, for I knew the folly of the whole thing. Why the 'four freedoms' is a myth. We have presidents in Central America who shoot their opponents, jail those who disagree with them and hold innocent relatives as hostages. Your good-neighbor policy has brought us the worst dictatorship we've ever had."

"I grew up in your country. You taught me freedom of speech, freedom from want and fear, and then you send me back to this. Sure, dictatorship in Latin America isn't your business, but you have made it yours with your lend-lease gifts. You are just dealing at the top."

"Don't ask us why we don't do something about conditions down here. You might just as well put that question to people under Hitler's heel."

"We know how precious freedom is. We've fought and died for it, even as you have, and we will do it again."

REFUSAL OF REPRINT AGREEMENT WITH THE READER'S DIGEST

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD an article entitled "New Yorker Refuses Stories to the Digest. Won't Renew Its Contract, Says Magazine No Longer Is a Reprint Periodical," published in the New York Herald Tribune of Saturday, February 12, 1944.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEW YORKER REFUSES STORIES TO THE DIGEST—WON'T RENEW ITS CONTRACT, SAYS MAGAZINE NO LONGER IS A REPRINT PERIODICAL

The New Yorker magazine has refused to renew an agreement with the Reader's Digest permitting the reprinting of the New Yorker text or pictures because the New Yorker says, the Reader's Digest has ceased to be essentially a reprint magazine and is beginning to generate a considerable fraction of the contents of American magazines.

This gives us the creeps, as does any centralization of Genius (the capital "G" is the New Yorker's), the editors of the New Yorker explained in form letters sent out February 9 to its contributors.

Publication of the New Yorker letter brought to a head a situation that has been agitating the magazine publication field for a considerable period as the Reader's Digest circulation, earnings, and influence have been expanding at a rate unparalleled in American publishing history.

THE NEW YORKER LETTER

The text of the New Yorker letter follows: "To Our Contributors:

"The New Yorker has not renewed its agreement with the Reader's Digest this year and has decided that no permission will be given the Digest to reprint our text or pictures. Since you, as a contributor, have a stake in this we presume you will want to know our reasons. They are roughly as follows:

"The Digest started out as a reprint magazine but grew into something quite different. Nowadays a large proportion of its contents is frankly original with the Digest, and not presented as reprint material; and, of the stuff that is presented as reprint material, much actually originates in the office of the Digest and then gets farmed out to some other magazine for first publication.

"THIS GIVES US THE CREEPS"

"The effect of this (apart from spreading a lot of money around) is that the Digest is beginning to generate a considerable fraction of the contents of American magazines. This gives us the creeps, as does any centralization of Genius. The fact seems to be that some publications are already as good as subsidized by the Digest. Our feeling is that if the Digest wants to publish a magazine of original material, it should do so in a direct manner.

"We believe it should not operate through other publications to keep alive the reprint myth. We don't want to be in the position of receiving for consideration a manuscript that has already been bought and paid for by someone else, for we regard such a situation as unhealthy. We were willing to be digested, but we are not willing to be first supplied, then digested.

"The New Yorker, furthermore, has never been particularly impressed with the Digest's capsule theory of life and its assumption that any piece of writing can be improved by extracting every seventh word, like a tooth. We have occasionally been embarrassed to see our stuff after it has undergone alterations at Pleasantville. [Pleasantville, N. Y., where the Digest is published.]

"Mostly, however, we object to the Digest's indirect creative function, which is a threat to the free flow of ideas and to the independent spirit. We trust that you will see our point and approve.

"THE EDITORS."

DeWitt Wallace and his wife, Lila Acheson Wallace, cofounders and coowners of the Reader's Digest, could not be reached for comment last night.

Although the number and types of agreements made between the Digest and other magazines are closely guarded trade secrets, it is said that in general they involve an annual guarantee at a stated rate for reprint rights. These vary for different magazines. ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTH OF SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, as this is the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Susan Brownell Anthony, a great pioneer, a great leader, and a revered fighter for the rights of women, I ask unanimous consent to ad-

dress the Senate for not more than 10 minutes on that subject.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator may proceed.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, within the past few days we have commemorated the birth and the life of Abraham Lincoln. In a few days we will commemorate the birth and life and influence of the Father of His Country, George Washington. Today, as I have stated, we commemorate the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Susan Brownell Anthony, a great pioneer, a great leader, and a revered fighter for the rights of women.

Perhaps there never was a time in world history when the established status of women was so seriously threatened as it has been in recent years in the lands of the dictators.

Susan B. Anthony once said of her work:

I go in the strength of right, to make the right triumphant on the earth; I go in the name of the undone right to make it real; I go in the name of the forgotten justice to make it remembered in high places and in low; I go in the name of the silent and the silenced ones to give them voices.

Mr. President, that statement by a great leader stands today not only as a charter of rights for women; it is virtually a statement of what the United Nations fight for today.

This is not strange because, of course, the ideals which Susan Anthony sought to secure for women are also the ideals which the United Nations now seek to secure for all free people.

The rights of women and the treatment of women and the affection and respect which are accorded to women in any particular land are a peculiar index to the character of that land.

In the lands of the dictators, the sanctity of the home has been ruthlessly ravaged and the lessons of family love learned at a devoted mother's knee have been rudely displaced by a blind worship of the state and its leaders.

The chastity of women has been made a mockery and the noble function of propagation has been distorted to serve the grim purposes of the state.

The women of conquered lands have been herded into the slimy degradation of Nazi brothels.

All the love, all the respect, all the veneration which civilization had painstakingly built into an altar for womankind has been ruthlessly razed by dictators who in their bloodlust know no respect for womankind or the ideals she represents.

Mr. President, the years in which we live are a grim proving ground for the rights not only of freedom but also for the hard-won rights of free women everywhere in the world.

In every great period of crisis in American history, women have made their contribution. They have made it in the strengthening of our moral vigor; they have made it in the vitality of our family life; they have made it in their per-

petual call for right and for justice and decency.

We fight for that decency today—free men and free women everywhere.

In this war, as in the wars of our pioneer days, women are giving not merely of their moral courage and their spiritual strength, but also of their time and of the products of their hands and their minds.

Today women are in every phase of our war work, and each branch of our armed services has its component women's group.

Women work side by side with men in almost every great war industry in America. I say without hesitation that this war could not be won if it were not for the support of women in the United States and women elsewhere in the United Nations.

In my own State of Wisconsin, which has pioneered in legislation to safeguard the rights of women, women today are working in the fields so that there may be food, and women are working in the factories so that there may be weapons for our boys overseas.

It is unnecessary for me to say that the wealth of a nation and the strength of a nation lie not merely in its buildings or its ships or its guns, but that the last bulwark of our strength must be the strength of a united people—of men and women working together for a great cause.

Today we honor the memory of a great woman. We honor her memory not merely because she was a great woman in herself, but because of the principles of women's rights for which she stood.

Susan Anthony came from a distinguished pioneer family. Her two brothers, George T. Anthony and Col. Daniel R. Anthony, participated in the struggle which made Kansas a free State. George T. Anthony became Governor of the State, and Col. D. R. Anthony, through his newspaper, became a powerful civic force.

Susan Anthony was born on a farm near Adams, Mass., on February 15, 1820. She was of Quaker parentage and early in life was inculcated with the sound doctrines of right thinking, right living, diligence, thrift, and industry—all doctrines which I fervently hope will be re-instated in our national consciousness during this period of crisis.

Susan Anthony's father operated a mill at Battenville, N. Y., where he hoped to set up a model industrial community with good wages, good working conditions, good schools, and good employer-employee relationships.

This was undoubtedly a factor in Susan Anthony's later concern with securing the best possible working conditions for men and women.

After her school education, she became a teacher and determined to give her life to championing the cause of women's rights. For the remainder of her life until her death at the age of 87, she worked unrelentingly and unsparingly for women's rights. Despite persecution, she pioneered for a half century for the emancipation of women. She

crusaded for suffrage and, as everyone knows, her beliefs were written into the law of the land some half century later. She was more than a pioneer for the suffrage movement, however, because she fought for justice for both men and women and for all races.

She possessed an incredible courage and a rare determination. She persisted in her battle even when the fight seemed to be lost. She made an indelible mark on the history of our Nation and our people. She dedicated her life to service and she succeeded in shifting the thought of an entire Nation. She altered the fabric of our entire civilization. She played a heroic role in improving the status of women, politically, economically, and socially.

She did not begin the struggle for woman's equality, nor did she end it, but she lent it the vigor and fire of a great personality.

Mr. President, if we in this land have great fighting forces today, it is because we have great homes—great mothers, great wives, and great sweethearts behind the men of those forces.

Out of the homes of this land has emerged the sturdy character of the people of our land. Out of these homes have emerged the freedoms for which we fight today. Out of these homes have emerged the rights and freedoms for which women have fought.

In paying tribute to Susan B. Anthony we pay tribute to all womankind.

In these troubled days we can recall Susan B. Anthony's words: "Principle, not policy; justice, not favor." They might well be a yardstick which we could apply in writing the peace which must follow this war.

Nothing which we can say here today would ennoble or enrich the heritage which this woman has left to America and to the world. What does ennoble and enrich that heritage, however, is the fact that today free men and free women everywhere are fighting to safeguard all freedoms and all rights—and certainly to enshrine the freedoms and the rights which women have won.

EXTENSION OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3477) to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, to revise the basis of annual appraisal of its assets, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Acting President pro tempore appointed Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. CLARK of Idaho, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. TAFT, and Mr. THOMAS of Idaho conferees on the part of the Senate.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consider measures on the calendar to which there is no objection, beginning with the first bill on the calendar, Calendar No. 12.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will proceed to call the measures on the calendar.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 40) to provide that the term of the Governor of Puerto Rico shall expire upon the enactment of this act and at the end of each 2-year period thereafter was announced as first in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 403) for the relief of certain claimants who suffered losses and sustained damages as a result of the campaign carried out by the Federal Government for the eradication of the Mediterranean fruitfly in the State of Florida was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I ask that the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 675) to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, so as to extend the benefits of the Employees' Compensation Act to conscientious objectors was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 19) to amend the act of July 3, 1926, entitled "An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, adjudicate, and render judgment in claims which the Crow Tribe of Indians may have against the United States, and for other purposes," was announced as next in order.

Mr. DANAHER. Let the joint resolution go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 168) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, adjudicate, and render judgment in any and all claims which the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of Indians of the Flathead Reservation in Montana, or any tribe or band thereof, may have against the United States was announced as next in order.

Mr. DANAHER. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 409) authorizing the Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians or any band thereof to submit their claims against the United States to the Court of Claims, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. DANAHER. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 670) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and

determine the claims of the Prairie Band or Tribe of Pottawatomie Indians of Kansas and Wisconsin against the United States was announced as next in order.

Mr. DANAHER. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 445) authorizing an appropriation for payment to the Osage Tribe of Indians on account of their lands sold by the United States was announced as next in order.

Mr. DANAHER. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 23) authorizing the Western Bands of the Shoshone Nation of Indians to sue in the Court of Claims was announced as next in order.

Mr. DANAHER. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM IMPROVEMENT OF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

The bill (H. R. 205) conferring jurisdiction upon the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of all persons who have claims for damages or losses allegedly resulting from the construction, further development, and improvement of the Intracoastal Waterway, Miami to Jacksonville, Fla., and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PREPARATION OF HIGH-SCHOOL STUDENTS FOR WARTIME SERVICE—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 875) to provide for the preparation of high-school students for wartime service was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Let the bill go over.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator defer for a moment his request that the bill be passed over?

Mr. TAFT. Yes.

Mr. HAYDEN. The bill was reported to the Senate last May, and has been passed over since that time, on the assumption that the States would perform the services for which Federal appropriations would be authorized under the bill.

In the meantime the situation has grown very much more aggravated. The bill would appropriate some money from the Federal Treasury to enable public schools to prepare high-school students for military service. In the United States there are approximately 1,300,000 young men between the ages of 16 and 17 years who are certain to get into this war before we finish fighting with Japan. The bill would provide for the appropriation of funds in order to make them better soldiers, and to qualify them physically and mentally by giving them physical training and teaching them aeronautics, mathematics, and science.

The proposed legislation is necessary. I could continue with a recital of representations made by educational institutions throughout the entire United States about the importance of the proposed program.

I suggest to Senators that conditions have changed in the past 9 months. Why not pass this bill and send it to the House of Representatives, where there is a perfectly good Committee on Education to hold hearings on it? The facts can be developed there. I am sure it will be shown that there is greater need for the bill today than there was at the time when it was reported to the Senate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the bill proposes that the Federal Government appropriate approximately \$3,500,000 a year in order to provide the States with a number of additional school officials for the State boards of education. That is the principal purpose of the bill. It provides for—

a State plan * * * for in-service training of high-school teachers to meet war needs in mathematics, science, preflight aeronautics, and physical fitness through intensive short-term institutes—

And so forth. Of course, practically every State has a normal school where teachers can learn all that if they desire to do so.

The bill also provides for a State director of a High School Victory Corps, to be paid for by the Federal Government; a supervisor of physical fitness, to be paid for by the Federal Government; a supervisor of aeronautics, mathematics, physics, and chemistry, to be paid for by the Federal Government; a supervisor of occupational information and war-service counseling; clerical and stenographic services for and necessary expenses for travel of such personnel.

The bill also provides for the payment of not to exceed \$1.25 for physical examinations, which, of course, in most States, as in Ohio, are already made at the expense of the States.

This bill has been pending since May of last year. So far as I can see, the war has gone very well. We have got along so far without the bill. If conditions have changed since last May, when the bill was reported by the Committee on Education and Labor, it seems to me that the bill ought to go back to the Committee on Education and Labor for determination as to what the changed conditions are. I do not see any reason for our passing the bill and sending it to the House to let the House determine the conditions. I therefore object to the present consideration of the bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 26) authorizing the President to proclaim the Sunday before Memorial Day as a day for memorial services for deceased firemen was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of the joint resolution. In the absence of the author of the joint resolution, I ask that it go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 249) providing for taxation by the States and their political subdivisions of certain real property acquired for military purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1106) to prohibit the allowance of credit in computation of lump-sum payments to Air Corps Reserve officers was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 25) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting equal rights to men and women was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let the joint resolution go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1120) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the posthumous appointment to commissioned or noncommissioned grade of certain enlisted men and the posthumous promotion of certain commissioned officers and enlisted men" approved July 28, 1942, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1088) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to the sale of cotton held by or on behalf of the United States was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 103) commemorating May 15, 1943, as the anniversary of the inauguration of air-mail service was announced as next in order.

Mr. DANAHER. Let the joint resolution go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1046) to repeal section 2 of the act entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," approved June 8, 1906, was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I ask that the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 683) to provide for the recognition of the services of the civilian officials and employees, citizens of the United States, engaged in and about the construction of the Panama Canal was announced as next in order.

Mr. GILLETTE. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1257) authorizing wartime construction and operation and maintenance of reclamation projects was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. BYRD subsequently said: Mr. President, was Senate 1257, Calendar 375, passed over?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That bill was passed over.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, is the Senator from Virginia inquiring about Calendar 375, Senate bill 1257?

Mr. BYRD. That is correct.

Mr. DANAHER. As I understood, the Chair announced that that bill had been passed.

Mr. BARKLEY. No; it was passed over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. On request of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] the bill was passed over.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY LABOR OR MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATIONS

The bill (S. 1272) to amend section 313 of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925, as amended, for the purpose of making the provisions of such section prohibiting political contributions apply equally to labor organizations and management organizations was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 313 of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925 (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 2, sec. 251), as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 313. It is unlawful for any national bank, or any corporation organized by authority of any law of Congress, to make a contribution in connection with any election to any political office, or for any corporation whatever, any labor organization, or any management organization to make a contribution in connection with any election at which Presidential and Vice Presidential electors or a Senator or Representative in, or a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to Congress are to be voted for, or for any candidate, political committee, or other person to accept or receive any contribution prohibited by this section. Every corporation, labor organization, or management organization which makes any contribution in violation of this section shall be fined not more than \$5,000; and every officer or director of any corporation, or officer of any labor organization or management organization, who consents to any contribution by the corporation, labor organization, or management organization, as the case may be, in violation of this section shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year or both. For the purposes of this section the term 'labor organization' shall have the same meaning as such term has when used in the National Labor Relations Act, and the term 'management organization' shall mean any business league, chamber of commerce, board of trade, employers' organization, trade association, manufacturers' association, or any other committee, association, organization, or group representing or designed to further the interests of any group of persons (as defined in section 302 of this act) engaged in the operation or management of one or more types of business enterprises."

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 54) authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1943, General Pulaski's memorial day for the observance and commemoration

of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let the joint resolution go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be passed over.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 82) to create the War Shipping Field Service was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let the joint resolution go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 865) suspending for the duration of the war the limitations upon the compensation of certain retired personnel employed by the Government was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I think that bill probably should go over. I do not see its author present.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 7) making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other elections for national offices was announced as next in order.

Mr. OVERTON. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The resolution (S. Res. 195) requesting an investigation concerning Government property and materials no longer needed for war purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. GEORGE. Let the resolution go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be passed over.

MRS. MARGARET M. ROSS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1323) for the relief of Mrs. Margaret M. Ross, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Mrs. Margaret M. Ross, of Tacoma, Wash., for damages arising out of the patenting to another person of lands in Pacific County, Wash., which had been selected or entered by said Mrs. Margaret M. Ross, under the homestead laws, and for damages arising out of the subsequent cutting of timber from such lands.

Sec. 2. Suit upon such claim may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the date of enactment of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limitations. Proceedings for any judgment thereon shall be in the same manner as in the case of claims over which said court has jurisdiction under section 145 of the Judicial Code, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SCENIC PARKWAY—GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

The bill (H. R. 1388) to authorize the acceptance of donations of land for the construction of a scenic parkway to provide an appropriate view of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park from

the Tennessee side of the park, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 3428) to amend sections 6, 7, and 8 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the leasing of coal lands in the Territory of Alaska" was announced as next in order.

Mr. AIKEN. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. HATCH subsequently said: Mr. President, I do not know what Senator objected to consideration of Calendar No. 559, House bill 3428, providing for the leasing of coal lands in the Territory of Alaska, but I hope the Senator who made the objection will remain in the Chamber. When we shall have completed the call of the calendar I will ask for consideration of the bill, and will make an explanation of its provisions. I believe that when they are fully understood no objection will be made.

COMPENSATION FOR SUGGESTIONS BY PERSONNEL OF INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

The bill (S. 1232) to provide equitable compensation for useful suggestions or inventions by personnel of the Department of the Interior was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, the bill provides for payment of awards to employees in the Department of the Interior for making useful suggestions or inventions of which the Government receives the benefit. The same identical measure now applies to the Army and Navy. It is in the interest of obtaining advice, suggestions, and help from the employees.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. GILLETTE. From what source or fund would such payments be made?

Mr. HATCH. They would be made from Government funds. There is a limitation in the bill as to the amount.

Mr. GILLETTE. Would payments be made from the funds appropriated for the particular department for its budgetary requirements?

Mr. HATCH. There would have to be an appropriation for that purpose.

Mr. GILLETTE. A special appropriation?

Mr. HATCH. Yes.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be passed over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

COMPENSATION OF REGISTERS OF DISTRICT LAND OFFICES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 866) to fix the compensation of registers of the district land offices in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys with an amendment, after line 6, to insert "Provided, That

nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the basic annual compensation of any register below the amount paid to such officer, exclusive of overtime pay, during the fiscal year immediately preceding the enactment of this act," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That commencing 60 days after the approval of this act the positions of registers of the district land offices shall become subject to the Classification Act of 1923 (42 Stat. 1488; 5 U. S. C., sec. 661, and the following), as amended: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the basic annual compensation of any register below the amount paid to such officer, exclusive of overtime pay, during the fiscal year immediately preceding the enactment of this act.

SEC. 2. Any moneys heretofore appropriated for the salaries and commissions of registers shall be available for the payment of the compensation of the registers under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amounts as may be necessary for that purpose.

SEC. 3. No provision of this act shall relieve any public-land applicant or claimant from the necessity of making payment of fees, commissions, or other moneys required by law or regulation. Commencing 60 days after the approval of this act, the registers shall not receive any compensation based on fees, commissions, or other receipts and all amounts collected by them shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 4. Sections 2237 and 2240 of the Revised Statutes and the act of May 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 684; 43 U. S. C., sec. 80), as amended, are hereby repealed, and all other provisions of law inconsistent with this act are repealed to the extent of such inconsistency.

SEC. 5. The provisions of this act shall not extend to the Territory of Alaska.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MINING OF COAL, PHOSPHATES, OIL, ETC., ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1335) to amend the act entitled "An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain," as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the fourth and fifth provisos of section 2 of the act entitled "An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain," approved February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437, 438; 30 U. S. C., secs. 201, 202), are hereby amended to read as follows: "And provided further, That no company or corporation operating a common-carrier railroad shall be given or hold a permit or lease under the provisions of this act for any coal deposits except for its own use for railroad purposes; and such limitations of use shall be expressed in all permits and leases issued to such companies or corporations; and no such company or corporation shall receive or hold under permit or lease more than 10,240 acres in the aggregate nor more than one permit or lease for each 200 miles of its railroad lines served or to be served from such coal deposits exclusive of spurs or switches and exclusive of branch lines built to connect the leased coal with the railroad, and also exclusive of parts of the railroad operated mainly by power produced otherwise than by steam: And provided further, That nothing in this section shall pre-

clude such a railroad of less than 200 miles in length from securing one permit or lease thereunder, but no railroad shall hold a permit or lease for lands in any State in which it does not operate main or branch lines."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the fourth and fifth provisos of section 2 of the act entitled 'An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain,' approved February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437, 438; 30 U. S. C., secs. 201, 202)."

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1418) to provide for the adjustment of maximum prices on milk, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. ELLENDER. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

CHARLES A. STRAKA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1326) for the relief of Charles A. Straka, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, in line 4, after the words "accounts of", to insert "the late", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General is authorized and directed to credit the accounts of the late Charles A. Straka, former postmaster at Milledgeville, Ill., with the sum of \$1,149.35, representing the total of the amounts claimed by him in his quarterly reports as compensation for the period May 1, 1940, to December 5, 1940, but disallowed by the General Accounting Office.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of the estate of Charles A. Straka."

FRANK KNOWLES

The bill (S. 1399) for the relief of Frank Knowles was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Frank Knowles, of Montgomery, Ala., the sum of \$110, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for the loss of three typewriters owned by him which were destroyed by fire while on loan to the Work Projects Administration, at Opelika, Ala., on November 21, 1940: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

THOMAS LEWIS

The bill (H. R. 3189) for the relief of Thomas Lewis was considered, ordered

to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. RENZIE GRAHAM

The bill (H. R. 550) for the relief of Mrs. Renzie Graham was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. MARY VULLO

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 616) for the relief of Mrs. Mary Vullo, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with amendments, on page 1, line 5, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "\$5,177.50," and insert "\$2,000"; and in line 8 after the word "sustained", to strike out "on August 8, 1941" and insert "by her and for medical, hospital, and other expenses incurred by her", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,000 to Mrs. Mary Vullo, of Independence, La., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained by her and for medical, hospital, and other expenses incurred by her when the automobile in which she was riding was struck by a United States Army truck on United States Highway No. 51, near Hammond, La., on August 8, 1941: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLARENCE A. GIDDENS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1433) for the relief of Clarence A. Giddens, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "the sum of", to insert "\$4,000", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Clarence A. Giddens, of Orlando, Fla., the sum of \$4,000, in full satisfaction of his claims against the United States (1) for compensation for the death of his daughter, Betty Lou Giddens, who died as a result of personal injuries sustained by her when an Army airplane crashed into the apartment of the said Clarence A. Giddens on June 5, 1943; (2) for compensation for personal injuries sustained by his daughter, Carol March Giddens, as a result of such accident; (3) for reimbursement of medical, hospital, and funeral expenses incurred by him as a result of such injuries and death; and (4) for compensation for loss and damage to his personal property as a result of such accident: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violat-

ing the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WALTER EUGENE HAYES

The bill (S. 1484) for the relief of Walter Eugene Hayes was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Walter Eugene Hayes, the sum of \$4,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the Government for damages sustained by the said Walter Eugene Hayes on account of personal injuries and property damage sustained by him when a truck owned and operated by him was struck by a United States Army airplane attempting to make an emergency landing on United States Highway No. 101, near Arroyo Grande, Calif., on May 6, 1941: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

TAYLOR W. TONGE

The bill (S. 1112) for the relief of Taylor W. Tonge was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Taylor W. Tonge, of Bremerton, Wash., the sum of \$499.50, in full satisfaction of his claims against the United States for compensation for loss of wages and for reimbursement of medical and hospital expenses incurred by him as a result of personal injuries sustained by him and his minor children, Danny Tonge and Larry Tonge, when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a United States Army truck on June 11, 1942: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE CO.

The bill (H. R. 2340) for the relief of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEGAL GUARDIAN OF ARTHUR J. MARTIN, JR.

The bill (H. R. 3076) for the relief of the legal guardian of Arthur J. Martin,

Jr., a minor, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DAN CROTTS

The bill (H. R. 1311) for the relief of Dan Crotts was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FRANCESCO P. MASTRILLI

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 480) for the relief of Francesco P. Mastrilli, which had been reported from the Committee on Immigration, with an amendment on page 2, line 3, after the word "shall", to insert "upon being charged to the Italian quota."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

HENRY ANGELL

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2131) for the relief of Henry Angell, which had been reported from the Committee on Immigration, with an amendment, on page 2, line 1, after the word "shall", to insert "upon being charged to the quota of the country in which he was born."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

PEDRO JOSE ARRECOECHEA

The bill (S. 556) for the relief of Pedro Jose Arrecochea was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cancel deportation proceedings in the case of Pedro Jose Arrecochea, of Shoshone, Idaho, legally admitted as a seaman but who has remained in the United States longer than permitted by law and regulations, and that this alien shall be considered as having been admitted for permanent entry as of the date of his actual entry on the payment of the visa fee of \$10 and head tax of \$8. Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the Spanish quota for the first year that the said Spanish quota is available.

GEORGE M. LOUIE

The bill (H. R. 850) for the relief of George M. Louie was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REV. JULIUS PAAL

The bill (H. R. 1467) to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of Rev. Julius Paal was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MEDAL OF HONOR TO WILLIAM MITCHELL

The bill (S. 429) authorizing the President of the United States to award posthumously in the name of Congress a Medal of Honor to William Mitchell was considered, ordered to be engrossed for

a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President is authorized to award posthumously, in the name of Congress, a Medal of Honor to the late William Lendrum Mitchell, formerly a colonel, United States Army, in recognition of his outstanding pioneer service and foresight in the field of American military aviation. The President may present such Medal of Honor to Mrs. Martin Fladoes, of Milwaukee, Wis., sister of the said William Lendrum Mitchell.

SANITARY CODE FOR RESTAURANTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1340) to establish a sanitary code governing the operation of restaurants in the District of Columbia, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the following definitions shall apply in the interpretation and enforcement of this act:

(a) Restaurant: The term "restaurant" shall mean restaurant, coffee shop, cafeteria, short-order cafe, luncheonette, tavern, sandwich stand, soda fountain, and any other eating or drinking establishments, within the District of Columbia, excepting itinerant restaurants, Government restaurants, and railroad dining cars, and shall also include kitchens or other places within the District of Columbia in which food or drink is prepared for sale on other premises: *Provided*, That this definition shall not be interpreted to include boarding houses and private homes.

(b) Itinerant restaurant: The term "itinerant restaurant" shall mean an eating or drinking establishment operating for a temporary period in connection with a fair, carnival, circus, public exhibition, or other similar gathering.

(c) Government restaurant: The term "Government restaurant" shall mean any restaurant, coffee shop, cafeteria, short-order cafe, luncheonette, soda fountain, or other eating or drinking establishment operated within the District of Columbia, not primarily for purposes of private gain, on premises owned or held under lease by the Government of the United States or any Federal department or agency.

(d) Health Officer: The term "Health Officer" shall mean the Health Officer of the District of Columbia or his authorized representative.

(e) Person: The term "person" shall mean person, copartnership, firm, corporation, or association.

SEC. 2. From and after 3 months from the date on which this act takes effect, it shall be unlawful for any person to operate a restaurant or itinerant restaurant within the District of Columbia who does not possess an unsuspended or an unrevoked permit from the Health Officer. Such permit shall be posted in a conspicuous place. Only a person in full compliance with the requirements of this act and all rules and regulations promulgated hereunder shall be entitled to receive and retain such a permit.

Permits as provided in this section may be temporarily suspended by the Health Officer, in his discretion, upon violation by the holder of any of the provisions of this act or the rules and regulations duly promulgated hereunder. A permit may be revoked by the Health Officer, in his discretion, for serious or repeated violation, after the holder thereof has been given an opportunity to answer and be heard upon the charges against him.

In case of suspension or revocation of a permit as provided in this section, the holder

thereof shall have the right to a hearing before the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, following which the Board of Commissioners may order that the suspension be lifted, or that the revoked license be reinstated, with or without regard to the provisions of section 8 of this act.

Issuance or possession of a permit, pursuant to this section, shall not affect any requirement prescribed by law with regard to the licensing of restaurants.

SEC. 3. Every restaurant shall display at all times in a prominent place, to be approved by the Health Officer, a notice approved by the Health Officer, stating the grade of the establishment. Similar notice shall be written or printed prominently on all restaurant menus or price lists.

SEC. 4. Samples of food, drink, and other substances from any restaurant may be taken and examined by the Health Officer as often as he may deem necessary. The Health Officer may condemn and forbid the sale of, or cause to be removed or destroyed, any restaurant food or drink which he finds to be unwholesome.

SEC. 5. Every restaurant shall be inspected by the Health Officer at least once every 6 months. In case the Health Officer discovers, upon inspection, the violation of any item of sanitation required for the grade then held, he shall make a follow-up inspection after the lapse of such time as he deems a reasonable period within which to remedy the defect; and such follow-up inspection shall be determining as to compliance with the grade requirements prescribed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia under section 6 of this act. Any violation of the same item of sanitation on both an original inspection and the successive follow-up inspection shall call for immediate degrading or suspension of permit: *Provided*, That the permit of a restaurant shall not be suspended, under this section, for violation of an item of sanitation not required for restaurants of lower grade.

One copy of each inspection report shall be posted by the Health Officer upon an inside wall of the restaurant, and said inspection report shall not be defaced or removed by any person except the Health Officer. Another copy of each inspection report shall be filed with the Health Department.

Any person operating a restaurant shall upon request of the Health Officer permit access by the Health Officer to all parts of the establishment and shall permit copying any or all records of food purchased.

SEC. 6. The grading of all restaurants shall be based upon such standards as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall by ordinance prescribe. Standards for the grading of restaurants shall be prescribed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia within 1 month after the date of approval of this act, and may thereafter be amended by such Commissioners at their discretion. A copy of the regulations prescribed under this section, and of any amendments thereto, shall be mailed by the Commissioners to each licensed restaurant operator in the District of Columbia, within 10 days after promulgation; but failure to receive a copy of such regulations or amendments thereto shall not excuse violation of any provision of this act or of the regulations prescribed hereunder.

SEC. 7. From and after the date on which this act takes effect, no restaurant shall be operated unless it conforms with the minimum standards prescribed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia pursuant to section 6 of this act: *Provided*, That when any restaurant fails to conform to such minimum standards the Health Officer is authorized in his discretion either to suspend the permit of such restaurant or in lieu thereof to degrade the restaurant and permit its operation during a temporary period not exceeding 6 months.

SEC. 8. Any restaurant the grade of which has been lowered and all grade displays changed accordingly, or the permit of which has been suspended, may at any time thereafter make application for regrading or reinstatement of its permit.

Within 1 week after the receipt of such an application, accompanied by a statement signed by the applicant to the effect that the previously violated provision or provisions of this act have been and are being conformed with, the Health Officer shall make a reinspection, and thereafter as many additional reinspections as he may deem necessary to assure himself whether the applicant is again complying with the applicable grade requirements, and, in case the findings indicate compliance, shall award the higher grade or reinstate the permit.

SEC. 9. Itinerant restaurants shall be constructed and operated in a manner approved by the Health Officer, and in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Regulations governing itinerant restaurants shall be prescribed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia within 1 month after the date of approval of this act, and may thereafter be amended by such Commissioners at their discretion.

Upon failure of any person maintaining or operating an itinerant restaurant, after warning, to comply with any requirements of this section or the regulations prescribed hereunder, it shall be the duty of the Health Officer summarily to forbid the further sale or serving of food or drink therein. Any person continuing to sell or serve food or drink in such a restaurant, after being so forbidden, shall be subject to the maximum penalty provided for violation of this act.

SEC. 10. From and after the date on which this act takes effect, no Government restaurant shall be operated unless it conforms with the minimum standards prescribed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia pursuant to section 6 of this act. It shall be the duty of the United States Public Health Service to make appropriate inspections to assure compliance with this section, and to report violation of this act by Government restaurants to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia. Prosecutions for violations of this act by Government restaurants shall be on information filed by the United States attorney for the District of Columbia or his assistants in the criminal branch of the municipal court of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 11. Penalties: Any person who violates any provision of this act or of any ordinance or regulation promulgated hereunder shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or both. Each and every violation of any such provision shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 12. This act shall be effective 3 months after the date of its approval, except as otherwise herein provided.

SEC. 13. This act may be cited as the "District of Columbia Restaurant Grading Act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for the grading of restaurants in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

DISPOSAL OF CERTAIN MATERIALS ON PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2697) to provide for the disposal of materials or resources on the public lands of the United States which are under the exclusive jurisdiction of

the Secretary of the Interior, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, with amendments.

The first amendment was, in section 1, on page 1, line 4, after the words "dispose of", to strike out "materials or resources, including"; in line 8, after the word "materials", to strike out "or resources"; and on page 2, line 1, after "materials", to strike out "or resources."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 2, on page 2, line 12, before the word "under" to strike out "or resources."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 3, on page 2, line 15, after "materials", to strike out "or resources"; in line 21, after "materials" where it appears each time, to strike out "or resources"; in line 23, after "by", to strike out "valid"; on page 3, line 3, after "materials", to strike out "or resources", and in the same line after "by" to strike out "valid."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, the report filed by the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys explains the bill as well as it can be explained. The report states:

With limited exceptions, sand, gravel, earth, common rock, timber, and other natural materials and resources on the public domain have not been made subject to disposal by law. Although these products are relatively less valuable than mineral deposits now subject to disposal under the mining and mineral leasing laws, the demand for them is increasing and many of them are needed in connection with the prosecution of the war. The purpose of this bill is to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of such materials and resources where such disposal is not detrimental to the public interest. These materials and resources would be disposed of for an adequate price after public notice, to be given in such manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary. The committee has been assured by representatives of the Department that the ample public notice to be given will be by publication and will conform to the general practice of the Department.

This bill has also been approved by the Director of the Budget.

The bill was recommended by the Department of the Interior in a letter addressed to the House of Representatives, and was passed by the House.

There have been many cases in which contracts were let when the only available source of gravel and material of that kind was on public lands. Under existing law the Secretary had no right whatever to make any disposal of those deposits. The purpose of the bill is to reach conditions of that kind.

Mr. TAFT. I was wondering at the rather extensive power provided in the bill to dispose of timber on national lands. I understand about materials lying loose, but this bill would seem to give authority to the Secretary of the Interior at his discretion to dispose of timber, which, I presume, means the cutting of timber.

Mr. HATCH. The bill would give to the Department of the Interior authority to dispose of timber. The bill originally went further than that by including

other resources. We struck out "or resources" because we wanted the language limited to those matters which might be necessary for the war effort. The bill is limited to the duration of the war.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator does not consider that the language of the bill includes oil; does he?

Mr. HATCH. No. We were afraid of minerals of that type being included by the use of the words "or resources," and we eliminated those words from the bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

ANNUAL SALARY BASIS FOR FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 324) to place postmasters at fourth-class post offices on an annual salary basis, and fix their rate of pay, and provide allowances for rent, fuel, light, and equipment, and fix the rates thereof, which had been reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads with amendments.

The first amendment was on page 2, after line 3, to strike out:

Less than \$50.....	\$72
\$50 but less than \$100.....	144
\$100 but less than \$150.....	216
\$150 but less than \$200.....	288
\$200 but less than \$250.....	360
\$250 but less than \$300.....	432
\$300 but less than \$350.....	492
\$350 but less than \$400.....	532
\$400 but less than \$450.....	572
\$450 but less than \$500.....	608
\$500 but less than \$600.....	684
\$600 but less than \$700.....	760
\$700 but less than \$800.....	836
\$800 but less than \$900.....	904
\$900 but less than \$1,000.....	972
\$1,000 but less than \$1,100.....	1,040
\$1,100 but less than \$1,500.....	1,100

And insert:

Less than \$50.....	\$60
\$50 but less than \$100.....	132
\$100 but less than \$150.....	204
\$150 but less than \$200.....	276
\$200 but less than \$250.....	348
\$250 but less than \$300.....	420
\$300 but less than \$350.....	468
\$350 but less than \$400.....	508
\$400 but less than \$450.....	548
\$450 but less than \$500.....	584
\$500 but less than \$600.....	660
\$600 but less than \$700.....	724
\$700 but less than \$800.....	800
\$800 but less than \$900.....	868
\$900 but less than \$1,000.....	926
\$1,000 but less than \$1,100.....	1,004
\$1,100 but less than \$1,500.....	1,100

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 3, after "July 1" to strike out "1943" and insert "1944".

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

INCREASED COMPENSATION TO SUBSTITUTE EMPLOYEES IN THE POSTAL SERVICE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2836) to grant increases in compensation to substitute employees in the Postal Service, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads with amendments.

The first amendment was, in section 1, on page 2, line 15, after "for" to insert "not exceeding 3 years of".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 3, on page 3, at the beginning of line 6 to insert "3 years of"; and in the same line after "service" to insert "immediately prior to the approval of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The bill (S. 1546) to amend an act relating to the incorporation of Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C., approved April 8, 1864, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the incorporation of Providence Hospital, of Washington, D. C., under an act of Congress approved April 8, 1864, be, and the same hereby is, approved and continued in force except as herein specifically altered:

The corporate name of the said corporation shall be "Providence Hospital" instead of "The Directors of Providence Hospital."

Sec. 2. The corporation is authorized to conduct not only a hospital, clinic, and all the departments, staffs, and services usually connected therewith, but also a school for the education and training of nurses and interns with full power to examine the said nurses and interns and to issue suitable certificates evidencing the completion of their courses of training.

Sec. 3. The provision contained in the act incorporating Providence Hospital approved April 8, 1864, limiting the value of the real estate which may be held by the corporation is hereby repealed.

AMENDMENT OF ACT TO CHANGE NAME OF CONDUIT ROAD IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 1554) to amend the act entitled "An act to change the name of Conduit Road in the District of Columbia," approved March 4, 1942, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I should like to say a brief word in explanation of the bill.

The road, which begins in the District of Columbia and extends into Maryland, is owned exclusively by the Federal Government. It was originally called Conduit Road because it was built over a conduit. A number of citizens living alongside the road asked that it be called MacArthur Boulevard, and as a

result of such request an act of Congress was passed to name the road "MacArthur Boulevard" for its entire length in the District of Columbia. The name of the road applied only as far as the District limits because it was assumed that the State of Maryland owned the road outside the District.

The State roads commission has written a letter to me stating that it has nothing to do with the road, that the State does not own it in any respect whatever, and does not keep it in repair. Therefore, inasmuch as a part of the road is already named "MacArthur Boulevard," the citizens of Maryland have asked that all that part of the road belonging to the District of Columbia and extending into the State of Maryland be given the name "MacArthur Boulevard" for identification and for other purposes. That is all there is to the bill.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I withdraw my request that the bill be passed over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to change the name of Conduit Road in the District of Columbia," approved March 4, 1942, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the highway now known as Conduit Road extending from Foxhall Road in the District of Columbia to Great Falls in the State of Maryland shall hereafter be designated MacArthur Boulevard in honor of the gallant defense of the Philippines by Gen. Douglas MacArthur."

TAX SALES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (H. R. 2199) to amend an act entitled "An act in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1898, as amended, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INDIANS OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES IN OKLAHOMA

The bill (S. 1579) to amend the act entitled "An act relative to restrictions applicable to Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma," approved January 27, 1933, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act relative to restrictions applicable to Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma," approved January 27, 1933 (47 Stat. 777), is amended by adding at the end thereof new sections 9, 10, and 11, as follows:

"Sec. 9. That the following words in section 8 of this act: 'any interest in land of any full-blood Indian heir' shall not be construed to include any interest in land which was not restricted in the person from whom such full-blood Indian heir inherited the same.

"Sec. 10. In the case of any interest in land acquired by purchase with restricted funds after the date of enactment of this section, such interest shall not be deemed a restricted interest unless the deed conveying such interest shows upon its face that such purchase was made with restricted funds.

"Sec. 11. No conveyance, subsequent to January 27, 1933, and prior to the date of

enactment of this act, of any interest in land of any full-blood Indian heir, which was not restricted in the person from whom such full-blood Indian heir inherited the same, shall be invalid because such conveyance was not presented for approval in open court as provided in section 8 of this act."

FERTILIZERS, FEEDS, NURSERY STOCK, OR SEEDS DISTRIBUTED BY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1421) making certain regulations with reference to fertilizers, feeds, nursery stock, or seeds that may be distributed by agencies of the United States, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with an amendment on page 2, line 6, after the word "laws" and the colon, to insert "Provided, That all costs of any such inspection shall be added to the costs of such distribution by such officers, employees, or agents by whom distribution is made, and any amounts so collected as costs of inspection shall be paid by such officers, employees, and agents to the proper authority of such State: *And provided further*"; and on the same page, line 14, after the word "any" to strike out "valid", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That when the Department of Agriculture or any other agency of the United States Government shall distribute seeds, livestock and poultry feed, nursery stock, fertilizer, or soil-conditioning or fertilizer material to farmers, it shall be the duty of the officers or employees or agents distributing same to comply with and be subject to the inspection laws of the State within which such seeds, livestock and poultry feed, nursery stock, fertilizer, or soil-conditioning or fertilizer material is distributed with reference to any such seeds, livestock and poultry feed, nursery stock, fertilizer, or soil-conditioning or fertilizer material, and such officers, employees, or agents are hereby authorized and directed to comply with such inspection laws: *Provided*, That all costs of any such inspection shall be added to the costs of such distribution by such officers, employees, or agents by whom distribution is made, and any amounts so collected as costs of inspection shall be paid by such officers, employees, and agents to the proper authority of such State: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to fertilizer manufactured and distributed by the Tennessee Valley Authority under and by virtue of any law of the United States which may be passed authorizing any such manufacture and distribution.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HELENE MURPHY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1102) for the relief of Helene Murphy, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments on page 1, line 6, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "\$1,103.47" and insert "\$133.25"; on the same page, in line 7, after the words "compensation for" to strike out "time spent by her and"; and on page 2, line 1, after the word "and" to strike out "March 15, 1932" and insert "June 30, 1930", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Helene Murphy,

of Sioux City, Iowa, the sum of \$133.25, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for carfare paid by her in traveling between stations in the course of her employment as an employee of the United States post office at Sioux City, Iowa, during the period between July 1, 1923, and June 30, 1930: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

RETURN TO PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN VESSELS

The bill (H. R. 3261) to amend the act of April 29, 1943, to authorize the return to private ownership of Great Lakes vessels of 1,000 gross tons or less, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. AIKEN. I ask that the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. RADCLIFFE subsequently said: Mr. President, earlier in the day, when the measures on the Calendar were being considered, objection was made to the consideration of Calendar No. 616, House bill 3261. Since that time I have been in numerous discussions with the Senator who raised objection to the consideration of the bill, and he has withdrawn his objection to its consideration.

Therefore, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate take up for consideration and action Calendar No. 616, House bill 3261.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3261) to amend the act of April 29, 1943, to authorize the return to private ownership of Great Lakes vessels and vessels of 1,000 gross tons or less, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? The Chair hears none.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to have the Senator from Maryland make an explanation of the bill.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. I shall gladly do so. Mr. President, the necessities of the war not only have required that the Government build ships, but also secure, from private owners, many types of vessels—for instance, yachts, barges, and other types. These have been obtained by charter, purchase, and requisition of either title or use, to the number of approximately 2,500. Of course, it has always been desired that at the earliest possible moment those boats be returned to their owners. Recently Congress enacted legislation providing for the return of fishing vessels under certain conditions.

Mr. WHITE. The bill applies only to vessels of 1,000 gross tons or less; does it?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. The description in the calendar is somewhat misleading. The bill applies to vessels of any size on the Great Lakes. There are only 14 of those so secured. Then it applies also to all boats of 1,000 gross tons or less wherever they were located.

Mr. WHITE. There are only 14 vessels on the Great Lakes to which the bill applies; is that correct?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Yes; in its first provision the bill applies to only 14 vessels on the Great Lakes irrespective of their size.

Mr. WHITE. And the other vessels, aside from those on the Great Lakes, are of 1,000 gross tons or less; is that correct?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Yes. The bill would also permit vessels of 1,000 gross tons or less, wherever they were obtained, to be returned to their owners. Whenever in each case the department using the vessel believes it can dispense with it, or its ownership at least.

Mr. WHITE. Very well.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. As I stated the bill would permit vessels on the Great Lakes, whether over or under 1,000 gross tons, to be returned to their owners.

Mr. WHITE. How many such vessels are there?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Fourteen. Nine of them were transferred for use along the Atlantic coast line for the carrying of coal. These have subsequently been brought back to the Great Lakes, and it is now desired that they be returned to private ownership as soon as possible and before the ice breaks up on the Great Lakes.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I understand that the Senator from Maryland has talked to the Senator who objected to the consideration of the bill during the call of the calendar.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. I have; I have talked at very considerable length to the Senator from Vermont, who objected to consideration of the bill during the call of the calendar. He has withdrawn entirely his objections to its passage.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I have no objection.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. The bill gives authorization for the return of the vessels and creates certain machinery for carrying out such a purpose. The former owner would be given the first opportunity to purchase, using as a basis for his price what he had received or was to receive, modified by allowances for wear and tear, use or rental, and costs of reconditioning. If no agreement is reached with the former owner the Government can dispose of the vessels by getting sealed bids which are satisfactory.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, with amendments, on page 3, in line 2, after the figure "(2)" and the word "to", to strike out "compensate",

and insert "pay just compensation to"; in line 5, after the word "prescribe", to insert a colon and the words "Provided, That the amount of just compensation may be agreed upon between the parties and upon failure to agree shall be arbitrated; in such arbitration one arbitrator to be appointed by the Administrator, War Shipping Administration, one by owner, and if these two arbitrators cannot agree within a reasonable time they shall select a third arbitrator and the decision of the majority of these three arbitrators shall be final.", and in line 12 to strike out: "The determination of such allowances by the Administrator shall be final notwithstanding any other provision of law."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

CASH AWARDS TO PERSONNEL OF MARITIME COMMISSION AND WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 78) to provide cash awards to personnel of the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration for useful suggestions to improve administration of their activities, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, with amendments on page 1, line 5, after the word "employees", to insert "including officers and members of crews employed on United States or foreign-flag vessels as employees of the United States and the War Shipping Administration," and on page 2, after line 12, to insert the following proviso: "Provided, That any such cash awards shall be ascertained and reported to the Committee on Commerce of the Senate and the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives for approval or disapproval or modification prior to payment," so as to make the joint resolution read:

*Resolved, etc., That the United States Maritime Commission is authorized to pay cash awards for suggestions submitted to it by any of its officers or employees, including officers and members of crews employed on United States or foreign-flag vessels as employees of the United States through the War Shipping Administration, in cases where the suggestion, in the opinion of the Commission or of a committee designated by it, would, if adopted, make for substantially increased efficiency, economy, or general improvement in carrying out the duties, powers, or functions of the Commission. Such suggestions shall be submitted and such awards shall be made under such rules and regulations as the Commission may prescribe, including provision for transfer to the United States of all rights or interests of the officer or employee in the suggestion. The provisions of this section shall apply in like manner to the War Shipping Administration and its officers and employees, and for the purpose of this sentence the terms "United States Maritime Commission" and "Commission" shall be deemed to refer to the War Shipping Administration: *Provided, That any such cash awards shall be ascertained and reported to the Committee on Commerce of the Senate and the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Repre-**

sentatives for approval or disapproval or modification prior to payment.

The amendments were agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REGULATION OF CERTAIN INSURANCE RATES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1029) to provide for regulation of certain insurance rates in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments in section 1, page 2, after line 4, to insert "(54 Stat. 1064; D. C. Code, 1940 edition, title 35, sec. 1903)"; in section 3 on page 3, line 21, after "Stat." to strike out "1063" and insert "1082; D. C. Code, 1940 edition, title 35, secs. 1343 and 1349"; and in section 9, page 6, line 18, after "Stat.", to strike out "1063" and insert "1066 and 1079; D. C. Code, 1940 edition, title 35, secs. 1306 and 1340", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That in this act, unless the context otherwise requires—

"District" means the District of Columbia; "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of Insurance of the District of Columbia;

"Company" means any insurer, whether stock, mutual, reciprocal, interinsurer, Lloyd's, or any other form or group of insurers;

"Agent" means and shall include any individual, copartnership, or corporation acting in the capacity of or licensed as a "policy-writing agent", "soliciting agent", or "salaried company employee", as defined under section 3, chapter I, of the Fire and Casualty Act, approved October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1064; D. C. Code, 1940 ed., title 35, sec. 1303); and

"Broker" means any person who for a consideration acts or aids in any manner in the solicitation or negotiation on behalf of the assured of contracts of insurance.

SEC. 2. The provisions of this act shall apply to insurance in the District of Columbia against loss of or damage to property or any valuable interest therein by or as a consequence of fire, lightning, tornado, and windstorm, or any one or more of such hazards, including all supplemental, additional, or extended forms of coverage written in connection with fire insurance, and including any policy which insures property, while it is at a permanent location, against the hazard of fire, lightning, tornado, or windstorm; but this act shall not apply to ocean marine, transportation, or motor vehicle insurance, nor to insurance covering the property of interstate common carriers, nor to any form of insurance designated by the Superintendent as inland marine insurance.

SEC. 3. The Superintendent is empowered to investigate the necessity for an adjustment of the rates on any or all insurance risks within the scope of this act, and to order an adjustment of such rates whenever he determines, after investigation, that the profit derived therefrom for a period of time not less than 5 years immediately preceding such investigation is excessive, inadequate, unjust, or unreasonable. In determining the necessity for an adjustment of rates, the Superintendent shall give consideration to the conflagration hazard, both within and without the District. The Superintendent is also empowered, after investigation, to order removed, at such time and in such manner as he shall specify, any discrimination existing between individual risks or classes of risks.

Any person, firm, or corporation aggrieved by any order, ruling, proceeding, or action of

the Superintendent, or any person acting in his behalf and at his instance, may appeal to the Commissioners of the District, or contest the validity of such order, ruling, proceeding, or action in any court of competent jurisdiction by appeal or through any other appropriate proceedings, as provided under sections 44 and 45, chapter II, Public, No. 824, Seventy-sixth Congress, known as the Fire and Casualty Act, approved October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1062; D. C. Code, 1940 ed., title 35, secs. 1348 and 1349).

SEC. 4. Within 120 days after the approval of this act and under the supervision of the Superintendent, the insurance companies authorized to effect insurance in the District against the risk of loss or damage by hazards within the scope of this act shall organize a rating bureau for the purpose of administering rates for such insurance, and all such companies now or hereafter authorized to transact such business in the District shall be members of such bureau. The government of the rating bureau shall be vested in its members and it shall not be subject to the direction or control of any other bureau, association, corporation, company, individual, or group of individuals. The rating bureau shall have power to establish reasonable agreements and bylaws for its governance, and shall be permitted to adopt reasonable rules and regulations necessary to carry out its functions, but such agreements, bylaws, rules, and regulations shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and the same and amendments thereto shall be approved by the Superintendent before becoming effective. The rating bureau, subject to the approval of the Superintendent, shall apportion the expenses of its operation among its members in proportion to the premium income on risks in the District.

SEC. 5. No company, agent, or broker shall issue or deliver, or offer to issue or deliver, or knowingly permit the issuance or delivery of, any policy of insurance in the District which does not conform to the requirements approved by the Superintendent: *Provided, however,* That a company may deviate from such requirements if the company has filed with the rating bureau and with the Superintendent the deviation to be applied, and provided such deviation is approved by the Superintendent. If approved, the deviation shall remain in force for a period of 1 year from the date of approval by the Superintendent, unless such approval is withdrawn by the Superintendent for cause after notice to the insurer, or withdrawn by the insurer with the approval of the Superintendent.

It is further provided that a rate in excess of that promulgated by the rating bureau may be charged, provided such higher rate is charged with the knowledge and written consent of the insured and the Superintendent.

SEC. 6. The rating bureau shall keep a record of all rates, schedules, and proceedings. Every agent shall keep a record of every policy contract issued by or through his agency.

SEC. 7. The Superintendent, his deputy, or duly authorized examiner, is authorized and empowered to examine all records of the rating bureau, companies, and agents, and to require every company to furnish promptly accurate written information from such records as will disclose their loss or profit from any class of risk in the District.

SEC. 8. No rate, premium, schedule, rating method, rule, bylaw, agreement, or regulation shall become effective or be charged, applied, or enforced in the District by the rating bureau, or by any company, agent, or broker governed by the provisions of this act, until it shall have been first filed with and approved by the Superintendent: *Provided,* That a rate or premium used or charged in accordance with a schedule, rating method, or rule previously approved by the Superintendent need not be specifically approved

by the Superintendent. No company, agent, or broker shall issue any form of policy, clause, warranty, rider, or endorsement until such form shall have been filed with and approved by the Superintendent.

SEC. 9. Any company or any agent or broker guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act shall be subject to the provisions of sections 3 and 36, respectively, and as may be amended, of chapter II, Public, No. 824, Seventy-sixth Congress, known as the Fire and Casualty Act, approved October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1066 and 1079, D. C. Code, 1940 ed., title 35, secs. 1306 and 1340).

SEC. 10. All laws or parts of laws, insofar as they relate to business affected hereby and in conflict with any of the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. Should any section or provision of this act be decided by the courts to be unconstitutional or invalid, the validity of the act as a whole, or of any part thereof, other than the part decided to be unconstitutional, shall not be affected.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF FIRE AND CASUALTY ACT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1028) to amend the Fire and Casualty Act of the District of Columbia which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments in section 1, page 1, line 5, after the word "Congress", to strike out "54 Stat. 1063" and insert "54 Stat. 1066"; on page 2, line 6, after the word "company", to strike out "only by check or money order drawn to the order of" and insert "through the Office of the Superintendent to the"; in section 2, page 2, line 9, after the word "Act", to insert "54 Stat. 1079"; in line 21, after the word "person", to strike out "only by check or money order drawn to the order of", and insert "through the Office of the Superintendent to the"; in section 4, page 3, line 11, after the word "Act", to insert "54 Stat. 1080"; and in line 17, after the word "authorized" to strike out "company," and insert "company", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3, chapter II, of the Fire and Casualty Act of the District of Columbia (Public, No. 824, 76th Cong.; 54 Stat. 1066; title 35, sec. 1306, D. C. Code, 1940), be amended by deleting the period at the end of said section and inserting in lieu thereof a colon, and by adding thereto the following: "*Provided further,* That, in lieu of revoking or suspending the certificate of authority of any company for causes enumerated in this section after hearing as herein provided, the Superintendent may subject such company to a penalty of not more than \$200 when in his judgment he finds that public interest would be best served by the continued operation of the company. The amount of any such penalty shall be paid by the company through the office of the Superintendent to the collector of taxes, District of Columbia."

SEC. 2. That section 36, chapter II, of such act (54 Stat. 1079, title 35, sec. 1340, D. C. Code, 1940), be amended by deleting the period at the end of the said section and inserting in lieu thereof a colon, and by adding thereto the following: "*Provided,* That, in lieu of revoking or suspending the license of any policy-writing agent, soliciting agent, broker, or salaried company employee for causes enumerated in this section after hearing as herein provided, the Superintendent

may subject such person to a penalty of not more than \$200 when in his judgment he finds that public interest would be best served by the continued operation of such person. The amount of any such penalty shall be paid by such person through the office of the Superintendent to the collector of taxes, District of Columbia."

SEC. 3. That section 32, chapter II, of such act (54 Stat. 1078, title 35, sec. 1336, D. C. Code, 1940), be amended by deleting therefrom the figures "\$5,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,000", so that the first sentence of the second paragraph of the said section as so amended shall read as follows:

"Resident and nonresident brokers shall, as a prerequisite to the issuance of a license, file with the Superintendent a corporate surety bond in an amount not less than \$1,000 for the benefit of any person who may suffer loss resulting from fraud or dishonesty on the part of said resident or nonresident broker."

SEC. 4. That section 40, chapter II, of such act (54 Stat. 1080, title 35, sec. 1344, D. C. Code, 1940), be amended by deleting the period at the end of the said section and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and by adding thereto the following: "or if the agent or broker has placed with any unauthorized company any risk which could be placed with an authorized company except for abnormal provisions of the policy, or if the agent or broker has procured from an unauthorized company any policy which covers a risk of a class generally covered in the District by authorized companies and which authorized companies would cover at a rate not higher than that charged by authorized companies on other District risks of the same class."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PAYMENT OF DEATH GRATUITIES

The bill (S. 1428) to amend the provision of the act authorizing payment of 6 months' death gratuity to widow, child, or dependent relative of officers, enlisted men, or nurses of the Navy or Marine Corps, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provision contained in the act approved June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 824), as amended (45 Stat. 710; 56 Stat. 146; 34 U. S. C., Supp. 943), is hereby further amended to read as follows: "Immediately upon official notification of the death from wounds or disease, not the result of his or her own misconduct, of any officer, enlisted man, or nurse on the active list of the Regular Navy or Regular Marine Corps, or on the retired list when on active duty, the Paymaster General of the Navy shall cause to be paid to the widow, and if there be no widow, to the child or children, and if there be no widow or child, to any other dependent relative of such officer, enlisted man or nurse previously designated by him or her, an amount equal to 6 months' pay at the rate received by such officer, enlisted man, or nurse at the date of his or her death. The Secretary of the Navy shall establish regulations requiring each officer and enlisted man or nurse having no wife or child to designate the proper dependent relative to whom this amount shall be paid in case of his or her death. Said amount shall be paid from funds appropriated for the pay of the Navy and pay of the Marine Corps, respectively: *Provided,* That if there be no widow, child, or previously designated dependent relative, the Secretary of the Navy shall cause the amount herein provided to be paid to any grandchild, parent, brother or sis-

ter, or grandparent shown to have been dependent upon such officer, enlisted man, or nurse prior to his or her death, and the determination of such fact by the Secretary of the Navy shall be final and conclusive upon the accounting officers of the Government: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section or in other existing legislation shall be construed as making the provisions of this section applicable to officers, enlisted men, or nurses of any forces of the Navy of the United States other than those of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, and nothing in this section shall be construed to apply in commissioned grades to any officers except those holding permanent or probationary appointments in the Regular Navy or Marine Corps: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall apply to the officers and enlisted men of the Coast Guard, and the Secretary of the Treasury will cause payment to be made accordingly: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of any beneficiary before payment to and collection by such beneficiary of the amount authorized herein, such amount shall be paid to the next living beneficiary in the order of succession above stated."

SEC. 2. Nothing contained in section 1 of this act shall be construed to invalidate or in any manner affect any payments of the 6 months' death gratuity made prior to the date of approval of this act, but no payment of such gratuity shall hereafter be made to the representative of the estate of a beneficiary who died prior to such approval.

SEC. 3. The act approved March 17, 1941, entitled "An act extending the provisions of the act approved August 27, 1940, entitled 'An act increasing the number of naval aviators in the line of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, and for other purposes'" (55 Stat. 43; 34 U. S. C., Supp. 855c-2), is hereby amended by inserting before the period at the end of section 1 thereof the following words: "or as hereafter amended."

SEC. 4. The act approved January 19, 1942, entitled "An act to regulate the distribution and promotion of commissioned officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and for other purposes" (56 Stat. 6; 33 U. S. C., Supp. 870), is hereby amended by inserting after the words "Marine Corps" in the sixth line of section 9 thereof, the words "or as hereafter amended."

STAFF SGT. MARION JOHNSON AND SGT. GEORGE B. KRESS

The bill (S. 1517) for the relief of Staff Sgt. Marion Johnson, United States Marine Corps, and Sgt. George B. Kress, United States Marine Corps Reserve, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Staff Sgt. Marion Johnson, United States Marine Corps, the sum of \$283.50, and to Sgt. George B. Kress, United States Marine Corps Reserve, the sum of \$214, in full satisfaction of their claims against the United States for the value of their personal camera equipment lost in a fire in the Marine Corps Recruiting Station, 76 Forsyth Street Northwest, Atlanta, Ga., on August 25, 1942: *Provided*, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

XC—105

REIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN NAVY PERSONNEL FOR LOSS CAUSED BY FIRE AT DAVISVILLE, R. I.

The bill (S. 1542) to provide for reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire in Building B. O. Q. O-3 at the United States naval construction training center, Davisville, R. I., on March 27, 1943, was announced as next in order.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts, have we not general legislation providing for reimbursement of losses of this kind?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. No. There is general legislation applying to losses of this character when they occur at sea, but there is no general legislation which provides for reimbursement for losses on shore in Navy and Marine barracks and stations. It has been suggested that such legislation be enacted, but I think perhaps it is a good idea to have the Navy Department come to the Congress for permission to pay the losses, to explain their investigation of the cause of fires and also their inquiry into the amount of damage. I think that is helpful in the long run.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum or sums, amounting in the aggregate not to exceed \$4,797.15, as may be required by the Secretary of the Navy, to reimburse under such regulations as he may prescribe, certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for the value of personal property lost or damaged in a fire in building B. O. Q. O-3, at the United States naval construction training center, Davisville, R. I., on March 27, 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

C. GUY EVANS

The bill (S. 1589) for the relief of C. Guy Evans, Garland Mineral Springs, Index, Wash., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,527.79 to C. Guy Evans, of Garland Mineral Springs, Index, Wash., in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for the destruction by fire of his recreation hall at

Garland Mineral Springs, Index, Wash., November 17, 1942, which was being used by personnel of the United States Coast Guard who failed to exercise reasonable care in the protection of the premises: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

MILITARY RANK FOR CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE NAVY NURSE CORPS

The bill (H. R. 2976) to grant military rank to certain members of the Navy Nurse Corps was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN NAVAL PERSONNEL FOR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY FIRE IN ALASKA

The bill (H. R. 3605) to provide for reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of fires in tents used as quarters by members of the Twelfth Naval Construction Battalion, Long Island, Alaska, on December 26, 1942, and May 26, 1942, respectively was considered ordered to a third reading read the third time, and passed.

REIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN NAVY PERSONNEL FOR LOSSES BY FIRE AT PORTSMOUTH, VA.

The bill (H. R. 3606) to provide for reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as a result of a fire at the Outlying Degaussing Branch of the Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Virginia, on December 4, 1942, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN NAVAL PERSONNEL FOR LOSSES BY FIRE AT CAMP BRADFORD, NORFOLK, VA.

The bill (H. R. 3607) to provide for reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as a result of a fire in tent L-76 at the Amphibious Training Base, Camp Bradford, Norfolk, Va., on March 15, 1943, was considered, ordered to a third reading read the third time, and passed.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL FOR LT. GEN. THOMAS HOLCOMB, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

The bill (H. R. 3760) authorizing the President to present, in the name of Congress, a Distinguished Service Medal to Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, United States Marine Corps, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

STANDARD OF IDENTITY OF DRY-MILK SOLIDS

The bill (H. R. 149) to fix a reasonable definition and standard of identity of certain dry-milk solids was announced as next in order.

Mr. OVERTON. I ask that the bill go over.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I am sufficiently familiar with the attitude of the Senator from Louisiana to know that no good purpose would be served by asking him to withhold the objection at this time. I am aware of the bitter opposition of the Senator from Louisiana to this bill. I simply desire to give notice that at the earliest practicable opportunity, at the conclusion of the call of the calendar, I shall move to take up the bill.

Mr. OVERTON. Let me say, Mr. President, I do not know that my opposition to the bill should be characterized as being bitter. It is nevertheless very firm and, I think, well grounded. I shall be very glad to cooperate with the Senator and agree with him upon a time—

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I will say to the distinguished Senator from Louisiana that we have discussed the matter at length in the committee. I have read the Senator's minority views on the bill. I think it is an extremely meritorious measure, and I still say that the Senator's attitude has been characterized by bitter opposition to this particular measure.

Mr. OVERTON. I certainly should like to absolve myself of that charge, because I have not been bitter in my opposition, but I am relentless in my opposition. I was about to say that I shall be very glad to cooperate with the Senator to take the matter up at any time that will suit the convenience of the Senate, but I should like to have a day or two notice so that I may be present at the time.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The only opportunity to which I am entitled under the rules to move to take up the bill is at the conclusion of the call of the calendar, and I intend to move to take it up at the conclusion of the call of the calendar today, provided it is concluded in a reasonable time. I think that is the only opportunity I will have to make the motion.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being made, the bill will be passed over.

RELIEF FOR THE PEOPLE OF STRICKEN AND HUNGRY COUNTRIES

The resolution (S. Res. 100) submitted by Mr. GILLETTE (for himself and Mr. TAFT) on February 11, 1943, and reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations on December 13, 1943, was considered and agreed to as follows:

Whereas the small democratic countries of Belgium, Norway, Poland, the Netherlands, Greece, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and others have been invaded and occupied; and

Whereas these small countries which are allied with us in the cause of democracy resisted to the limit of their strength the onrush of invading forces; and

Whereas the usual economic processes of these small countries have been completely dislocated as a result of being occupied by invading forces; and

Whereas the food supplies of all these nations are dangerously exhausted due to requisition of native food supplies by the Germans, and inability to secure their usual imports through the blockade; and

Whereas no relief can be brought to them unless there be international action through which their native supplies can be protected and imports be made through the blockade; and

Whereas starvation has already begun; and Whereas a plan for feeding the people of Greece has been in effect for several months in Greece under supervision of the Swedish and Swiss Governments and the International Red Cross; and

Whereas after 6 months' trial this relief has been certified by the State Department as working satisfactorily and without benefit to the Germans; and

Whereas the Governments of Belgium, Norway, Poland have requested that their people be given relief; and

Whereas there are food surpluses available in the United States and in South America; and

Whereas many of the small invaded countries have money with which to purchase the food needed to keep their people alive and have signified their desire to use funds for that purpose; and

Whereas the Swedish Government has ships not available to the Allies which could be used for transportation; and

Whereas the specter of mass starvation among friendly and noncombatant women and children is a tragedy that the compassionate heart of America wants to avert; and

Whereas Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Poland, Greece, Yugoslavia, and the Netherlands and others have lived in friendship with the United States during our entire national existence, and have sent us millions of our most useful and helpful American citizens, and now have no means whatever of securing the necessary agreements by which this disaster can be averted: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States does express the conviction that immediate steps should be taken to extend the Greek experiment and thereby prevent this impending tragedy of mass starvation heretofore named; and be it further.

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States respectfully urges that the Government of the United States, through the Secretary of State, endeavor as quickly as possible to work out, in cooperation with the British Government and the Governments of Sweden, Switzerland, and the accredited representatives of the other governments concerned, the setting up of systematic and definite relief for all stricken and hungry countries where the need is now the most acute; this relief to be based on agreements by the belligerents for the protection of the native and imported food supplies, with rigid safeguarding of such relief so that no military advantage whatever may accrue to the civil populations or armed forces of the invading nations.

The preamble was agreed to.

Mr. TAFT subsequently said: Mr. President, I wish to make a statement which will consume about 5 minutes.

The Senate today passed Senate resolution 100, and I ask that the remarks which I am about to make be inserted in the RECORD following the adoption of the resolution.

This resolution was submitted by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] and myself in order to initiate and give the sanction of the Senate to the feeding of children in the occupied democracies of Europe, especially Belgium, Holland, and Norway. Since the resolution was submitted, the French situation has become such that feeding is also possible there.

While the general language of the resolution does not specifically mention

France, I think it can be said that it is intended that the resolution does cover France, and that it is intended by the authors that any country in a situation similar to that of the countries mentioned will also be dealt with.

The evidence given to the subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee showed beyond question that the children in these occupied areas are receiving only from one-third to one-half the food which is considered necessary for the proper health of children in this country and elsewhere. The inevitable result is hardship, starvation, and death for millions, and stunted bodies for many millions more. Furthermore, the mental state of men and women who have been starved in their childhood, when they could have been fed, is no contribution to the future peace of the world.

The resolution requests the State Department to negotiate with England and with Germany to arrange for the shipment through the blockade of special foods for children, just as was done in the First World War by the Commission for Relief in Belgium. Only one objection is made, namely, that in some way the shipment of this food may benefit the Germans. The answers to that are conclusive. No shipments are to be made until guaranties are obtained from the German Government that the food will only reach the children for whom it is intended, that no food will be shipped out of the country for German use, and that the same quantity of food shall be supplied to the country by the Germans, if they have been supplying food, as they have in the case of Belgium. If this guaranty cannot be obtained, the food will not be shipped. If it is broken at any time, shipments will cease, and the amount which could possibly be seized by the Germans at any one time would be infinitesimal. The food will be distributed by the nationals of the country concerned, under the supervision of the International Red Cross, officered by Swiss and Swedish representatives. This method has been pursued in Greece with regard to supplies for the entire population, and it has been entirely successful. In fact, the Greek experiment, forced upon the United Nations by the insistence of the Turkish Government, is a conclusive argument for similar action in other countries. Swedish shipping is available to carry the necessary food stuffs, the volume of which is not great.

There is an extensive movement in England, headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and many members of the Parliament, to promote the plan. They realize the tremendous importance to the United Nations of preserving the health and morale of the people in the occupied countries, and creating the good will which would result from this action. They see no sense in fighting for the freedom of many innocent nations if the people of those nations are to die or be stunted for life before they can be freed. The project cannot possibly interfere with the war effort of the United Nations.

Mr. President, I ask that there be inserted at this point as a part of my re-

marks a statement containing quotations from three or four members of the British Parliament dealing with the subject:

There being no objection, the quotations were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

On November 10, 1943, Mr. Stokes said:

"I have given notice, on behalf of a considerable number of members of all parties in the house that we want to take this opportunity of raising what to many of us is a very vital question of famine relief in Europe. We approach this matter in a spirit of intense persuasiveness.

"We do not believe that the assistance for which we ask would be assistance of any kind whatever to the enemy.

"Where adults are used to further the efforts of the German war machine, the Germans see that they are well fed. The people we are seeking to assist are those who are not helped by the Germans, those we hope to rely on in the future, whatever the date may be.

"To follow the policy that we are recommending is obviously good business. When the war comes to an end, unless we now do something about it all our friendly populations are going to be down and out, and starving, and they will hate us and be quite unable to govern Europe. I can imagine the awful bitterness which will prevail in the hearts of the parents of children as a result of suffering, and in many cases death."

Mr. T. Edmund Harvey said, "We have concluded that at least one-third of the young persons in Belgium are suffering from tuberculosis.

"Are we to do nothing to help this tragic situation? The Minister who was seated on that bench an hour or two ago said, in dealing with the problem of tuberculosis in our country, that it requires a full standard of living to combat the disease. Do my honorable friends who listened to that debate see the irony of our saying that of the tuberculosis sufferers in our own country and, at the same time refusing not to give ourselves, but to allow others the opportunity of giving for the benefit of the women and children of Belgium."

Mr. Harold Nicholson said:

"I believe the only way we can get total victory is by total war. I do not wish to embarrass in any way the Government of which I am a most ardent supporter.

"I was a few days ago in Sweden, and I had occasion to speak to and interview a great many earnest and intelligent men who since the beginning of the war have devoted their experience and their energies to a study of the nutrition problem in occupied Europe and to the means by which malnutrition could be at least alleviated. I found it difficult to meet the arguments they put to me * * *. I racked my brains to think of the arguments ministers have in the past given me, hoping that I should find in them some armor-piercing javelins which would confound and utterly rout my Swedish critics. I searched, and what did I find in the palm of my hand? Not a javelin, not even a pointed dart, but just a handful of dust. They said to me:

"Do your Government, do the House of Commons, know the conditions of Belgium and Greece? Do they see the vital statistics? Do they know the tuberculosis figures? Have they had the facts about child welfare?" "Yes," I said, "I think they have all the information." Then they said, "Is it that they mistrust the Swedish Red Cross or the Swiss Red Cross? Is it that they have no confidence in the international arrangements that we have made?" "No," I said, "the Swedish Red Cross and the Swiss Red Cross are regarded in England with the deepest respect and admiration." They then said, "Is the House of Commons aware of what a tiny little

scheme we have? Do they not realize that we can provide the ships, and the money, and the foodstuff, and that it is only the navicerts that are spoiling what we wish to do?" "Yes," I said, "the House of Commons knows that." Then they said, "What is the reason?" I said, "There may be reasons of which I am unaware," and they replied, "Well, they must be very strange reasons since, to us, the attitude of your Government in this matter is not in harmony with the high repute which Great Britain in these years has won."

"There is a German policy. It is a deliberate policy, * * * with the most consummate strategy, with incomparable efficiency. It is the policy of so debilitating the populations of occupied countries that they will be unable to resist. It is even more fiendish than that. It is the policy of so debilitating those populations that even the generations yet to be born will be incapable of resisting the future encroachments of the herrenvolk.

"If he—the Minister of Economic Warfare—accepts our scheme, then surely he will be giving life, and the hope of life, not only to the present population but, as I have said, to the children yet unborn in those countries. If he does not do that, then I say he will be disregarding what I hope is the conscience of this House. He is disregarding what I imagine is the conscience of the people of this country. And he is disregarding what I know to be the conscience of the neutral world."

Note a few significant sentences from the speech of Sir Peter Bennett:

"I have had to try and explain the attitude of our Government first of all to some good friends of this country in America, and I, frankly, found it impossible. Then I have had to try to explain it to my own constituents. I have had interviews with the ministers, and I have tried to go back and reassure my constituents with what I have been told in answer to their questions, but I found it quite impossible to convince them that those reasons were really sound."

Here are some excerpts from the address of Mr. William Brown:

"Germany is not going to be defeated by starving the children of our allies * * * the whole strategy of Germany was devised either for victory now, or the certainty of victory next time, by so defeating, not merely the military, but the civilian strength, that what they cannot do today, they might hope to do some years hence * * * to have an eye to the future because, believe me, if Europe is to be rebuilt on a basis that will endure, one of the first things we have to inject into Europe is the spirit of humanity and common goodness, the lack of which is our chief charge against the enemy whom we are now fighting."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE subsequently said: Mr. President, in connection with the action of the Senate on Calendar No. 633, Senate Resolution 100, I ask unanimous consent that I may insert in the RECORD an article which I wrote, *Starving Europe and the Next World War*, which appears in the December 27 issue of the *Progressive*.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STARVING EUROPE AND THE NEXT WORLD WAR

(By Senator ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, Jr.)

Four grim winters have already taken their awful toll among the ravaged peoples of occupied Europe since this war began, and now a fifth, probably the grimmest of them all, is upon them.

Disease and malnutrition are on the march, and like invisible claws of a giant pincers movement they are moving in to destroy the helpless civilians, women, and

children who are imprisoned in Hitler's European fortress.

It is estimated by Belgian officials that 20 percent of the Belgian population will perish by the end of next year. It is estimated that in Poland the war will destroy 50 percent of the population.

In Belgium the most reliable estimates to be had indicate that tuberculosis has increased 800 percent since May 1940.

Thirty-five percent of Belgium's 2,300,000 children are reported tubercular now, and 40 percent threatened.

The alarming increase of contagious disease in Holland is reported to have resulted in a German order to members of its armed forces instructing them to keep away from theaters and other public gathering places.

BREAD ALONE ISN'T ENOUGH

The reason for these horrible conditions is not hard to find. There is unquestionably a lack of medical care and supplies to combat disease, but it is the lack of proper food that has made the peoples of occupied Europe helpless to resist the inroads of disease.

Generally speaking, the children in occupied Europe have been forced to get along on about a third of the food we consider necessary for American children. In other words, what our children eat for breakfast is equivalent to the ration that is allowed to children in the occupied countries for the entire day.

In some countries it is worse than in others. Growing children need fats, minerals, and other food elements which adults can do without temporarily, at least, if necessary. It is these fats and other critical food elements that are scarcest. Bread alone is not enough.

In Poland the daily ration of adults last January was composed of 210 grams of flour and bread, 350 grams of potatoes, 15 grams of sugar, 20 grams of meat, and 5 grams of fat. A gram is approximately one-thirtieth of an ounce.

Compare that with the normal American diet which includes on the average 243 grams of bread and cereals, 217 grams of meat, fish, and eggs, 340 grams of milk and cream, 134 grams of butter, cheese, and other fats, 376 grams of vegetables and potatoes, 276 grams of fruit, and 142 grams of sugar and sirup.

THE SEEDS OF REVENGE

The situation in France, Norway, and some of the other occupied countries is slightly better than in Poland, but it is desperate in all of them. In Norway the daily ration of meat has been only 7 grams although it provides for approximately 50 grams of fats. This is a better fats ration than the Polish people have but it is still less than half the amount in the normal American diet.

The medical service of the Red Cross reports that the legal rations of fats in Belgium are from 20 to 85 percent deficient as compared with average needs of the different age groups. The deficiencies are less in the case of younger children because an effort has been made to take the fats away from the adult diet and give them to the children, but nevertheless the ration is 60 percent deficient in the 6-14 age group and 85 percent deficient in the 14-18 age group.

The consequences of malnutrition cannot be adequately measured in terms of deaths alone. The dangers of broken bodies and twisted minds among those that live are just as horrible to contemplate, and more far reaching in their effect.

Let it not be forgotten that the seeds of revenge that finally bore the bitter fruit of Naziism were planted in the hearts of the German people during the years of blockade, despair, and devastation following the last war, culminating in the inflationary debacle of 1923.

EXAMPLE OF GREECE

In the name of common humanity and common sense America and the other United

Nations must offer its help to these innocent victims, the women and children of those occupied countries under the Nazi heel.

For 3 years we have been talking about it, but little has been accomplished except in Greece. Britain has taken the position that to send food to these starving people would defeat the military effectiveness of the blockade, and our State Department has in the past weakly acquiesced.

The success of the relief program in Greece, however, has demonstrated that it can be done in other occupied countries without aiding the enemy one iota. The National Committee on Food for the Small Democracies, under the leadership of former President Hoover, undertook in 1940 and 1941 to work out a plan to provide relief for the people of Belgium, but the British refused to approve it.

The efforts of various other groups in the occupied countries have been almost negligible, and the result is that the Allies are still withholding any effective help from these men, women, and children.

The military argument that is used against the proposals to send food to these helpless victims of the war overlooks the admitted facts of the success achieved in handling the relief shipments to Greece. It overlooks also the admitted fact that 7,000 tons of food per month are going to prisoners of war in Germany itself with no appreciable loss to the enemy.

IT CAN BE DONE

If methods can be worked out whereby the delivery of food can be made to prisoners of war in Germany without aiding the German war effort, and if the Swiss and Swedish commission handling Greek relief can deliver from 18,000 to 20,000 tons of foodstuffs to the people of Greece without aiding the Nazis, it can be done in the other countries.

Greek relief is supervised by a joint Swiss-Swedish neutral commission of 30, and aided by 3,000 local Greek committees in Greece itself. The food is shipped in Swedish ships, and passage is arranged for the ships through the Allied blockade through advance understandings.

To prevent Germany from gaining any advantage from the importation of food into Greece, the neutral governments of Switzerland and Sweden first obtained guaranties that Germany would take no foodstuffs out of Greece.

Thus since the relief authorities can make sure that the imported food goes to the Greeks for whom it is intended, and by agreement closely watched there is no opportunity for Germany to remove whatever other food might be available in the country, it does not break the blockade on Germany's war effort.

It does, however, extend to the children of war-torn Europe a helping hand which may be able to stifle the otherwise inevitable flames of bitterness and hate that may again break out in another world conflagration 20 years from now when Europe's children of today become its leaders of tomorrow.

PROVISIONAL FUR SEAL AGREEMENT OF 1942

The bill (H. R. 2924) to give effect to the Provisional Fur Seal Agreement of 1942 between the United States of America and Canada, to protect the first seals of the Pribilof Islands, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY—INCREASE OF EXPENDITURE LIMIT

The resolution (S. Res. 136) submitted by Mr. Van Nuys on April 14, 1943, and reported from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of

the Senate on the calendar day December 21, 1943, was considered and agreed to as follows:

Resolved, That the amount authorized to be expended by the Committee on the Judiciary, or any subcommittee thereof, pursuant to Senate Resolution 35, agreed to January 14, 1943, is hereby increased by \$3,000, such additional amount to be used for paying expenses of said committee or subcommittees thereof, in connection with hearings and investigations with respect to judicial nominations referred to said committee.

PROTECTION OF THE COINS OF THE UNITED STATES

The bill (H. R. 3408) to amend chapter 7 of the Criminal Code was announced as next in order.

Mr. DANAHER. I ask that the bill go over.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold the objection?

Mr. DANAHER. I am glad to withhold the objection.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, the title of the bill is not very illuminating and therefore I should like to have the RECORD show what the amendment of chapter 7 of the Criminal Code means.

This is a bill to extend the protection of legislation over the coins of the United States. Some protection is afforded at the present time, but it is inadequate. This bill would make it a crime to "manufacture, sell, offer, or advertise for sale, or expose or keep with intent to furnish or sell, or shall cause or procure to be manufactured, furnished, sold, offered, or advertised for sale, any token, slug, disk, or other device similar in size and shape to any of the lawful coins of the United States, with knowledge or reason to believe that such tokens, slugs, disks, or other devices may be used unlawfully or fraudulently to procure anything of value, or use or enjoyment of any property or service from any automatic merchandise vending machine, postage-stamp machine, turnstile, fare box, coin-box telephone, parking meter, or other receptacle, depository, or contrivance, designed to receive or to be operated by lawful coins of the United States."

I do not intend to make a speech on this bill, but I call attention to the fact that the evidence shows that very large damage is being suffered currently.

According to the report of the House committee, which was corroborated by the evidence given at the hearing of the subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee:

A recent survey conducted by the National Automatic Merchandising Association reveals that the losses by use of slugs and tokens in service and merchandise machines amounts to approximately \$5,000,000 annually.

There is more in the report showing the need for the legislation. I do not know what the objection of the Senator from Connecticut may be, but, in any event, I do want this explanation to appear in the RECORD at this time.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I concur in the objectives stated by the Senator from Vermont and understand that the evidence sustains the plain need for the legislation. I was present in the Judiciary Committee when the bill was under consideration and I am entirely

cognizant of the factual background which has been explained by the Senator from Vermont.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that there are two particulars which will necessitate our further attention to this bill. One is that since we had it under consideration the Office of Price Administration has prepared a form of token which is to be used in lieu of ration stamps under certain given circumstances, and there are millions upon millions of them in process of distribution at this time. Consequently the impact of the proposed legislation upon the legitimate production of tokens for use by another agency of the United States, and which will have the widest possible distribution among all our citizenry, is a phase of this matter which we must consider, for we have not gone into it.

Mr. AUSTIN. Will the Senator from Connecticut yield?

Mr. DANAHER. I yield.

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator may not be familiar with the fact that in the preparation of the bill the Office of Price Administration was consulted. I was informed by a witness that a letter was written to him with respect to the type of slugs which were to be used, by which it appeared that the diameter and thickness of the token would be such as probably not to cause any damage.

I happened to be chairman of the subcommittee having jurisdiction of the bill, and when I saw the notice in the press that the Office of Price Administration intended to use coins, of which they published a picture, I immediately called the Director on the telephone and talked with him about it. He said he thought that their device would not offend the law. I told him definitely that it probably would, and I suspended decision in this matter. The committee withheld its action so as to give the Office of Price Administration an opportunity to come forward and make any case they desired to make as to why they should be permitted to manufacture a spurious coin which would operate in telephone boxes and some of the other devices, such as parking meters; but they never came near, and never asked for a hearing.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I yielded too soon to my distinguished colleague from Vermont, for had I continued I would have pointed out that the tokens of the O. P. A. are entitled to at least as much protection as the coins, in view of the intended use to which the tokens are to be put; and, in view of the fact that these tokens are to be made simply of fiber, and not of the type of metal alloy which goes into coins, the possibility of their fabrication by counterfeiters is something to be reckoned with.

Therefore, Mr. President, in the direction of perfecting the bill, and extending its protections to the fiber coins or tokens of the O. P. A., further consideration can and it seems to me should be had of this matter, to the end, for example, that in line 11 on page 1, after the reference to a device "similar in size and shape to any of the lawful coins of the United States," there should be

added "or any device or token utilized by an agency of the United States Government in the protection of the distribution of foodstuffs." Therefore, Mr. President, we would extend rather than narrow the bill, in the contemplation to which I have reference.

The Senator from Vermont and I are not apart at all in what we want to have done. It is merely a case of making the bill sufficiently inclusive. I rather fancy that we can very properly amend the bill, and that the Senator will concur with me in the need for the amendment; and that we can join, with the permission of the majority leader, in taking the matter up in due course.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I was about to suggest that if the bill is to go over, it might as well go over now.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard, and the bill will be passed over.

PUNISHMENT FOR KILLING OR ASSAULTING FEDERAL OFFICERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1227) to amend section 1 of the act providing punishment for killing or assaulting of Federal officers, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, line 9, after the name "Coast Guard," to strike out "any member of the auxiliary military police of the Army of the United States," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act of May 18, 1934 (ch. 299, 48 Stat. 780), as amended by the act of June 13, 1940 (ch. 359, 54 Stat. 391; U. S. C., title 18, sec. 253), be, and it is hereby, further amended by omitting the words "man of the Coast Guard," following the word "enlisted," and inserting in place thereof the words "person of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INCREASE IN COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 1658) to extend for 1 year the date of termination of Public Law 22, dated April 1, 1943, entitled "To provide for a temporary increase in compensation for certain employees of the District of Columbia government and the White House Police force," was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of Public Law 22, approved April 1, 1943, be amended to read as follows:

"This act shall take effect as of December 1, 1942, and shall terminate on June 30, 1945, or such earlier date as the Congress by concurrent resolution may prescribe."

SALE OF FISH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 1641) to amend the Code of the District of Columbia providing for the sale of fish of the shad or herring species, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 898 of the District of Columbia Code, approved March 3, 1901, be amended to read as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person to have in possession or expose for sale in the District of Columbia, between the 10th day of June and the 30th day of November, both inclusive, in any year, any fresh fish of the shad or herring species."

AUTHORITY TO COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO CONVEY LAND

The bill (S. 1657) to amend an act entitled "An act to empower the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to convey land," was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to empower the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to convey land," approved April 28, 1922, be, and it is hereby, amended by striking out the period and adding the following words: "to the credit of the District of Columbia."

PNEUMATIC TUBE TRANSMISSION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3916) to permit the construction and use of certain pipe lines for pneumatic-tube transmission in the District of Columbia, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with amendments in section 1, page 2, line 2, before the word "side", to strike out "north" and insert "south"; in line 5, after the word "successors", to strike out "and" and insert "or"; in section 2, page 2, line 21, after the word "successors", to strike out "and" and insert "or"; on page 3, line 1, after "successors", to strike out "and" and insert "or"; and in section 3, page 3, after line 6, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 4. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is expressly reserved.

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

WADE BROS.

The bill (H. R. 3504) for the relief of Wade Bros., a partnership composed of M. J., G. W., and Ovid Wade, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HOWARD L. PEMBERTON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1409) for the relief of Howard L. Pemberton, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of" to strike out "\$2,387.20" and insert "\$1,959.20", and at the end of the bill to insert a proviso, so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Howard L. Pemberton, Kalamazoo, Mich., the sum of \$1,959.20. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Howard L. Pemberton against the United States because of damage to his airplane which was struck on June 14, 1943, while parked at Lambert Field, St. Louis, Mo., by a United States Navy airplane taxiing across

such field: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LAFAYETTE GIBSON

The bill (H. R. 1442) for the relief of Lafayette Gibson was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NELS J. PEDERSEN

The bill (S. 1358) for the relief of Nels J. Pedersen, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Nels J. Pedersen, of Vancouver, Wash., a sum equal to the amount which would have been paid to him as compensation for services rendered as an employee of the Bonneville Power Administration from July 16 to July 28, 1942, and for accumulated annual leave from July 28 to August 17, 1942, if such payment had not been prohibited because of his not being a citizen of the United States, the said Nels J. Pedersen having obtained such employment and rendered such services while under the bona fide but erroneous impression that he had become a naturalized citizen by taking an oath of allegiance to the United States before an officer of the United States Army while serving with the military forces of the United States during the First World War: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

ESTATE OF JENNIE I. WESTON

The bill (H. R. 3153) for the relief of the estate of Jennie I. Weston was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PETER A. GAWALIS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1594) for the relief of Peter A. Gawalis, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 7, after the word "injuries," to insert the words "and property damage."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

OSWALD L. SAWYER

The bill (H. R. 2690) for the relief of Oswald L. Sawyer, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EDWARD H. SMITH

The bill (H. R. 213) for the relief of Edward H. Smith, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FRED HUNTER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1637), for the relief of Fred Hunter, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$4,000" and insert "\$3,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

ETHEL COHEN

The bill (H. R. 1854) for the relief of Ethel Cohen was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

J. E. MCCOY AND SON

The bill (H. R. 1872) for the relief of J. E. McCoy and Son, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN SIMS

The bill (H. R. 600) for the relief of John Sims was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES R. HOOPER

The bill (S. 2075) for the relief of Charles R. Hooper was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

J. C. AND VASSIE LEE DAVIDSON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1334) for the relief of J. C. and Vassie Lee Davidson, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 7, after the words "sum of" to strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$3,760.60", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to J. C. Davidson and his wife, Vassie Lee Davidson, of Ozark, Ala., the sum of \$3,760.60, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the death of their daughter, Verlie Lee Davidson, a minor, who, upon alighting from a school bus, was fatally injured when struck by a United States Army truck on the Enterprise-Dothan Highway, about 1½ miles from the Providence Church, Clayhatchee, Dale County, Ala., on May 13, 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RELIEF OF THE STATE OF OREGON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1047) for the relief of the State of Oregon, Department of Forestry of the State of Oregon, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 2, line 9, after the name "Polk County Forest Protective Association", to insert "Northwest Oregon Forest Fire Association."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

PENSIONS FOR HELPLESS CHILDREN

The bill (S. 662) to authorize pensions for certain physically or mentally helpless children, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, under the general pension law and service pensions law, pension to or in behalf of a child terminates when the child attains the age of 16. The law provides, however, that the payment of pension may be continued after the age of 16 to a child who was pensioned or entitled to pension in its own right or with the mother if such child was insane, idiotic, or otherwise physically or mentally helpless at the date of attaining the age of 16. Payments of pension continue during the period of helplessness. Unless a helpless child was pensioned or entitled to pension in its own right or with the mother before attaining the age of 16, pension may not be authorized under a ruling holding that there is no provision of law by which a pension may be continued to a child who did not have a pensionable status prior to attaining the age of 16.

The purpose of the bill is to secure that right.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the bill does not change the basis on which pensions are paid?

Mr. TUNNELL. No. It makes it possible for those who were not pensionable at the time in question to obtain the benefit of the law.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HAYDEN in the chair). Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 662) to authorize pensions for certain physically or mentally helpless children, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter pension under the general and service pension laws pertaining to service prior to April 21, 1898, and under the laws reenacted by Public Law No. 269, Seventy-fourth Congress, August 13, 1935, shall be allowed to or for any person otherwise entitled as a physically or mentally helpless child regardless of his or her age at the time of death of the veteran or date of filing claim: *Provided*, That such person was insane, idiotic, or otherwise physically or mentally helpless at the date of attaining the age of 16 years and the help-

less condition exists at the date of filing claim. Payments of pension shall continue during the period of helplessness, except that payments shall be discontinued as of the date preceding the marriage of a helpless child, and when pension is properly discontinued by reason of marriage it shall not thereafter be recommenced. This act shall not be so construed as to reduce any pension under any act, public or private.

AMENDMENT OF PART II OF VETERANS' REGULATION NO. 1 (A)

The bill (S. 698) to amend part II of the veterans regulation No. 1 (a) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a), part II, be amended by adding thereto a new paragraph, numbered paragraph IV, to read as follows:

"IV. For the purposes of paragraph I hereof, as amended, any person who, on or after August 27, 1940, and prior to termination of the present hostilities, has applied or shall hereafter apply for enlistment or enrollment in the active military or naval forces and who was or shall be provisionally accepted and directed or ordered to report to a place for final acceptance into such military or naval service, or who was or is selected for service and after reporting pursuant to the call of his local board and prior to rejection, or who after being called in the Federal service as a member of the National Guard but before being enrolled for the Federal service suffered or shall suffer an injury or a disease in line of duty and not the result of his own misconduct, will be considered to have incurred such disability in active military or naval service: *Provided*, That payments of pension under the terms of this paragraph shall not be effective prior to the date of enactment of this amendment."

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of Senate bill 698, Calendar 665.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That bill has been passed.

Mr. BYRD. I ask unanimous consent that the votes by which the bill was passed be reconsidered, in order that we may have an explanation of it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the votes are reconsidered, and the Chair understands that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. TUNNELL] will make an explanation of the bill.

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is to provide a pensionable status for persons and the dependents of persons who incurred disability or death in line of duty prior to final induction or acceptance for active military or naval service. The proposed legislation is similar to existing law applicable to those who incurred disability or death prior to the completion of entry into active service during World War No. 1. The bill would cover claims for disability or death occurring during the period from August 27, 1940, and prior to termination of hostilities in the present war. August 27, 1940, is the date of approval of Public Resolution No. 96, Seventy-sixth Congress, authorizing the President to order members and units of reserve components and retired personnel of the Regular Army into active military service. While the bill would be effective from August 27, 1940, payments of

pension could not be made for any period prior to the date of enactment of this measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 698) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

VETERANS OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN AND CERTAIN OTHER WARS

The bill (H. R. 2350) to liberalize the service pension laws relating to veterans of the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition, and their dependents, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, the Senator who was formerly chairman of the Committee on Pensions tells me he had prepared a speech dealing with the measure, but he says he cannot deliver it, so I will try to make an explanation of the measure.

The bill amends existing law, and its purpose is to increase the rates of service pension payable to certain veterans and the widows of veterans of the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, and China Relief Expedition, so as to make them correspond with the rate of pension payable to veterans and the widows of veterans of the Civil War. The bill would also extend the marriage limitation date from September 1, 1922, to January 1, 1938.

The existing law provides a service pension of \$60 a month for a veteran of the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, or China Relief Expedition who has attained the age of 65, or, regardless of age, if he is totally disabled. Such pension is payable to veterans who served 90 days or more from April 21, 1898, to July 4, 1902, and who have been honorably discharged, or who, having served less than 90 days, were discharged for disability incurred in the service in line of duty. Section 1 of this bill would increase the rate of service pension payable for age 65 or total disability from \$60 to \$75 a month. The average age of these veterans is 69 years. Civil War veterans were granted a service pension of \$75 a month regardless of age by the act of June 9, 1930. Both Civil War and Spanish War veterans now receive \$100 a month if their physical condition is such as to require the aid and attendance of another person.

To be entitled to a service pension under the act of May 1, 1926, a widow or a former widow must have married the veteran prior to September 1, 1922. Section 2 of H. R. 2350 amends such law by striking out the date "September 1, 1922" and inserting in lieu thereof the date "January 1, 1938."

Under the existing law, the widows and former widows of such veterans receive a service pension of \$30 a month regardless of age. Section 3 of the pending bill would increase such pension to \$40 a month at age 65, and would provide a

pension of \$50 a month to a widow or former widow who was the wife of the veteran during the period of his service. Civil War widows receive a service pension of \$30 a month—the same as now granted to the widows provided for under the pending bill—which is increased to \$40 at age 70. The widow or former widow who was the wife of the veteran during his Civil War service receives \$50 a month, which rate was granted by the act of July 3, 1926. The increase from \$30 to \$40 a month was granted to Civil War widows by the act of June 9, 1930.

The purpose of the pending measure is to place them on practically the same basis.

Mr. BYRD. Do I correctly understand the Senator to say that the bill puts the pension paid with respect to the Spanish War on the same basis as the Civil War?

Mr. TUNNELL. On the same basis as the Civil War, yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2350) to liberalize the service pension laws relating to veterans of the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, and China Relief Expedition, and their dependents, which had been reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment at the end of the bill to insert a new section, as follows:

Sec. 4 The act of May 1, 1926 (44 Stat. 382-384; U. S. C., title 38, secs. 364-364f), is hereby amended by adding a new section thereto numbered nine, to read as follows:

"Sec. 9 No pension or increase in pension shall hereafter be allowed to the widow of a veteran of the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, or the China Relief Expedition, under any law, unless there was continuous cohabitation from the date of marriage to the date of death with the person who served except where there was a separation which was due to the misconduct of or procured by the person who served, without the fault of the widow: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed so as to discontinue any pension granted prior to the enactment of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS WHO SERVED IN THE INDIAN WARS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 85) to amend the act of March 3, 1927, entitled "An act granting pensions to certain soldiers who served in the Indian wars from 1817 to 1898, and for other purposes," which had been reported from the Committee on Pensions, with amendments, on page 3, line 11, after the word "month" to strike out the colon and the words "And provided further, That no one while an inmate of the United States Soldiers' Home or of any National or State soldiers' home, and while the Government of the United States contributes toward defraying the expense incurred in providing such in-

mate with domiciliary care shall be paid more than \$50 per month under this act;" and on page 6, after line 12, to strike out:

Sec. 5. Section 5 of the act of March 3, 1927 (U. S. C., title 38, sec. 381d, 44 Stat. 1363), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 5. No agent, attorney, or other person shall, directly or indirectly, solicit, contract for, charge, or receive any fee or compensation for preparing or assisting in the preparation of the necessary papers in the application to the Veterans' Administration for benefits under this act. Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, solicit, contract for, charge, or receive any fee or compensation for such preparation or assistance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and each and every offense shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment at hard labor for not more than 2 years, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 2795) to amend the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to provide for the more efficient utilization and disposition of Government property other than land or buildings and facilities or fixtures appurtenant thereto, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GEORGE. Let the bill go over.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, is this bill calendar No. 668?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is.

Mr. WHITE. At the instance of a Senator temporarily absent, I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

AMENDMENT OF PUERTO RICO CIVIL GOVERNMENT ACT — BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1407) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Puerto Rico and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1917, as amended, and known as the Organic Act of Puerto Rico, was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Let the bill be passed over.

Mr. BYRD. I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I wonder whether the Senators who requested that the bill be passed over will defer their request long enough to enable me to make an explanation?

Mr. VANDENBERG. Very well.

Mr. BYRD. I withhold my objection.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Senate bill 1407 is the result of the appointment by the President, last spring, of a civilian committee or commission composed of officials of the Federal Government and citizens of Puerto Rico, for the purpose of making suggestions for the reorganization of the Organic Act of Puerto Rico. The committee or commission, as perhaps it is better termed, worked diligently in the city of Washington and in Puerto Rico.

As a result of its work, Senate bill 1407 was introduced and referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs. From that committee a subcommittee of five Senators was appointed. I happened to be selected as chairman of the subcommittee. With me also worked the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER]. We held long hearings. We listened to many witnesses. Eventually, after a great deal of hard work, the subcommittee unanimously reported to the full committee the bill which has now been reached on the calendar. The bill was then again explained to the entire Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, and the full committee in turn reported the bill to the Senate.

I feel that there are no particular reasons why the bill should not be considered at this time. Its purposes are simple.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. I have no objection whatever to having the Senate consider the bill, except I do not think it should be considered under the 5-minute rule. The bill proposes very important legislation. I do not know that I am at all opposed to it, but I cannot believe it can be adequately discussed and considered under the 5-minute rule which applies to the reading of measures on the consent calendar. That is the only reason why I made the objection.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. BONE. Is it in order for me, as a member of the committee, to move that the 5-minute rule be suspended so that more time may be available to Senators who desire to inquire about the bill?

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I do not think that can be done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That cannot be done under the unanimous-consent agreement for consideration of measures on the calendar to which there is no objection.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I do not wish to interrupt the consideration of the measures on the calendar. However, I think the calendar will be concluded in a short time. So perhaps it would be better to let the bill go over until the conclusion of the consideration of measures on the calendar. Then I shall move to have the bill made the pending business. I think we can dispose of it today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

W. E. DOWDELL AND JUNE DOWDELL

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1563) for the relief of W. E. Dowdell and June Dowdell, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment, on page 1, line 5, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$2,125.03", and insert "\$1,700", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the

Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,700 to W. E. Dowdell and June Dowdell, of 722 West Thirty-eighth Street, Houston, Tex., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for property damages sustained as a result of a United States Army airplane, bearing No. 41-16175 on the tail structure, crashed into their residence at 722 West Thirty-eighth Street, Garden Oaks, Houston, Tex., on February 7, 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LLOYD L. JOHNSON AND P. B. HUME

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3157) for the relief of Lloyd L. Johnson and P. B. Hume, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$1,500" and insert "\$2,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

REBECCA COLLINS AND W. W. COLLINS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 891) for the relief of Rebecca Collins and W. W. Collins, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$2,000" and insert "\$1,000"; and in line 7, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$3,000" and insert "\$1,500", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Rebecca Collins, of Wise, Va., the sum of \$1,000, and to W. W. Collins, of Wise, Va., the sum of \$1,500, in full satisfaction of their respective claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries and property damage sustained by them as the result of an accident which occurred when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a truck used by the Work Projects Administration in Norton, Va., on February 9, 1942: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. DONALD B. JOHNSTON

The bill (H. R. 1934) for the relief of Mrs. Donald B. Johnston was considered,

ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TOM S. STEED

The bill (H. R. 2691) for the relief of Tom S. Steed was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SPENCER MEEKS

The bill (H. R. 3332) for the relief of Spencer Meeks was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FREDERICK LEE LITTLEFIELD

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1835) for the relief of Frederick Lee Littlefield, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with amendments, on page 1, line 5, after the words "appropriated, to", to insert "the estate of"; in line 6, after the word "Littlefield", to strike out "of Hyannis, Massachusetts"; and in line 8, after the words "sustained by", to strike out "him", and insert "Frederick Lee Littlefield, of Hyannis, Massachusetts."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act for the relief of the estate of Frederick Lee Littlefield."

VERN M. STANCHFIELD

The bill (S. 1549) for the relief of Vern M. Stanchfield was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Vern M. Stanchfield, of Wise River, Mont., the sum of \$75, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for the loss of his horse, which was destroyed because of injuries received by it while under rental to an employee of the Department of the Interior for use in the performance of his official duties: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

KERNAN R. CUNNINGHAM

The bill (H. R. 547) for the relief of Kernan R. Cunningham was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RUTH E. P. PHILLIPS, ETC.

The bill (H. R. 2804) for the relief of Ruth E. P. Phillips, as executrix of the estate of Amos Russell Phillips, deceased, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM M. TUCKER AND NELDA M. TUCKER

The bill (H. R. 2639) for the relief of William M. Tucker and Nelda M. Tucker

was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LT. COL. CHARLES H. MORHOUSE

The bill (H. R. 3329) for the relief of Lt. Col. Charles H. Morhouse was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PACIFIC DRYDOCK & REPAIR CO., INC.

The bill (H. R. 610) for the relief of Pacific Drydock & Repair Co., Inc., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES T. ROGERS

The bill (H. R. 3001) for the relief of James T. Rogers was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COMPACT OR AGREEMENT FOR DIVISION OF WATERS OF THE YELLOWSTONE RIVER

The bill (S. 1387) to extend the time within which the States of Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming may negotiate and enter into a compact or agreement for division of the waters of the Yellowstone River was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to the States of Montana and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact or agreement for division of the waters of the Yellowstone River", approved August 2, 1937 (50 Stat. 551), as amended and extended by the act entitled "An Act granting the consent of Congress to the States of Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact or agreement for division of the waters of the Yellowstone River", approved June 15, 1940 (54 Stat. 399), is further amended by striking out "June 1, 1943" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 1, 1947."

CAPT. S. E. MCCARTY

The bill (S. 1632) for the relief of Capt. S. E. McCarty (Supply Corps), United States Navy, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$388.25 to reimburse Capt. S. E. McCarty (Supply Corps), United States Navy, for the value of personal property lost or damaged by a storm on August 17, 1942, which flooded Government quarters occupied by him at the United States Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R. I.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

TITLES FOR HEADS OF STAFF DEPARTMENTS OF UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

The bill (S. 1653) to provide titles for heads of staff departments of the United States Marine Corps, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be en-

grossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter officers serving as heads of the Paymaster's Department and the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Marine Corps shall have the title of "The Paymaster General of the Marine Corps" and "The Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps," respectively.

Sec. 2. All laws or parts of laws now in force relating to the staff departments of the United States Marine Corps, except as provided in section 1 of this act, shall remain in full force and effect.

SGT. MAJ. RICHARD SHAKER

The bill (S. 1676) for the relief of Sgt. Maj. Richard Shaker, United States Marine Corps, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Sergeant Major Shaker, United States Marine Corps, the sum of \$85, which sum represents the value of a radio lost while in the custody of the Marine Corps authorities at Quantico, Va.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

LT. (JR. GR.) NEWT A. SMITH

The bill (S. 1677) for the relief of Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Newt A. Smith, United States Naval Reserve, for the value of personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire occurring on August 11, 1943, in quarters occupied by him in the armory of Aviation Free Gunnery Unit, Dam Neck, Va., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$272.50 to reimburse Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Newt A. Smith, United States Naval Reserve, for the value of personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire occurring on August 11, 1943, in quarters occupied by him in the armory of the Aviation Free Gunnery Unit, Dam Neck, Va.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

REIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL FOR LOSS OF PROPERTY

The bill (S. 1681) to provide for reimbursement of certain Marine Corps personnel attached to Marine Utility Squadron 152 for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire in officers' quarters on February 9, 1943, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for

a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum or sums, amounting in the aggregate not to exceed \$1,483.36, as may be required by the Secretary of the Navy to reimburse, under such regulations as he may prescribe, certain Marine Corps personnel for the value of personal property lost or damaged in a fire that destroyed quarters assigned to certain officers of Marine Utility Squadron 152 on February 9, 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

RENEWAL OF CORPORATE SURETY BONDS FOR OFFICERS AND MEN OF ARMED FORCES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1647) to amend the act of March 2, 1895, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, with an amendment, on page 1, line 9, after the words "enlisted men of the", to insert "Army," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1895 (28 Stat. 807), as amended by an act approved March 8, 1928 (45 Stat. 247), is further amended by inserting in the third line of the proviso as it appears on page 247 of volume 45 of the United States Statutes at Large, after the word "employees" the following: "and bonded officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADDITIONAL SHIP-REPAIR FACILITIES FOR THE NAVY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1668) authorizing appropriations for the United States Navy for additional ship-repair facilities, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, with an amendment, on page 2, after line 5, to insert:

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Navy from time to time, but not less frequently than every 60 days, shall transmit to the Congress a full report of all acquisitions of land, by lease or otherwise, effected under the authority of this act.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$130,000,000 for essential equipment and facilities at either private or public plants for repairing, altering, or converting any vessel operated by the Navy or the War Shipping Administration or being prepared for the use of either.

Sec. 2. The authority herein granted shall include the authority to acquire lands at such locations as the Secretary of the Navy may deem best suited to the purpose of the authority herein contained, erect or extend

buildings, acquire the necessary machinery and equipment, and shall be in addition to all authority heretofore granted for these purposes.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Navy from time to time, but not less frequently than every 60 days, shall transmit to the Congress a full report of all acquisitions of land, by lease or otherwise, effected under the authority of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS AND BEQUESTS FOR UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

The bill (S. 1640) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept gifts and bequests for the United States Naval Academy, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized in his discretion to accept, receive, hold, administer, and expend gifts and bequests of personal property, from individuals or others, for the benefit of, or for use in connection with, the United States Naval Academy.

SEC. 2. Gifts or bequests of money or the proceeds from sales of other property received as gifts shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States under the title "United States Naval Academy general gift fund," and any funds so deposited shall be subject to disbursement by the Secretary of the Navy for the benefit or use of the United States Naval Academy subject to the terms and conditions of the acceptance of any particular gift or bequest.

SEC. 3. Gifts and bequests accepted by the Secretary of the Navy under authority of this act shall be exempt from all Federal taxes.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, upon request of the Secretary of the Navy, to invest, reinvest, or retain investments of the money or securities composing the United States Naval Academy general gift fund, or any part thereof, deposited in the Treasury pursuant to section 2 of this act, in securities of the United States Government or in securities guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States Government. The interest and profits accruing from such securities may be deposited to the credit of the United States Naval Academy general gift fund, and will be available for disbursement as provided in section 2 of this act.

COMPACT RELATING TO WATERS OF THE BELLE FOURCHE RIVER BASIN

The bill (H. R. 2580) to grant the consent of Congress to a compact entered into by the States of South Dakota and Wyoming relating to the waters of the Belle Fourche River Basin, to make provisions concerning the exercise of Federal jurisdiction as to those waters, to promote the most efficient use of those waters, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CARRYING OF CIVIL-WAR BATTLE STREAMERS WITH REGIMENTAL COLORS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1539) to authorize the carrying of Civil War battle streamers with regimental colors, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, with an amendment, on page 1, line 6,

after the word "colors", to insert a comma and the words "upon verification in the War Department that such streamers were carried by the regiment in the Civil War", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, each regiment of the Army of the United States is hereby authorized to carry its Civil War battle streamers with its regimental colors, upon verification in the War Department that such streamers were carried by the regiment in the Civil War.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALLOWANCES FOR MILEAGE OF MILITARY ACADEMY GRADUATES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1669) to clarify the law relative to allowances for mileage of graduates of the United States Military Academy and transportation of their dependents on assignment to their first duty station and to the mileage allowance of persons entering the United States Military Academy as cadets, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, with an amendment, on page 3, line 5, after the word "abode", to insert "or home, school, or Army station", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That officers graduated from the United States Military Academy when traveling under competent orders to the first station to which they are permanently assigned for duty shall receive the mileage allowance authorized by law for officers of the Army traveling under competent orders without troops, for the distance actually traveled under such orders, not to exceed the distance by the shortest usually traveled route from their homes or from West Point, N. Y., as may be designated in their orders, to such first duty stations. The orders mentioned in the first sentence of this section shall be deemed to involve a "permanent change of station" as those words are used in the fifth paragraph of section 12, Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 (act of June 16, 1942; 56 Stat. 365), and the rights of the officers concerned shall be governed by the provisions of that paragraph with respect to the transportation of their dependents and household effects. That portion of the act of August 9, 1912 (37 Stat. 252; 10 U. S. C. 744), which reads as follows: "Provided further, That hereafter a graduate of the Military Academy shall receive mileage as authorized by law for officers of the Army from his home to the station which he first joins for duty," is hereby repealed. The provisions of this section shall be effective as of January 19, 1943: *Provided*, That no person shall suffer, by reason of the enactment of this act, any reduction in any allowance or compensation which he has been paid or to which he was entitled immediately prior thereto.

SEC. 2. A person entering the United States Military Academy as a cadet shall receive a mileage allowance at the rate of 5 cents per mile for all travel which he actually performs, and which he certifies he has actually performed while proceeding to the United States Military Academy for admission as a cadet, not in excess of the distance by the shortest usually traveled route between the place which he certifies was his actual permanent place of abode or home, school, or Army station at the time such travel was commenced and the United States Military Academy. All payments to such persons for travel to the United States Military Academy made on

o. after June 1, 1940, to the extent that they involve questions as to the place from which payment of mileage was authorized, are hereby approved, ratified, and confirmed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIMINATION OF PAY DISCRIMINATION AGAINST TEACHER OF MUSIC, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

The bill (S. 1635) to eliminate a pay discrimination against the teacher of music at the United States Military Academy was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to make better provision for the teacher of music, the leader of the Military Academy Band," approved May 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 223), is amended by striking out the words "third pay period", wherever they occur in such act, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "grade of captain."

BILL AND RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1509) to provide for the education and training of members of the armed forces and the merchant marine after their discharge or conclusion of service, and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, this is a very important bill. I ask that it be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 234) to pay a gratuity to Della M. Bender was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHITE. I ask that the resolution go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ORGANIZATION—JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 192) to enable the United States to participate in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation organization was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the joint resolution is scheduled to come up tomorrow. Later in the day I may ask to have it made the unfinished business, with the understanding that it will not be taken up today.

I ask that the joint resolution be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be passed over.

That concludes the calendar.

PERSONAL STATEMENT

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, on yesterday, Monday, February 14, Frank C. Waldrop, a so-called columnist, had this to say in his column in the Times-Herald in speaking of the Latin American expenditures matter:

The smear artist shot the hypo to Senator K. D. McKELLAR (Democrat) of Tennessee and handed him a speech to make at Senator BUTLER.

This statement is a willful, deliberate, and malicious lie out of whole cloth and shows Waldrop to be an assassin of

character. Not only did I not make a speech that somebody else wrote in this particular matter, but never in my 27 years' service in the Senate have I made a speech that anyone else wrote. Waldrop is a miserable and ignorant liar. I am quite sure that the other 95 Senators who have served with me and the many others who served with me and who have left the Senate, will all bear witness with me that I prepare and make my own speeches, and that I do not make speeches on the floor of the Senate that other persons prepare for me. If any Senator feels that he knows of an instance to the contrary, I ask him to rise and say so.

POST-WAR COMMITMENTS BY UNITED NATIONS

Mr. SHIPSTEAD obtained the floor.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. For what purpose?

Mr. HATCH. A little while ago I gave notice that as soon as the calendar was concluded I wished to return to a certain measure on the calendar, to which I should like to refer before other business is taken up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota desires to address the Senate.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I do not yield.

Mr. President, on November 5, 1943, I urged the Senate not to rush into an uninformed endorsement of what was reported to have been agreed to at Moscow. An overwhelming majority of the Senate felt it better, however, to endorse at once the general principles communicated to us by the press as the solemn conclusion of the representatives, respectively, of the President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the King of England and Emperor of India, and the President of the United States.

The Declaration of Moscow was approved by the Senate even before the Secretary of State had come before any of its committees, or had addressed a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Less than 14 weeks later, on February 15, we find that two great regional federations are fast emerging as trustees for the future peace, sovereignty, and freedom of thought and belief, from want and fear, of a large part of the world. The U. S. S. R. has taken steps to decentralize its public administration, even to the extent of splitting up collective representation in foreign affairs among all its component parts.

The Soviet Federation has provided a formal basis for the incorporation within its membership of any or all Slavonic, Magyar, Finnish, Iranian, and Mongol states. Conceivably Germanic and Scandinavian states, or Latin and Greek states, would in time be admitted.

Surely the Foreign Secretaries of Great Britain and the United States were told of this step by the Foreign Secretary of the Soviet Union.

No action of such tremendous implications could have been intended by the Soviet Union's President, Prime Minister, and Cabinet without realizing that

the most elementary good faith between military allies would require frank disclosure of a plan to liquidate virtually all central responsibility for foreign commitments of the Union, by delegating to the individual collectivist states the sovereign conduct of international relations.

Two weeks ago, there appeared a dispatch informing us that Australia and New Zealand had concluded a treaty to reserve to themselves a decisive part in the disposition of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, including some important islands, such as the Marshalls, not formerly subject to their sovereignty.

Even islands not yet recovered from the Japanese appear to be within the scope of this treaty. I have sent to the Secretary of State a letter in which I asked him for the text of this agreement.

It would appear to be proper for the Senate to know something about such an agreement, as long as the United States is committed to the divesting of the Japanese Empire of its conquests of the last half century and committed without qualification as to cost.

Perhaps the formal declaration of an Australasian Monroe Doctrine is quite in order; but might not the Senate be justified in withholding endorsements of blanket generalities until it knows just what our manhood is being sent to fight for and die for in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Pacific Ocean?

Is it really for the socialization of much of Europe? Or is it really for the creation of some hybrid Australasian-European sovereignty over the entire western and southern Pacific Oceans?

I ask to have printed in the RECORD following my remarks an editorial from the New York Times of today, dealing with a new phase in Poland. I should like to quote the last paragraph of the editorial and have it printed in the RECORD, in full:

Three months ago the foreign secretaries of the United States, Great Britain, and Russia, meeting in Moscow, made this declaration: "The conference agreed to set up machinery for insuring the closest cooperation between the three governments in the examination of European questions arising as the war develops." There was no exemption here of Eastern Europe.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the editorial may be printed in the RECORD.

The editorial is as follows:

A NEW PHASE IN POLAND

With the establishment on pre-war Polish soil of a Polish national council sponsored by the Russian Government, the problem of Poland has now moved well beyond the old question of frontiers. It has become a more fundamental question of who is to speak for the Polish people in any revision of the frontiers. The Russian action clearly implies an early recognition of the new council as the authentic government of Poland. For, simultaneously with a fresh attack by Pravda on the Polish Government-in-Exile in London as being "backed by no one in Poland except pro-Fascist agents who are helping the Germans," the Russian Ministry of Information hails the new agency as "a step forward in the consolidation of all national elements inside Poland."

There cannot be any doubt that the Russian Government is acting independently in this matter. Britain and the United States are not parties to this procedure. Both recognize the London government in exile as the Government of Poland. The adherence of that government to the Atlantic Charter made Poland one of our allies in the war and one of the United Nations. The new national council on the other hand, was organized in Moscow. Its head is Wanda Wasilewska, wife of a Russian Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs who has now become Foreign Commissar of the Russian Ukraine. The Russian Ministry of Information announces that the new council "includes representatives of the Polish Peasants' party, Polish Socialists, the Polish Workers' party and other democratic national groupings"; but if this is a coalition it is a coalition organized on the initiative of the Kremlin and without consultation with Russia's allies.

It is natural and inevitable that Russia should be deeply interested in the future of a nation which is its bulwark against Germany and deeply concerned about having that nation governed by friendly leaders. But the whole series of steps in recent weeks, from Russia's choice of the Curzon line to the establishment of the national council, consists quite clearly of unilateral decisions on the part of Russia.

Three months ago the foreign secretaries of the United States, Great Britain, and Russia, meeting in Moscow, made this declaration: "The conference agreed to set up machinery for insuring the closest cooperation between the three governments in the examination of European questions arising as the war develops." There was no exemption here of Eastern Europe.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I also ask to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks an article written by George Weller and published in the Washington Evening Star of February 6, 1944, dealing with the reported treaties with respect to control of islands of the Pacific by Australia and New Zealand. The headline of the article is based upon its contents. It is:

Agreements would bar future United States bases in area considered defense arc.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ANZACS CLAIM PACIFIC ISLES—AGREEMENTS WOULD BAR FUTURE UNITED STATES BASES IN AREA CONSIDERED DEFENSE ARC

(By George Weller)

Australia and New Zealand, the two antipodean members of the British Empire, have agreed to a pact which would sharply limit American rights in these areas and which would attempt to establish an Anzac-oriented pattern for territorial adjustments after Japan has been defeated in the Pacific.

This move comes after 26 months of United States participation in the Pacific war zone, during which American forces helped to defend Australia and New Zealand. If this agreement remains in force, America's future political and strategic security in this area will be seriously impaired.

Comment on this document coming from New Zealand and Australia is naturally meager because in General MacArthur's area there is a categorical ban on outgoing cables discussing controversial political matters. Correspondents there are strictly limited by American military, as well as Australian civil authorities, to war news, and routine political announcements. Free political clarification thus being barred—the reason given that American commentators interpret censored

pieces as conforming to headquarters views—little enlightenment can be expected from down under.

Although impact of the pact will doubtless be softened by follow-up statements intended to mollify feelings already ruffled in Washington by the Anzac assumption of political initiative, it is clear already that the chief, if not the only, purpose of the pact was to launch a strong bid for Pacific control before the United States should invoke its strategic needs.

The two members of the Empire agree to stand shoulder to shoulder barring any bid for semi-American sovereignty over the bases in Australia and New Zealand now used by American forces and in many cases constructed by them.

CLAIMS TERMED "ABSDUR"

Claims for bases from which American submarines now leave for harassing raids against Japanese shipping and where thousands of troops, aircraft supplies, and leasehold material have been unloaded in defense of the two members of the Empire are called in a direct statement by Herbert V. Evatt, Australia's Minister of External Affairs, absurd.

"Such practice does not in itself afford any basis whatsoever for territorial claims after hostilities have been concluded," Evatt declared.

Nothing was revealed about what provision the Anzacs plan to offer in answer to the many American official and unofficial announcements, ranging from Secretary Knox's repeated statements that permanent bases were needed to the statement by Representative MAGNUSON, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, that continuance of American naval bases on the Indian Ocean coast of western Australia, as well as on the eastern Pacific coast of Australia, were indispensable.

In great detail the document also excludes any American participation in those former German mandated territories which remain to be captured.

Thus the Anzacs dispose of any American hopes of acquiring Rabaul or Kavieng, Jap bases which have been for 2 years under steady American air attack.

The mandates were first earmarked for Australian and New Zealand possession by the secret Anglo-Japanese treaty of 1915. President Wilson remained ignorant of the existence of this treaty of spoils until after the armistice. Breckinridge Long, now Assistant Secretary of State, made an ineffectual fight during the peace conference to obtain western Samoa and, also, have the Japanese mandated islands come under American title as naval bases, but combined opposition by the Anzacs and Japanese defeated this move.

The Anzac pact, in continuously expanding concentric rings of asserted political rights, says that the two members of the Empire reserve the right to be represented in any transfer of title or even of administration of the enemy territories, which would include the Marshalls, Marianas, Carolines, and Pelews, Japanese possession of which doomed the defenders of Bataan to torture and death.

The next ring of external assertion states that the Anzacs agree to oppose unitedly any change of sovereignty or system of control in any of the islands of the Pacific which lacks their consent.

The last assertion is world-wide in scope. Here the statesmen, representing Australia's 7,000,000 and New Zealand's one and a half millions, assert their right to be associated not only in the membership, but also on the planning and establishment of the general international organization referred to in the Moscow declaration.

The Anzac pact further asserts that the arc of islands from Portuguese Timor to American Samoa is a "regional zone of defense based on Australia and New Zealand." This arc includes the independent kingdom of the Tongan Islands, which has been an im-

portant American naval base. The British are represented there by a consul. The United States never has had a consul nor made an effort to represent its strategic interests in this fully independent South Seas democracy.

FIFTY BASES IN ARC

At least 50 American Army and Navy bases now in use as jump-offs for prongs of the drive northward are included in the projected area and about an equal number of airbases exclusive of those in American use on the Australian and New Zealand mainlands.

The Anzacs also agreed to promote the establishment of a "South Seas regional commission with England and France and the United States as members, thus in effect giving America an opportunity to join a pact directed against the American strategic holdings.

The most interesting characteristics of the pact are:

1. It ignores the fact that the United States never has recognized the Anzac titles to the mandated former German territories and still reserves full rights therein under the Versailles Treaty.

2. The assumption is made that the United States would be willing to treat with Australia and New Zealand in a Pacific agreement as though the British statute of Westminster affected such agreements, giving them two votes plus another vote for the United Kingdom.

3. The pact is based strictly on Anzac views and makes no concessions of any kind to the present dependence of the two members of the Empire on the American Air Forces and Navy for their present defense and to America's future security.

4. The pact has been negotiated, signed, and announced, without, so far as is known, any invitation of American participation and without any notice that it was under contemplation.

FEAR YANKS MAY REMAIN

Possibly in line with fears expressed by an Australian judge recently that the Yankees might remain in Australia—an intention which this correspondent was unable to discern in more than 1 percent of the home-hungry Americans—the thirty-second of the pact's 44 articles also asserts a right to "control immigration and emigration in all territories within their jurisdiction."

The purpose here, while unclear, may be to attempt to put a formal lock on the ex-German mandates, which, according to their League of Nations authorizations, are open to all nations.

The Anzacs, moreover, assert their right to dispose at will of all airfields on both their own and mandated territory, without particularizing any American interest in the scores of fields—14 in a cluster at a single place in New Guinea—which have been built by American engineers and are now being used by the American Air Forces. Furthermore, the Anzacs assert that their nationals must be fully represented among the personnel of any international airlines which they permit to cross their territory.

What formal treatment this pact will receive in Washington, once the surprise over its unilateral announcement subsides, is difficult to predict. The Anzacs have confronted the State Department with a fait accompli. But the technical conflicts with known American diplomatic attitudes are so numerous therein that American adherence to the pact would be virtually excluded even if American strategic interests and her position as paramount Pacific power and Anzacs' defender were recognized therein—as they are not.

COMPENSATION FOR USEFUL SUGGESTIONS BY PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, on the call of the calendar, the Senator from

Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] objected to the consideration of Calendar 560, Senate bill 1232. He has since told me that he has no objection to it. For that reason I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1232) to provide equitable compensation for useful suggestions or inventions by personnel of the Department of the Interior.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, with an amendment, on page 2, line 6, after the word "case", to insert: "For the purposes of this act, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to set up in the Department a Board of Awards, the proceedings of which shall be available to the public", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to pay cash rewards, subject to such regulations as he shall prescribe, to officers and employees of the Department of the Interior, who, in the course of their employment, and subsequent to November 17, 1942, make suggestions or inventions which are of such a nature that their adoption would result in improved technological or scientific processes or methods, or in improvements in the administration or operations of the Department of the Interior. The amount expended for the payment of such rewards during any 1 fiscal year shall not exceed \$20,000 in the aggregate and shall not exceed \$1,000 to any one person, unless a greater amount is specifically appropriated for a named person in an exceptionally meritorious case. For the purposes of this act, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to set up in the Department a Board of Awards, the proceedings of which shall be available to the public.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEASING OF COAL LANDS IN ALASKA

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, during the call of the calendar, House bill 3428, Calendar 559, was passed over. The bill relates to the leasing of coal lands in Alaska. I stated that I did not know what Senator objected to it, but I wished to explain it. I hope the Senator who objected is present. I do not like to have the bill taken up in the absence of the Senator who objected, but I did give notice that I should like to return to the bill.

I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House bill 3428, Calendar 559, in order that I may make a brief explanation of the bill and see if there is objection to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3428) to amend sections 6, 7, and 8 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the leasing of coal lands in the Territory of

Alaska, and for other purposes," approved October 20, 1914 (38 Stat. 741, 743; 48 U. S. C., secs. 440, 441, 442).

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, as indicated by the title, the bill relates only to the leasing of coal lands in the Territory of Alaska. Under existing law any person, corporation, or association may acquire a lease upon as much as 2,560 acres of the public domain for the mining of coal. That is the maximum area that can be leased under a single lease.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Did I correctly understand the Senator to say that the objection to this bill had been withdrawn?

Mr. HATCH. No.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator is merely explaining the bill?

Mr. HATCH. Yes. I said that I did not know what Senator made the objection, but I hoped the Senator who made the objection would remain in the Chamber. I wish to explain the bill.

Mr. AIKEN. I made the objection because I was not familiar with the bill, and I wanted an opportunity to examine it before it was considered. Perhaps if I have such an opportunity, or if an explanation is made of it, I may withdraw the objection.

Mr. HATCH. I am very glad the Senator is present because I wanted to make an explanation of the bill. If the Senator will give me his attention, after I shall have explained it, I do not believe he will object to it. That is why I wanted to make an explanation.

Mr. AIKEN. I made the objection because I believe we cannot be too careful in giving anyone the right to lease or give away public resources.

Mr. HATCH. I appreciate the Senator's attitude. All I wish to do is to explain what the bill provides. After having done that, if the Senator wishes to object, he may do so.

Mr. AIKEN. I shall be glad to listen to any explanation which the Senator wishes to make.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, under existing law, any person, association, or corporation may lease as much as 2,560 acres of the public domain. That is the maximum amount which any person, association, or corporation may lease of the public domain. Moreover, the present law also provides that if a person has a lease on any amount of the public domain as, for example, say 40 acres, he cannot acquire an interest in any other lease of public land whatever. He is limited to the 40 acres. That is all any person, firm, or association may hold. If a person happens to have an interest in 40, 80, or 160 acres, that is all he may have, while his neighbor may have a lease on 2,560 acres.

This bill would remove the restriction, so that a person who has a lease on less than 2,560 acres may acquire an interest up to 2,560 acres, but no more, even though it be in different leases. The limitation now is to one lease which may be for 40 acres, or 2,560 acres, but no more. Under the bill he would be permitted to have more than one interest in different leases so long as his total acreage did not exceed the maximum of 2,560 acres.

The bill was recommended by the Secretary of the Interior for the reason, as he has advised us, that the existing law with its limitations is hindering the development of coal properties in Alaska. So long as the maximum amount of 2,560 acres is not exceeded—and this bill would not change the law in that respect at all—our committee felt that the measure was a good one and should be passed.

That is the explanation of the bill which I wished to make.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 3428) to amend sections 6, 7, and 8 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the leasing of coal lands in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved October 20, 1914 (38 Stat. 741, 743; 48 U. S. C., secs. 440, 441, 442), was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Mr. CLARK of Missouri obtained the floor.

Mr. BARKLEY. Will the Senator permit me to make an announcement with regard to the business which we wish to conclude?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I gave notice during the consideration of the calendar that I intended to make a motion to take up under the rule Calendar No. 632, House bill 149. I do not desire to lose any rights in that regard, but the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], who is the chairman of the subcommittee which considered the bill in the Commerce Committee, and who also submitted minority views, advised me that he wanted to prepare himself a day or two before the bill was to be taken up.

Having consulted the majority leader, I understand that the U. N. R. R. A. legislation is to be made the unfinished business.

In view of the request of the Senator from Louisiana I should like to ask unanimous consent that Calendar No. 632, House bill 149, be made the unfinished business at the conclusion of consideration of the U. N. R. R. A. measure. I simply wished to make that explanation.

Mr. BARKLEY. I was about to ask that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 699, House Joint Resolution 192, with the understanding that it will not be taken up today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the joint resolution by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 192) to enable the United States to participate in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to consider the joint resolution. It is understood that the joint resolution will not be taken up today, except to be made the unfinished business and considered tomorrow.

Mr. BURTON. As I understand, in the absence of the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE], he has concurred in that arrangement?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes, it is satisfactory to the Senator from Maine.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection—

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, I do not want to be a voice of discord, but I think we ought to make some effort to dispose of the Puerto Rican bill today. It certainly should not take very many minutes to act upon it.

Mr. BARKLEY. I will say to the Senator that it is not my purpose to take up the U. N. R. R. A. joint resolution today. If the Senator desires to have it temporarily laid aside and ask that some other bill be considered, I should have no objection—

Mr. BONE. If there should be any controversy over the Puerto Rican bill, I think the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] and I would abandon any effort to dispose of it, but I thought, with a full explanation by the Senator from New Mexico, we could dispose of it in a little while.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have no objection to that being done. I am willing to have the other bill laid aside temporarily so that the measure referred to by the Senator from Washington may be considered.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. Has the motion of the Senator from Kentucky been agreed to?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has not. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Kentucky that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 699, House Joint Resolution 192.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 192) to enable the United States to participate in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Now, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the consideration of the unfinished business which is Calendar No. 699, House Joint Resolution 192, Calendar No. 632, House bill 149, to fix a reasonable definition and standard of identity of certain dry milk solids be made the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WILEY. I have in front of me what I thought was the U. N. R. R. A. bill, which is marked Calendar No. 698. Senators have been referring to Calendar No. 699. Is not Calendar No. 698 the unfinished business for tomorrow?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The proper calendar number is 699. The calendar number was erroneously printed as 698.

Mr. WILEY. I thank the presiding officer.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO

Mr. BONE. I move that the bills which have been made the pending order

of business be temporarily laid aside in order that the Senate may consider Calendar No. 669, Senate bill 1407, to amend the act entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Puerto Rico" and for other purposes.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Washington that unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the so-called Puerto Rican bill, Senate bill 1407?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1407) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Puerto Rico and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1917, as amended, and known as the Organic Act of Puerto Rico, which had been reported from the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs with amendments.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendments reported by the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs was, on page 2, line 2, after the word "objectives", to strike out:

It is further declared to be the intention of Congress that no further changes in the organic act shall be made except with the concurrence of the people of Puerto Rico or their duly elected representatives.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 5, to insert:

Sec. 2. Section 3 of the Organic Act (48 U. S. C., sec. 741a) is hereby amended by adding to the second paragraph, after the words "or brought into the island," the following words: "but any such excise or sales taxes heretofore or hereafter levied on articles, goods, wares, or merchandise imported for exportation purposes shall be refunded if such articles, goods, wares, or merchandise are reexported."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 20, after the words "salary of", to strike out "\$12,000" and insert "\$10,000"; and in line 24, after the word "for", to strike out "maintenance, servants, automobiles, and social functions incident to the office of Governor" and insert "such other services and emoluments as may be provided by act of the Legislature of Puerto Rico."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 6, after the word "of", to strike out "\$7,500" and insert "\$6,000"; in line 16, after the word "to", to strike out "that" and insert "the", and in the same line, after the word "of", to insert "Governor for the remainder of that term."

MR. BYRD. Mr. President, I think there ought to be a complete explanation made of this bill before we act on the amendments. The Senate has not received any explanation as yet.

MR. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I shall be delighted to explain the bill as best I can to the Senate.

As I stated in my brief remarks when the bill was reached on the calendar, it is the result of the efforts of the commission appointed by the President of the United States that had for its purpose

the effectuation of the policy declared on page 1 of the bill itself, which reads:

It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to reinforce the machinery of self-government in Puerto Rico and, to this end, to provide for the popular election of the Governor of Puerto Rico, and to provide for the necessary adjustments of relations between the Government of the United States and that of Puerto Rico in accordance with the foregoing objectives.

That is all there is to the bill. It appeared that it was the desire of the Executive of the Nation that the Organic Act of Puerto Rico be so amended that the people of Puerto Rico would be allowed to elect certain of their own governmental officials. With that in view, the President appointed a Commission headed by the Secretary of the Interior and having as members the Under Secretary of the Interior, Governor Tugwell of Puerto Rico, one citizen of this country, and about four or five citizens of Puerto Rico, including the man who was confirmed by the Senate as Chief Justice of Puerto Rico within the week. That Commission met in Washington; they had long deliberations; they listened to testimony; and as a result of their efforts Senate bill 1407 was introduced by the chairman of the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs. That committee in turn referred the bill to a subcommittee of five members of this body, composed of myself, the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER]. We took up the bill; we read and considered all the data which had been gathered, including all the information available to the Commission that had been appointed by the President. We listened to the testimony of the Secretary of the Interior and a number of others, including many governmental officials and many citizens of Puerto Rico, and, after working on this bill for 4 or 5 months, the subcommittee unanimously reported it to the full committee. Of course the bill probably does not include all that each individual member of the subcommittee would like to have it include, but it is the result of the unanimous opinion of the entire subcommittee. In turn the subcommittee made its report of the bill to the full Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, and, after the bill was explained, that committee, without a dissenting vote, reported it in the form in which it is now before the Senate.

MR. VANDENBERG. Mr. President—

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado in the chair). Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Michigan?

MR. CHAVEZ. I yield.

MR. VANDENBERG. The much older Territories of Hawaii and Alaska are not yet permitted to elect their own Governors. On what theory is Puerto Rico to be given an elected Governor when similar privilege is not extended to the other Territories?

MR. CHAVEZ. On the theory of doing justice. The fact that we are not doing

justice to Alaska and Hawaii should not keep us from doing justice to Puerto Rico at this instant.

MR. TYDINGS. Will the Senator from New Mexico yield?

MR. CHAVEZ. I yield.

MR. TYDINGS. I should like to point out to the Senator from Michigan another essential difference in the case of Puerto Rico. Practically all the Governors of Puerto Rico have not been Puerto Ricans, or residents of Puerto Rico; they have been residents of the United States. Practically all the Governors of Hawaii, on the other hand, have been life-long residents of Hawaii, and many of them have been natives. For that reason there has not been the agitation in Hawaii for the election of a Governor in comparison with the agitation in Puerto Rico. Puerto Ricans have rarely, if ever, had the privilege of electing the Governor of that Territory.

MR. VANDENBERG. I am familiar with the Hawaiian situation. It is either provided in the statute, or it is definitely fixed in the procedure, that while the Governor is appointed by the President, he has to be a resident of Hawaii for a certain number of years.

MR. TYDINGS. The Senator is correct.

MR. VANDENBERG. It would seem to me that was a perfectly logical intermediate step in the development of greater local autonomy.

MR. TYDINGS. If the Senator will allow me to interrupt him, I think there is no way of denying the inference of the Senator's question, and if the Hawaiians wanted the privilege of electing their Governors, I think the Senate would look with great sympathy upon their request, but since I have been chairman of the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, I do not recall a single request of any nature looking to that result. On the other hand, there has been much solicitation from Puerto Rico.

MR. VANDENBERG. What is the requirement regarding qualifications of candidates for governor, under the text of the bill?

MR. CHAVEZ. The qualification regarding residence required of any candidate for governor, if he is a native Puerto Rican, is that he must have lived on the island for at least 1 year. The idea is that many Puerto Ricans come to cities in the United States—Washington, Miami, New York, and others—and remain here for years. We decided that even in the case of native-born residents, they should have to go back to Puerto Rico and live at least 1 year. If they are not native-born, if they are continental born, they must have lived in Puerto Rico for 5 years. The original bill recommended by the President's commission required a residence of 2 years, and the committee felt that 5 years' residence was better than 2 years.

MR. VANDENBERG. I understand, then, that an American citizen from the States who has lived 5 years in Puerto Rico would be eligible to run for governor.

MR. CHAVEZ. The Senator is correct.

MR. VANDENBERG. How long has Dr. Tugwell lived in Puerto Rico?

Mr. CHAVEZ. When the Senator interrupted me, I was thinking of Calendar No. 12, Senate bill 40, a bill introduced, I think, by the Senator from Michigan. I believe that the 5-year limitation would take care of the situation the Senator asks about.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Is the Senator pretty sure of that?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I am positive. In the first place, Dr. Tugwell has not been in Puerto Rico 5 years. In the second place, he is not a resident of Puerto Rico. I understand from the Senator from Washington [Mr. Bone] that he has been in Puerto Rico about 3 years. But irrespective of that, he is there on a temporary basis, because he is an appointee of the President as Governor of Puerto Rico.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Then, in addition to the other advantages of the bill, when the Senator lists the advantages, I suggest he include the emancipation of Puerto Rico from Dr. Tugwell, which I think is exhibit A in the advantages.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The subcommittee considered very carefully the question of a 2-year term or a 5-year term, and I am satisfied in my own mind that all the objectives of Senate bill 40 are taken care of by the residence qualification in the pending bill.

Mr. President, when I was appointed chairman of the subcommittee I was very happy when I learned who the other members were to be. They all devoted their time and energy toward perfecting a measure which, in my opinion, is extremely American. The subcommittee visited the island, and we feel that Puerto Rico is entitled to have a simple bill which will provide for the people of the island a certain amount of self-government, which will prevent someone from the States, someone who might have been unsuccessful in a campaign, becoming Governor of Puerto Rico, and which will enable the people of Puerto Rico to select their own Governor.

This committee, without any personal interest whatsoever, without any feeling that what they were doing would be of any particular benefit to them, so far as they were concerned, devoted their time and brought forth what we consider a simple bill, one designed to carry out the purposes of the first part of the bill, which I read again:

It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to reinforce the machinery of self-government in Puerto Rico and, to this end, to provide for the popular election of the Governor of Puerto Rico, and to provide for the necessary adjustments of relations between the Government of the United States and that of Puerto Rico in accordance with the foregoing objectives.

Mr. President, of course, the Commission which drafted the original bill was extremely ambitious. Our committee had made a trip to Puerto Rico, and we realized the economic limitations of the people and tried to provide in the bill arrangements which would result in the least expense possible to the government. We cut down bureaus and agencies to the limit. We amended the original act to such an extent that, whereas originally the act provided for the creation

of a commission of 12, to be appointed by the President, with authority to employ many hundreds of people, we did not think that Puerto Rico or the United States could stand for that. The committee feels that we have reported to the Senate a bill in keeping with the ideas of the President. We considered it to be necessary to explain the bill to the full committee, which we did, and this is the one bill on which there is a unanimous report from the committee.

If there are any questions with reference to the amendments, I shall be very glad to explain them.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from New Mexico about the language at the bottom of page 5, section 12c, which reads:

No person shall be eligible to election as Governor, or Government Secretary.

"Government Secretary" is an office similar to the Vice Presidency in the United States; is it not? That is, if anything happens to the Governor, the Government Secretary fills the unexpired term?

Mr. CHAVEZ. It is an innovation in legislation. It appears that what they had in mind was electing a Government Secretary who would carry out the duties of the Secretary of State in the United States, as we understand them, and who would be Lieutenant Governor at the same time.

Mr. BYRD. Then it says "or attorney general." They shall be citizens of the United States, at least 30 years of age, able to read and write the English language, and no person shall be eligible unless he "either is native-born and has been residing in Puerto Rico for at least 1 year immediately preceding the election," and so forth.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is if he is native-born.

Mr. BYRD. Yes; or has been a bona fide resident of Puerto Rico during the immediately preceding 5 years. Would that be applicable to the present Governor of Puerto Rico?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I answered that question in reply to the Senator from Michigan a moment ago, but I will again state the view of the committee. The Governor of Puerto Rico of the present moment is a temporary resident of Puerto Rico. He is there by virtue of the fact that he was appointed Governor by the President of the United States. But if he were a legitimate resident of Puerto Rico he could not qualify as a candidate for Governor because he has not been there 5 years.

Mr. BYRD. That would eliminate the present Governor of Puerto Rico?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That would eliminate the present Governor of Puerto Rico for running for the office.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I think it could be said without any fear of successful contradiction that the present Governor would not be elected Governor. I think the Puerto Rican people would not elect him if he were to run. I do not think Governor Tugwell would run, and if he

did run I do not think the people would elect him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, in section 5, page 4, line 6, after the words "salary of", to strike out "\$7,500" and insert "\$6,000"; in line 16, after the word "to", to strike out "that" and insert "the"; and in the same line after the words "office of" to insert "Governor for the remainder of that term."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 13, to insert:

(3) The Attorney General shall receive as compensation for his services an annual salary of \$6,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 17, after the word "Governor", to strike out "of Puerto Rico, and"; in line 18, after the word "Secretary", to strike out "of Puerto Rico" and insert "and the Attorney General of Puerto Rico"; in line 24, before the word "Government", to strike out "or"; in the same line, after the word "Secretary", to insert "or Attorney General"; on page 6, line 2, after the word "and" where it occurs the first time, to insert "either is native born and has been residing in Puerto Rico for at least 1 year immediately preceding the election, or"; and in line 5, after the word "preceding", to strike out "two" and insert "five."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 8, after the word "Secretary", insert "Attorney General, Auditor."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 19, before the word "Government", to strike out "or"; and in line 20, after the word "Secretary", to insert "Auditor, or Attorney General."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 5, to change the section number from 5 to 6; in line 10, after the word "Agriculture", to insert "a Department of Industries", and in line 12, after the word "Health", to insert "and Welfare."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 19, after the word "to", to strike out "create such additional departments and executive agencies as may be necessary and to" and in line 21, after the word "departments" to strike out "or agencies" and insert "herein provided for: *Provided, however,* That all executive agencies now existing or hereafter created shall be placed within one of such departments."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 25, after the word "heads", to strike out "and assistant heads"; on page 8, line 1, after the word "departments" to strike out "and agencies" and insert "except the Attorney General," and in line 3, after the name "Puerto Rico", to strike out the period and "Each shall hold office during the term of office of the Governor by whom he is appointed and until his successor is qualified, unless sooner removed by the Governor"

and insert "for the term provided by act of the Legislature of Puerto Rico."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 8, after the word "Council", to strike out "is hereby" and insert "may"; in line 10, after the name "Puerto Rico", to strike out "are" and insert "may be"; in line 11, after the name "Puerto Rico", to strike out "until" and insert "by act of", and in line 12, after the name "Puerto Rico", to strike out "shall otherwise provide."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 13, to change the section number from 6 to 7.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 16, after the word "That", to strike out "there" and insert "an Auditor"; in line 18, after the name "Puerto Rico", to strike out "an auditor and assistant auditor"; in line 19, before the word "shall", to strike out "Each" and insert "He"; in line 20, after the word "of", to strike out "eight" and insert "nine"; in line 21, after the word "qualified", to strike out "unless sooner removed by the Governor. In the case of absence from duty, from any cause, of the auditor, the" and insert "The auditor may appoint an"; in line 24, after the word "auditor", to insert "who"; and, in line 25, after the word "during", to strike out "such" and insert "his."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 15, after the word "branches", to insert "and shall prescribe and promulgate general rules and regulations governing the exercise of the authority and duties of his office herein provided for."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 21, after the word "final", to strike out "except that appeal therefrom may be taken in the manner prescribed in section 21 of this act. The auditor is authorized to communicate directly with any person having claims before him for settlement, or with any department, officer, or person having official relation with his office," and insert "subject to such right of action and review in the courts as may be provided by law."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 5, to change the section number from 7 to 8; in line 6, after the word "hereby", to strike out "amended to read as follows" and insert "repealed."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 6, to strike out:

That any person aggrieved by the action or decision of the auditor in the settlement of his account or claim, or any official of the Government who believes that a decision of the auditor adversely affects a matter within his official jurisdiction, may, within 1 year, take an appeal in writing to the Governor, which appeal shall specifically set forth the particular action of the auditor to which exception is taken, with the reason and authorities relied on for reversing such decision. The decision of the Governor in such case shall be final, subject to such right of action as may be otherwise provided by law.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 17, to strike out:

Sec. 8. Section 31 of the organic act (48 U. S. C., sec. 820) is hereby amended by adding at the end of the section the following: "And provided further, That the Legislature of Puerto Rico is empowered to alter the per diem rate of pay and travel expenses provided in this section."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 13, after the word "meet", to strike out "annually"; in line 15, after the word "January", to insert "1945, and biennially thereafter and shall"; in line 16, before the word "in", to strike out "remaining" and insert "remain"; in the same line, after the word "than", to strike out "one hundred" and insert "ninety"; in line 20, after the word "than", to strike out "fourteen" and insert "twenty-one", and in line 22, after the word "therefor", to strike out "or in any special message by the Governor to the legislature while in such session."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 8, after the word "unless", to strike out "disapproved" and insert "annulled"; in line 9, before the words "of the", to strike out "President" and insert "Congress"; in the same line, after the name "United States", to strike out "as hereafter provided"; in line 14, after the word "the", to strike out "Commissioner General for transmission through the Secretary of the Interior to the President of the United States. If in the judgment of the President such bill would (1) threaten the security of the United States, or (2) impair the international relations of the United States, or (3) impair its relations with Puerto Rico under the provisions of this act, the President may, if the bill has not yet become law, disapprove the same, in which event it shall not become law, or he may, if it has already become law, disapprove it within 60 days after it has become law, in which event it shall cease to have force and effect. This power of disapproval is not intended to be used to regulate the internal affairs of Puerto Rico nor to limit the power of the Puerto Rican people to legislate for themselves", and insert "and the Congress of the United States"; on page 13, line 5, after the word "may", to strike out "object to" and insert "veto"; in the same line, after the word "items", to strike out "or any part or parts, portion, or portions thereof,"; in line 7, after the word "approving", to strike out "of", and in the same line, after the word "the" where it occurs the first time, to strike out "other portion" and insert "remainder."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 12, after the name "Puerto Rico", to insert "to not more than seven"; in line 15, after the word "the", to strike out "Governor" and insert "President"; in line 17, after the word "of" where it occurs the first time, to strike out "Puerto Rico" and insert "the United States for a term of 7 years"; in line 18 to strike out "all justices of the Supreme Court shall hold office during good behavior"; in line 20, before the word "the", to strike

out "\$12,000" and insert "\$10,500", and in the same line, after the word "justices", to strike out "\$11,500" and insert "\$10,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 23, after the word "an", to insert "administrative"; in line 24, after the word "The", to strike out "United States Commissioner General" and insert "Coordinator of Federal Agencies"; on page 15, line 3, after the name "President", to insert "for the purpose of coordinating the administration of all Federal civilian functions and activities in Puerto Rico", and in line 7, after the words "salary of", to strike out:

\$12,000 In addition thereto, he shall be entitled to the occupancy of such buildings as the President may assign or which may be built for the Commissioner General for both his residence and office with furniture and effects, free of rental, and to funds for maintenance, automobiles, servants, and social functions incident to the office of Commissioner General. The President shall designate a member of the staff of the Commissioner General who shall act as Commissioner General in the case of a vacancy, temporary disability, or absence of the Commissioner General. The Commissioner General shall have power to appoint such officers and employees as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Office. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such funds as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

(2) The Commissioner General shall, except as provided in section 12 of this act, be responsible for the faithful execution of the laws of the United States applicable in Puerto Rico. He may grant respite for all offenses against the laws of the United States until the decision of the President can be ascertained. Whenever it becomes necessary he may call upon the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States in the island to prevent or suppress invasion, insurrection, rebellion, or (upon the request of the Governor) lawless violence. He shall annually, and at such other times as he may be required, make official report of the transactions of his office through the Secretary of the Interior to the President of the United States, and his annual report shall be transmitted to Congress. He shall perform such additional duties and functions as may in pursuance of law be delegated to him by the President.

And insert "\$7,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 14, after the word "The", to strike out "Commissioner General" and insert "Coordinator of Federal Agencies"; in line 18, after the word "the", to strike out "Commissioner General" and insert "Coordinator of Federal Agencies"; in line 24, after the word "the", to strike out "Commissioner General" and insert "Coordinator of Federal Agencies", and on page 17, line 1, before the word "shall", to strike out "Commissioner General" and insert "Coordinator of Federal Agencies."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, line 21, after the word "time", to insert "after hearing"; in line 25, after the word "The", to strike out "Commissioner General" and insert "Coordinator of Federal Agencies", and at the end of the

same line, before the word "from", to strike out "shall" and insert "may."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, line 5, after the word "The", to strike out "Commissioner General" and insert "Coordinator of Federal Agencies"; and in line 10, after the word "the", to strike out "Commissioner General" and insert "Coordinator of Federal Agencies."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 16, to strike out:

SEC. 49c. (1) There is hereby created a Joint Advisory Council for Puerto Rico. It shall study and report to the President and the Congress of the United States on necessary or desirable changes in this act. The council shall also study and report on proposals with respect to the basic relationships between the United States and Puerto Rico, which proposals shall, when and as approved by Congress, be submitted to the people of Puerto Rico for their decision. The council shall also study and recommend a comprehensive economic program to be made operative over a period of years, the purpose of which shall be the economic rehabilitation of the island. The council shall report from time to time, but not less frequently than once every 2 years, beginning January 1, 1946. The reports of the council shall be made available to the Governor and the Legislature of Puerto Rico.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, after line 7, to strike out:

(2) The council shall consist of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall be its Chairman, the Governor of Puerto Rico, and the Commissioner General, who shall serve as members ex officio, and, in addition, of four persons to be appointed by the President of the United States, and five persons to be appointed by the Governor of Puerto Rico.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, after line 13, to strike out:

(3) The council is authorized to employ such experts, technicians, and such other persons as may be necessary from time to time, without regard to the civil-service laws and regulations or the Classification Act of 1923. The expenses of the council are to be defrayed from appropriations made for this purpose by the Congress of the United States or by the Legislature of Puerto Rico. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such funds as may be necessary to defray the expenses of the council.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, line 5, after the word "by", to strike out "the Legislature of Puerto Rico and approved by the Governor; and if the legislature shall fail to make an appropriation for such salaries, the salaries therefore fixed shall be paid without the necessity of further appropriations therefor," and insert "law."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendments to be offered, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1407) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, I merely wish to call to the attention of my brethren that so far as I am able to determine, no one in Puerto Rico is happy over the bill just passed, or any other similar proposal which has appeared before the Senate during my term of service in this body. Judging from what I have heard and what I have read, I suspect that it would be impossible to formulate any political proposal affecting the life of that island which would meet the approval of any respectable minority of its people.

Mr. President, I desire to pay a tribute to the able chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], who has certainly poured an enormous amount of energy into the accomplishment of the work that has been consummated by the Senate today. I also wish to compliment the chairman of the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], who despite his opposition to some of the proposals of this bill, was generous in seeing that it had a fair hearing before the entire committee.

It seems to me that one of the difficulties we confront is the fact that there is a terrifying finality about the views expressed in Puerto Rico. There are no neutral tints or neutral shades. Everything is either black or white. Puerto Ricans either want statehood or independence, and nothing in between. When we are wrestling with that sort of viewpoint it is impossible for this or any other body to formulate a political principle wrapped up in a bill which would satisfy them. I have a vast amount of literature in my office which has come to me through the mails. It was sent by earnest and well-meaning friends of the islands, and emphasizes one aspect of the Puerto Rican viewpoint: that they want to decide for themselves whether they shall have statehood, and thereby remove from Congress the duty of passing upon that question. So it seems by the arguments presented.

I do not know whether we are giving Puerto Rico something in this bill that its people do or do not want. As an earnest seeker after truth I have assiduously combed the literature of Puerto Rico which comes to my office, and I cannot find anybody who is happy about it. They rise with one accord and call down the mildew of God Almighty's wrath on its every proposal.

This committee did a great amount of work. The Chavez subcommittee went to Puerto Rico and examined earnestly and carefully the economic problems of that island. It seems to me that this bill is certainly a first step in the direction of ultimately achieving statehood, but that final decision, of course, must rest with the Congress.

If the people of Puerto Rico oppose this formula, and they are able to induce our brethren in the other House to repel it and throw it into the wastebasket, it can accomplish but one thing, Mr. President, and that is to force us to a very realistic contemplation of the independence formula presented to this body

by the able Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] in a pending bill. I am quite certain that if the Puerto Ricans are unwilling to accept the mild suggestions made in the bill, which does not represent the full views of any member of the subcommittee or any member of the entire committee, but, rather a necessary merging of ideas, a blending of ideas, a relinquishment of some pet notions, and a compromise of views, which is very prevalent in legislative bodies, and if the Puerto Ricans fight it in the House and destroy it over there, they will face the stark realism of proposals which have been pending in this body for the disposition of Puerto Rican problems. I refer to the independence bill.

I hold in my hand several statements or editorials which represent some of the viewpoints of Puerto Ricans—for instance, statements coming from the business classes of Puerto Ricans. They are much opposed to the bill because they do not want their Governor elected locally. They would prefer to have a Presidentially appointed Governor. One of the leading journals in the island has this to say:

Our true position is the quiet but firm claim of our right to determine our own political destiny and to live under the blessings of sovereignty and liberty, which, under democracy, the United States is not denying to other peoples, more fortunate than ours.

In other words, to remove Puerto Rico forever from the realm of congressional activity, so far as legislating on very material matters.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I ask that there be better order in the Chamber. The Senator from Washington has made quite a study of the Puerto Rican problem. He has corresponded with many persons in Puerto Rico, and I think his contribution to this debate should be assimilated by all of us. I ask that there be better order in the Chamber.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Maryland. Perhaps I cannot add anything to what the Members of this body already know. I am not objecting to the bill. I merely believe that Members of the Senate should know a little more about the reactions of Puerto Ricans, as revealed by publicity reaching us.

When our committee went down there, hands were raised in holy horror at the suggestion that Puerto Rican children be taught in English. I confess, Mr. President, that it was staggering to us to find that people living under the American flag violently objected to having their children taught in English. An editorial in *El Imparcial* emphasizes what I have just said about general island reactions.

The editor has this to say, in addition:

The reforms bill as now recommended; that is, with the amendments introduced by the Chavez subcommittee, is not worth anything, is good for nothing, does not settle anything, does not establish any political assurance to the people of Puerto Rico.

The same newspaper has another suggestion to make in a recent editorial in

which the editor says, among other things:

There is no place for Puerto Rico within the American Union. . . .

No Puerto Rican worthy of the name will ever want to cease to be a Puerto Rican.

Another editorial from the same journal reads in part as follows:

The mortifying attitude of the Chavez subcommittee, reducing to a simple proposition—

Let me interpolate here the words "the election of a Governor, is a procedure which"—

lacked respect, was insolent; was a mockery for the Puerto Rican people and especially for those of our fellow citizens who were called by President Roosevelt to Washington to carry out a measure which he considered very important for our people.

In reference to our committee, I read further:

They also ignored in the most ignominious manner the demand of our legislative assembly contained in a unanimously adopted resolution claiming the right of Puerto Rico to end as soon as possible the colonial regime. The attitude of the Chavez subcommittee is offensive, irritating, and injurious to all the people of Puerto Rico, who seem to be condemned to continue with the burden of the chains of political servitude under which they have lived.

As we stated in a recent editorial, there is only one opportunity to state the views of Puerto Rico in Congress, and that is when the bill goes to the House, the Committee on Insular Affairs whereof has great interest in holding it up and to make it the victim of sabotage for reasons which we have already stated.

Mr. President, I call attention to these matters because they will give the Senate some idea of the difficulty under which the subcommittee and the full committee had to labor in attempting to formulate some change in the law. I confess that I cannot understand the attitude of mind of persons who say, "This is the end." The Congress which will meet next year will be able to change every line of the legislation affecting Puerto Rico, including the entire organic act. But to listen to the protests of Puerto Ricans, one would think that this pronouncement was as the law of the Medes and the Persians, that it was immutable, and never could be changed.

Before I leave the floor Mr. President—and I am about to conclude—I wish to pay a tribute to all the members of the subcommittee—the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the chairman of our subcommittee; the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ]; because they gave loyal and undivided attention to this work. The bill represents the best they could do for Puerto Rico at this time, with any hope of getting it through the United States Senate without a fight.

The bill does not represent my viewpoint. I would have stripped the harness off Puerto Rico, and would have let Puerto Ricans elect everyone, from Governor down to dog catcher, in that island. I would have given them democracy clear to the hilt. But some

of my able brethren felt we should proceed more cautiously. The bill certainly represents a great step beyond what now exists in the political set-up of that island and it paves the way for other salutary and desirable changes. If Congress appears to be feeling its way along, it is due to a desire not to make mistakes, and also to the vigorous island opposition to all proposals so far advanced.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I merely wish to say a few words relative to the effect of the bill. In my opinion, the bill is only a step toward later self-government on the part of Puerto Rico. It is not final. I do not think we can, during the war, while the war continues, determine the ultimate status of Puerto Rico. A bill providing for statehood for Puerto Rico has been introduced. Another bill, providing for her complete independence, has been introduced. I have been opposed to both bills because it has seemed to me that until the war is over, until we know the naval and military situation in particular, we can not decide what shall be the ultimate status of Puerto Rico.

This bill simply moves in the direction of greater independence. As a practical matter, what it would do would be to permit Puerto Ricans to elect their own Governor. That is the principal provision of the bill.

The reason for the protests which are made in Puerto Rico is that the committee appointed by the President recommended somewhat wider powers. For instance, it suggested that the organic act could not again be amended without the consent of Puerto Rico—a suggestion to which we thought we could not agree, even if we wished to do so. The committee appointed by the President recommended much more power for the Governor than the present bill as amended would provide. For instance, it recommended that the Governor should appoint the judges of the supreme court for life, and that the legislature might indefinitely increase the number of judges on the supreme court. As the bill is modified, it provides that the court cannot be increased to more than seven members, and that they are to be appointed for 7 years by the President of the United States, substantially under the present conditions.

We tried to envisage a situation comparable to that of the States of this Union. There are a few States which provide for the appointment of judges. Most of them provide for the election of judges. We did not feel that we finally had reached the point where we knew whether in Puerto Rico the election process would work well enough with respect to judges. So we decided to leave the court as it is. That is what we did. I think the President of the United States for the present would appoint a better court than could be chosen in any other way.

We also provide for a coordinator of federal affairs. One thing we found is that in Puerto Rico there are some 20 or 30 Federal agencies, each operating independently, without relation to the other, without reporting to the Governor of Puerto Rico, but each reporting to an

office in Washington. We felt there should be a coordinator of Federal affairs reporting to the Secretary of the Interior. In the bill we have provided for the establishment of such a coordinator.

The committee appointed by the President recommended a bill providing for a commissioner general, and for him to have a very handsome residence and to have all sorts of expense money which would have to be provided by the United States Government. All of us felt there should not be such an official in Puerto Rico. We provided instead simply for a coordinator of Federal affairs at \$7,500. I am perfectly confident that we must go further.

In my opinion Puerto Rico cannot be compared to Hawaii, Alaska, or even the Philippines, because it is a nation of 2,000,000 people which was subject to Spain, but which for many purposes had practical independence. We cannot assert that they are unable to govern themselves. They are just as able to govern themselves as are many other free nations. If they desire to govern themselves subject to certain military qualifications, I do not think in the end we can in any way refuse their desire.

The Puerto Rican people have a long history. While they are friendly to America, I do not know whether they will finally wish to be part of America. I do not know whether we will wish to admit them as a State into the Union. I do think that they are entitled to approximately the same independence which each State has, to the extent of choosing their own governor, and ultimately choosing their own judges and other officers who may be necessary for the conduct of their affairs.

There is one thing that is entirely omitted from this bill, which should also be called to the attention of the Senate. I think there should be a complete revision of the provisions of the Organic Act of Puerto Rico, relating to finances. We have not attempted to deal with economic questions in this bill. The bill deals solely with political questions; but the present situation is being considered in the House of Representatives. The House is considering the arrangement under which Puerto Rico would return all the internal-revenue taxes collected in Puerto Rico. Under the present conditions of increased manufacture of rum they are receiving a tremendous revenue which, strictly speaking, comes out of the taxes on the people of the United States. I think that subject should be given further consideration, and some measure should be devised to deal with that situation.

I think this is a step—not a very long step, but an important step—in the direction of giving the people of Puerto Rico the right of self-government.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I wish to thank the chairman and members of the subcommittee for the very diligent work they have done in familiarizing themselves with the conditions pertaining to Puerto Rico, and for formulating this bill to carry the widest measure of local self-government, to Puerto Rico that the present circumstances, in my

opinion, will permit. I think it is a good bill so far as it goes; but I should not want to assume that even a mild solution of the Puerto Rican problem has been accomplished by this bill.

In my judgment, there is only one solution for the Puerto Rican problem, and that is complete, absolute, and unconditional independence for that island.

We obtained Puerto Rico by conquest as a result of our war with Spain. Conditions in Puerto Rico today are not at all healthy. They are not healthy economically, and they are not healthy politically. Many attempts have been made to salve the wounds caused by the economic and political conditions obtaining in Puerto Rico. The usual way is to appropriate a large sum for relief; and year after year sick Puerto Rico—sick both politically and economically—has been kept alive by the injection of relief money, without which, in my opinion, there would be real hardship in the island and a great deal of disease, which in some respects is already much above the average rate obtaining in other parts of the United States.

Why should not the Puerto Ricans have independence? While they are loyal to our country, of course, they are essentially alien to our language, for, as the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] has said, very few Puerto Ricans speak English fluently. Spanish is the prevailing language, and although they have been under the American flag since 1898, the Puerto Ricans want to retain their Spanish language. If they want to retain it, that is their privilege. But the line of cleavage in culture, speech, and thought is wide as between the Latin on the one hand and the predominant Anglo-Saxon, characterized by the United States, on the other.

Furthermore, there is a one-crop economy in Puerto Rico. There is nothing but sugar, a seasonal crop. The density of population in Puerto Rico is greater than anywhere else in the Western Hemisphere. More people live in a square mile of space in Puerto Rico than anywhere else in this hemisphere from the North Pole to the South Pole. They are all dependent on one crop, an economy of one kind only. Puerto Rico has possibilities for economic variation, for economic diffusion, and for economic seasonal production, which its present economy will not permit it to enjoy or achieve.

There can never be any solution of the Puerto Rican problem under our system of government except that of pure expediency. I make this assertion, and I make it with measured words: If the Puerto Rican people are given the opportunity by ballot to say whether or not they want complete independence, they will vote overwhelmingly for it. Then why do we not give it to them? Every Senator who has spoken on this subject concedes that we have not begun to settle the problem. It is said that at most the step we have taken is but a short one. It has not changed anything fundamentally. Then what are we waiting for?

The question of bases in Puerto Rico is not the reason for deferring action in

this matter. The independence bill provides that we may keep all the military, naval, and air bases we want. There is no quarrel on that score. We could take such facilities as we might desire, and the Puerto Ricans would accept that situation, because obviously Puerto Rico is too small a country to defend itself, and it would be glad to have us there.

Then what is the reason? Money, selfishness, the greed of a few persons. That is all there is to it. While we are fighting this war for democracy—God save the name—we are willing to keep these people in economic slavery because of a few investments there by persons in this country who are reaping handsome dividends as a result.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I think that is an extraordinary statement to make.

Mr. TYDINGS. Wherein is it incorrect?

Mr. TAFT. My reason for opposing independence is that if today we should give independence to the Puerto Ricans, in my opinion, there would be the direst poverty and the most tragic collapse of their economic life. That is the reason why I am opposed to the Senator's bill for independence, unless it is proposed to accompany it with some economic treaty. I suggest that instead of granting independence to Puerto Rico we might ultimately make Puerto Rico a sort of autonomous dependency in which we retain our diplomatic and military status, under an arrangement by which we would give certain definite contracts to the Puerto Ricans with respect to tariff and economic relations, which would insure their prosperity. But certainly the opposition to independence in the Senate arises entirely from the standpoint of the interests of the Puerto Ricans themselves. If they had independence today, in the first place their sugar could not compete in the American market with the sugar of other countries. In the second place, we would immediately deprive them of \$50,000,000 of revenue which they are receiving from the rum tax and other internal revenue taxes which we are levying.

Mr. TYDINGS. No one should assume for a moment that we are going to give them independence in 24 hours. The bill which I have introduced provides for giving them independence, but also for giving them economic preferences in this market on a declining scale for a period of 20 years.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I shall be glad to yield in a moment.

Of course, if we were to cut off all the economic preferences which the people of Puerto Rico today enjoy, such action would bring on revolution and strife. But the independence bill proposes that, starting with 100 percent of the preferences which they now enjoy, they shall be decreased each year by 5 percent, over a period of 20 years, to permit their economic readjustment.

It is as plain as the nose on one's face that the great masses of the people of

Puerto Rico can never earn a livelihood in that single island with all their future welfare tied up to just one crop, and that a seasonal crop. What will they do between the periods of harvest? They will do exactly what they have been doing—namely, hunt for work which does not exist—while the American Congress pours out millions upon millions of dollars of relief money to keep them from starving to death.

In the old days in Puerto Rico, prior to 15 or 20 years ago, and from the time we obtained Puerto Rico as a result of our treaty with Spain, she produced most of her own meat. She produced a large part of her vegetables and other food. Today cattle are gone from Puerto Rico. All her fertile lands are employed in the production of sugar only. Meat is imported. Nearly everything the people there need to eat comes in from the outside. The economic system established there has furnished no solution. We are keeping 2,000,000 people in economic slavery while we are fighting for so-called democracy. We are feeding the world. In the midst of a tremendous internal prosperity we are forced to feed our own population as it is represented in Puerto Rico every single year by the use of relief money. Make no mistake about it, the political leaders in Puerto Rico dare not let the people pass on this question. I challenge them to do so. If they do, the vote will be like a landslide.

Puerto Ricans are basically a proud people. They are basically of the Latin or Spanish culture. They cling to the heritage of their fathers and mothers. I do not mean to say that they are not loyal Americans, for they are. However, by long centuries of thought, philosophy, training, and culture, their roots are in a different environment from those of the people of the United States.

No one from Puerto Rico has at any time come before our committee and said that the bill to give them independence is unfair. They cannot say it, for although we would quickly give them independence, they would have, even after independence, 20 years of preference in the American market which would enable them gradually to change from an economy of one crop to a diversified economy which would provide them with a balanced diet.

Puerto Rico is bound by the coastal shipping laws of this country. That fact acts as an economic ball and chain on a little island such as Puerto Rico. If it were not for those laws she could have ships plying the sea reviving her coffee trade, reviving her cattle trade, and reviving her vegetable trade, enlarging the potential economic possibilities of Puerto Rico.

There is no reason to wait for the settlement of this question until after the war is over. It will be the same question then as it is now. For all we have done, in these many years, has been annually to feed the masses of Puerto Rico, because we have not had the will to look this question in the face, and because the so-called leaders of Puerto Rico are more anxious concerning political preferences, in many cases, than they are

concerned with the real welfare of the Puerto Rican people.

The bill which I have introduced provides that we shall keep such naval, air, and military bases as our authorities believe to be necessary, with the right to acquire all that we wish to acquire there. It provides that immediately after independence Puerto Rico shall enjoy 20 years of special economic advantages in our domestic market. That would give the American investors in Puerto Rico time to adjust their affairs and withdraw without loss to their property.

Mr. President, in what way is this question being handled internally in Puerto Rico? I will tell you. Mr. Luis Muñoz Marín, the president of the senate and the so-called leader, I believe, of the popular party of Puerto Rico, proposed that a new economic set-up be launched in the island. Governor Tugwell, who is the Presidentially appointed Governor, proposed that an old law of Congress be enforced. What is that old law? In simple words, it provided in effect that the sugar estates should not be so large, and it proposed, through Government action, to buy up some of those estates and devote them to the production of cattle and vegetables so that Puerto Rico could produce her own food. That is not the way to go at the problem. It is almost like a condemnation of the whole of the island from its present situation to its past situation. Let the Puerto Ricans settle this matter, under proper safeguards, which are already written into the independence bill. I do not wish to discuss the Puerto Rican question at this time.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. How much money would the United States save annually if Puerto Rico were given her independence?

Mr. TYDINGS. I have not the figure available, but I can get it for the Senator. Perhaps the Senator from New Mexico may be in position to give me the figure.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I do not have the figures at hand, but I can get them. The committee has the information. But I do not wish to have assertions made in the Senate that because some money has been sent to Puerto Rico for relief it in any way compares with the amount of money which has been sent to my State, to the State of the Senator from Maryland, or to the State of the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is absolutely correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes; that is correct. However, the impression seems to prevail that the Puerto Rican people are the only ones who are being given any of this charity money. Compared with the money which has been received throughout the United States in the last 10 years that which has been received by Puerto Rico makes her a mere "piker."

Mr. TYDINGS. Allow me to say to the Senator from Arizona that under the present law, while all the Territories and all the States turn their Federal internal revenues into the National Treasury, we

allow Puerto Rico to keep hers for her own uses. We have certain tariff laws which provide that in the case of Puerto Rico her import revenues shall remain in Puerto Rico instead of going into the National Treasury. Not only that, but we have appropriated annually for years special funds for Puerto Rican relief. So, when we put all these revenues together, the cost to the American Government, from a strictly financial consideration, is greater than that of any other territory under the American flag. I believe I have answered in general terms the question of the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. President, I do not wish to debate the Puerto Rican independence bill at this time. That is a subject about which I should wish to talk at a later time, and at greater length. However, I make the statement now that the bill the Senate has been considering this afternoon is only a political sop, although it is a partial aid to the people of Puerto Rico. It settles nothing. It condemns the people of Puerto Rico to live in economic slavery. There is no economic solution in it. There can be only one solution, namely, to give those people what they are entitled to receive—the right under God's sun to govern themselves.

Let me for a moment before I sit down draw a parallel with the Philippine Islands. There was a time when we would not appropriate money to fortify the Philippine Islands. It was not possible to get a nickel out of Congress to fortify them. More than that, we were bound by treaty with Japan that we would only keep up our fortifications there, without building any new ones.

When the Philippine independence question was before the Senate, I pointed out on this floor that we had the responsibility of defending a land which was thousands of miles from America, in which lived 15,000,000 people, and that we were without the means to discharge that responsibility. The independence bill was delayed. When it was finally passed, we were at war with Japan, before we had divested ourselves of our responsibility, and were unable to fortify the islands so that we could discharge the responsibility which we had assumed. Now we are reading accounts of what our short-sighted policy inflicted on our very people.

I want to tell you, Mr. President and Senators, that the question of Puerto Rican independence will not down, because it is essentially just and humane and fundamentally American that these people should have the right to be the masters of their own destiny in any way they want to. They lived before they were under the American flag, and, on the whole, in my opinion, they lived better than they have been living recently. So they can live again. We will not hear the last echo of this debate; we will never end the Puerto Rican problem until we give to the people of the island the democracy that is their birthright, until they have what we have, the right under God's sun to be the masters of their own fate, to be their own rulers. That is what they want, and what, in God's name, is wrong in submitting to them this proposition so that they can say "Yes" or "No"

to it? Politics, greed, and selfishness intervene while two and a half million people are chained to an impossible economic set-up, and the American Congress condones it by annual appropriations to keep them from starving to death, while disease permeates many of the poorer classes of that unfortunate island.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I inquire what is the status of Senate bill 1407? It has been passed, has it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill has been passed.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, there is a limit to the credulity of the people even in a campaign year. The birthday of the noble Lincoln has been made the occasion for an anvil chorus which has echoed from one end of the land to the other. Many speeches have been made giving counsel to the American people about the course they should pursue. I have before me, Mr. President, an excerpt from a great speaker:

He—

Referring to the President—

stands for a theory of administration and government which is not American. His methods, his constant if indirect assaults upon the Constitution, upon all the traditions of free government, strike at the very life of the American principles upon which our Government has always rested. The return of the Democrats to power with [him] or one of his disciples still the leader and master of a great party, which before his advent possessed both traditions and principles, would be a long step in the direction of the autocracy for which [he] yearns and a heavy blow to the continuance of free representative government as we have always conceived and venerated it.

The peril inseparable from [him] and his system goes far beyond all party divisions, for it involves the fundamental question of whether the Government of the United States shall be a government of laws and not of men, whether it shall be a free representative government or that of a dictatorship resting on a plebiscite carried by repellent methods. [He] and the autocracy he represents and all those who believe in his doctrines and share his spirit represent must be put aside and conclusively excluded from any future control.

We must be now and ever for Americanism and nationalism, and against internationalism. There is no safety for us, no hope that we can be of service to the world, if we do otherwise.

Mr. President, those were the remarks of a great Republican Senator, but they were not delivered on Lincoln's birthday; they were not delivered by a sitting Senator. I have read an extract from an address delivered by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge before the Republican National Convention in 1920. Yet, Mr. President, you would have thought it was not Woodrow Wilson against whom Mr. Lodge directed his references but Franklin D. Roosevelt. I deleted the name Wilson and inserted the pronoun "he" and "him" in order that Senators might see that the Republican Party and its leadership in the campaign of 1920 used the same slogan, made the same appeal to misrepresentation and prejudice and made the same sort of claims they are

making today. The analogy is so accurate that the American people will not ignore it in their choice of one party or the other to govern this Nation and through it the destiny of mankind.

Yet, Mr. President, the heir apparent to the Republican throne, that gilded, public-relations-advised candidate, the Governor of New York, in his best and most studied pose of the coy maiden who is so diligently sought, the one who says "no" with a lisping lip, but with the dark lashes of her inviting eyes says "come on"—that coy Candidate Dewey tells the American people, pretending to give to his utterance the probity of his great office, that the American people dare not face the confusion of the future with the Democratic Party in power; that the people, if they wish a permanent peace, must resort to the Grand Old Party.

Mr. President, if the shade and shadow of the Republican Party of the past does not hover over those utterances to belie them, the people are of short memory. For that is the party, Mr. President, which destroyed the hope of mankind for permanent peace when it destroyed the League of Nations and its author and founder and prophet, the man whom Lodge hated, Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. President, beyond the citadel of the skies where an omniscient eye and mind record all incidents of man's activity, if there be a moral court, that coterie of Republican leaders bear upon their souls the penalty of a war which has consumed another guiltless generation of men. Yet, Mr. President, the party which repudiated the League of Nations, the party which prevented the World Court, the party which has opposed international collaboration and cooperation even to the very verge of this war, has the temerity to appeal to the American people for a vote of confidence upon their policy for the future.

Whom do they offer, and what? Does any American know what the view of the coy candidate of New York is on foreign policy? I believe someone has said that Governor Dewey came out against isolation only when it was ridiculous any longer to embrace it.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McFARLAND in the chair). Does the Senator from Florida yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. It might be interesting to interject in the debate a statement with respect to the foreign policy of the coy candidate from New York. At the Mackinac conference, the Senator will recall, Dewey came forth with the only foreign policy statement I have ever heard of him making, when he advocated a military alliance between England and the United States.

Mr. PEPPER. Exactly.

Mr. LUCAS. So far as I recall, that is about the only thing he has ever said in connection with foreign policy. It is interesting to observe in connection with what I am saying, that the Chicago Tribune immediately read Dewey out of the party, called him a deserter, and said that he had no place in the Republican Party, as a result of that statement. I

have the editorial, and some day before we finish this campaign I shall read the editorial into the RECORD in full, because what the Chicago Tribune said about Mr. Dewey is a good deal along the line of what the Senator from North Dakota has said constantly about Mr. Willkie. Yet they both will probably swallow either one or the other, in the event he becomes a candidate.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, as the able Senator from Illinois has said, Governor Dewey has gotten no further in his thinking about international organization than to propose an alliance between Britain and the United States. I wonder how long he will adhere to that declaration, how quickly, when he is brought out of his cloistered retirement, when finally he puts on his Cinderella slipper and goes to the ball, he will continue to embrace, in the presence of an opposing portion of the population, the suggestion of a British-American alliance as security for the post-war world.

Mr. President, at the time of the recent visit of the "modern Harding," the gentleman who has had so much difficulty in dissociating himself in the public mind from his predecessor from Ohio—and I refer, of course, to Governor Bricker—it seems to me a great effort was made to dissociate him in the public mind from an offensive declaration of isolationism. But his publicity build-up has removed those obstructions from his candidacy, and now he comes out for a declaration of foreign policy which I challenge any proponent to show is a word stronger than the utterances of his predecessor and prototype, President Harding, of Ohio.

Yet, Mr. President, in spite of the fact that a great assembly of prominent Republicans, such as Elihu Root, William Howard Taft, Nicholas Murray Butler, and many others, assured the American people that Harding was all right on the League of Nations—and he was all right until after the election—after the election he said, "As far as I am concerned, the League is dead," and it was dead, destroyed with the dagger of his election.

Does any American whose son is fighting for democracy, any American who saw the Republican Party stifle the hope of peace, after World War No. 1, and betray one generation of soldier-citizens, does any father who has only the memory of a dead son to honor, think that he would repose trust for world peace in either Governor Dewey or Governor Bricker, upon their public record of international collaboration and cooperation?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I presume the Senator is familiar with what the great William Allen White said about the famous Governor from Ohio, Mr. Bricker, who was in Washington on Lincoln's birthday.

Mr. PEPPER. I should like to be reminded of it.

Mr. LUCAS. As I recall, he said, in substance, that surely the Republican Party would not sink so low as to offer "Bricker and a bellyache"—I think those were the words—as campaign arguments

to win a national election in 1944, that Bricker was a second "honest Harding, thumbs down." That is what was said by the late William Allen White, a man whom I consider one of the great men and great Republicans of this country.

Mr. PEPPER. William Allen White had a penetrating understanding of human nature, and when the coin of character did not ring true, William Allen White inevitably discovered it.

Mr. President, the American people are not going to be deluded. The outstanding fact is that the one great leader in the Republican Party has probably made himself unacceptable to the Old Guard, which still is, as it always has been, the Republican Party, because he is known to have courageous convictions about international collaboration after the war. I refer to Wendell Willkie. I do not expect ever to vote for Mr. Wendell Willkie, Mr. President, but I will say that as a fellow American I honor the courage of a man who sees through the complexity and the difficulty ahead, and courageously proposes to accept the challenge of a dangerous future. Compare him with these retreating, shifting, vacillating, word-mouthing candidates. It is like a pygmy by a giant. At least he has the courage of a conviction.

Mr. LUCAS. Will the Senator yield again?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Before we leave Mr. Bricker, who was in Washington on Lincoln's Birthday, let me call the Senator's attention to the fact that he also made the statement that the Republicans could win in the 1944 election with any candidate, and he said they had a lot of good men in the Republican Party.

I desire to make the observation in the Senator's time, that it is going to take more than a good man to run this weary old world during the next 4 years. It is going to take a great man, and I undertake to say that the great men in the Republican Party cannot be found.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I should like to ask any Senator to compare the utterances so far made by any of the Republican candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, except Mr. Willkie, with the following declaration made by a great Democrat before the election in 1920. This is what he said:

In our world problems we must either shut our eyes, sell our newly built merchant marine to more far-seeing foreign powers, crush utterly by embargo and harassing legislation our foreign trade, close our ports, and build an impregnable wall of costly armaments and live, as the Orient used to live—a hermit nation—dreaming of the past; or we must open our eyes and see that modern civilization has become so complex and the lives of civilized men so interwoven with the lives of other men in other countries as to make it impossible to be in this world and not of it. We must see that it is impossible to avoid, except by monastic seclusion, those honorable and intimate foreign relations which the fearful-hearted shudderingly miscall by that devil's catchword "international complications."

Even as the Nation entered the war for an ideal, so it has emerged from the war with the determination that the ideal shall not die. It is idle to pretend that the war declaration of April 6, 1917, was a mere act of

self-defense, or that the object of our participation was solely to defeat the military power of the central nations of Europe. We knew then, as a Nation, even as we know today, that success on land and sea could be but half a victory. The other half is not won yet. To the cry of the French at Verdun: "They shall not pass," the cheer of our own men in the Argonne: "We shall go through," we must add this: "It shall not occur again."

Mr. President, would any Senator be surprised that those were the words of a young man of conviction, a candidate for Vice President in 1920, named Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York? That is not an equivocal vote-getting statement, Mr. President. That is a dedication of purpose.

A few days ago I had the privilege to sit and talk with another great Governor of Ohio, Gov. James M. Cox, an honored citizen and publisher of my State. I heard him tell the story of the time when he and his Vice Presidential candidate went into the White House to talk about the League of Nations and the campaign of 1920 with Woodrow Wilson, which is being included in a book soon to be published by Governor Cox, of Ohio. There was no equivocation in the declaration of the Democratic platform, Mr. President. There was no equivocation in the declaration of the Democratic candidates. No, they did not pussyfoot with the destiny of the earth.

What I am saying, Mr. President, is only this, that the analogy is so accurate as to become frightening between what happened in 1919 and 1920 and what may happen in 1944. We read a moment ago what the leader of the Republican Party in the Senate said at the Republican convention in 1920; the shibboleth of praise and pretense which he used is being repeated upon every Republican platform, and wherever they speak in all the land, complaining against this, complaining against that, talking about dictatorship and tyranny, using the old jargon of States' rights, and wrapping around them the folds of a falsely used Constitution.

O Mr. President! let the people remember what they did in 1920 and beware! Their sons today die because they were not aware in 1920. I do not care what the name of the Presidential candidate is, but in the name of God and the dead, Mr. President, let us not have a man who lies about his convictions for the profit of office when he betrays the rolling rivers of the blood of destroyed boys.

Mr. President, the "party of gloom" says to the American people that they dare not risk the confusion of the Democrats in power in the distressing days which lie ahead of us economically. The effrontery, the temerity—as I have heard it said, the unmitigated gall—of a party that sat with its arms folded and its thumbs twiddling while the Nation burned in despair and distress, now asking confidence from the American people upon their leadership in a period of economic crisis.

In 1933, on the 4th of March, between one hour and another America became a different Nation, not, Mr. President, because it had a different people, not because it had more money, more men,

more resources. No, it has a new President and a new party in power. And when this Nation heard the words of that new President breathing the inspiration and the strength of new hope and courage, it was a new Nation rejuvenated from within.

Mr. President, I wonder when the candidate from New York gave that assurance how much it impressed the soldiery who may come here for succor in the future.

Mr. President, I will say one thing with pride and satisfaction: No Democratic Commander in Chief and President has ever at the point of the bayonet and the sword driven the faithful veterans of America's wars when they came clamoring for the justice they deserved from the Nation's Capital. They did not offer them jobs. They gave them a sword and a bayonet; by the personal command of the President and the Secretary of War they drove them out into painful oblivion, and if soldiers coming back from another war want that kind of treatment, Mr. President, the record of that party sustains with confidence, maybe, what they shall get in the future.

So I wonder whether or not also the people want to entrust the greatest plum a political party has ever sought—the power to effect and control the economy of this Nation, which will be within the grasp of the party in power when this war is over—I wonder whether the American people wish to entrust that immeasurable power to a party whose name has been associated with privilege from the beginning of its political history.

Does anyone believe, Mr. President, that the Government, which owns 54 percent of the aluminum plants of this country, will make pots and pans cheaper to the housewife if the Republican Party, carrying out its tradition of past privilege, has the power of distribution of that 54 percent of the aluminum production facilities of this country? Do the people in the West believe, Mr. President, that those great steel mills will run and smelt the ore out of their own soil to build a greater country if the party of privilege, whose coffers for campaign purposes shall be filled by men associated with those protected and dominant industries, is the party in power?

Are all the machine tools, Mr. President, going to be employed in making goods more plentiful and cheaper for the American people, or will they be retrenched and discarded, and an economy of scarcity be put back into effect, so high prices and high profits may become the dominant policy of the dominant industry of the Nation?

Mr. President, do they think social-security benefits will be extended and expanded? Do they think we will have national employment, Mr. President, by the party which, to take it at its best, is the party of *laissez faire*, where he may take who has the power, and he may keep who can?

So, Mr. President, this is the responsibility of the people. It is they who suffer; it is their country about which we are talking; it is their destiny of which we speak. The pawns in the game are their jobs, their wages, their homes, their

recreation, and their sons. It is they who are to determine, as they will determine before the end of this year, what shall happen to them. Shall they die following gloriously the pursuits of peace, or shall they die in some muddy and bloody ditch in some foreign clime because their elders did not have the courage and the vision and the foresight to make better provision to secure their future safety in an honorable peace?

CANADIAN FARM EQUIPMENT AND MACHINERY

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER], who has been compelled to leave the Chamber, has asked me in his behalf to request unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter to him from the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., which is accompanied by a memorandum delivered to the State Department by the counselor of the Canadian Legation with reference to Canadian farm equipment and machinery. I ask unanimous consent that these two communications be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter and memorandum were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 11, 1944.
The Honorable BURTON K. WHEELER,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR WHEELER: The counselor of the Canadian Legation called at the Department on February 4 and referred to your statement in regard to Canadian farm equipment and machinery which appears on page 860 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 28, 1944. He brought with him a memorandum, giving certain information with regard to this situation and suggested that you might be glad to know of these additional facts. I am, therefore, enclosing a copy of the memorandum.

You will note that the situation is said to be quite different from that implied in the Canadian Trade Commissioner's letter, which is quoted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. In view of this, the Canadian Embassy suggests the possibility that in order to correct the impression which has been given, the contents of the memorandum might be made public. The Department, of course, would have no objection to publication of the memorandum.

In view of the statements made regarding coordination with the War Production Board, I am also sending a copy of the memorandum to Mr. Donald Nelson.

Sincerely yours,

E. R. STETTINIUS, Jr.,
Acting Secretary.

The attention of the Embassy has been drawn to a statement under the heading "Canadian farm equipment and machinery," which appears at page 860 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 28, 1944. The statement includes a copy of a letter addressed to Senator WHEELER by an implement company in Montana, together with a copy of a letter addressed to the implement company by the acting Canadian trade commissioner at Chicago. Since the contents of the acting trade commissioner's letter appear to be somewhat too concise and might, and apparently did, leave the impression that Canada was in a position to supply all kinds of farm implements to the United States, it is considered that Senator WHEELER would welcome further information on the matter.

The situation was, in fact, quite different from that implied in the acting Canadian trade commissioner's letter; therefore, in the interests of good understanding between the two countries it is considered desirable that the misapprehension should be cleared up. In this connection the Embassy desires to emphasize that there was in fact no surplus of farm machinery in Canada. Production in Canada for domestic use is at least as restricted as in the United States, if not more so, and production for export is restricted in almost exactly the same terms as apply to United States manufacturers. Since 1941 the Canadian production and distribution of farm machinery have been coordinated with production and distribution in the United States. The orders issued by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board of Canada and the War Production Board of the United States controlling production and distribution in the two countries have been brought into closest harmony. However, Canada and the United States have always exchanged certain implements and equipment in normal commercial transactions. There is, and there has been for many years, trade between Canada and the United States of various types of farm machinery. Certain types are made in the United States and not in Canada, and these types are exported from the United States to Canada. Other types are made in Canada and not in the United States, and these are exported to the United States. The presently existing regulations in each country recognize the mutual advantage accruing from such trade by permitting its continuance in a volume reduced commensurately with existing shortages.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board of Canada and the War Production Board of the United States have cooperated to determine the types and quantities to make up this trade, and indeed have worked closely together in allocating all of the available exports among dependent markets according to need; there is no intention to depart from the practice.

In addition to the cooperation which has existed between these authorities since 1941, a new organization for cooperation has recently been established. It is the Agricultural Machinery Committee set up about 2 months ago jointly by the Combined Production and Resources Board, and the Combined Food Board; both Canada and the United States are members of both Boards. This committee surveys world production and requirements of farm machinery and it provides an additional protection against trade in farm machinery between Canada and the United States (and between those two countries and other countries) which is not in the interests of the common war effort.

Mr. Spencer's letter to the Montana company undoubtedly arose from a circular letter sent to the Canadian trade commissioners requesting advice as to the requirements in their territories for Canadian farm implements to be manufactured in the 1945 production year, the information to be given to the administrator of farm machinery for his use in formulating an export program. This letter was sent to Canadian officials in the United States, though it was not primarily intended for them, as the Administrator himself will negotiate with the War Production Board and other officials on exports to that country. The request was not related to market expansion, but was simply to obtain information on basic requirements of Canadian foreign customers in order to coordinate such requirements with restricted Canadian wartime production. While Canada has not given precise consideration to a post-war export program for agricultural implements, *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, an official publication of the United States Department of Commerce, in its January 22 issue, devotes its leading article to post-war foreign markets for farm machinery, including a study of the

potential Canadian market for United States implements.

The Embassy ventures to express the hope that the foregoing information will serve to correct any earlier impression derived from the acting trade commissioner's letter and to suggest that, in view of the publicity given to the matter, the contents of this memorandum be made public as well.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McFARLAND in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations and a treaty, which were referred to the appropriate committees. (For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

REMOVAL OF SECRECY BAN FROM TREATY WITH MEXICO—UTILIZATION OF WATERS OF THE COLORADO AND TIJUANA RIVERS AND THE RIO GRANDE

Mr. CONNALLY. Earlier today the President sent to the Senate a treaty—Executive A, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session—with the United Mexican States dealing with the apportionment of the waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and the Rio Grande, boundary waters, from Fort Quitman, Tex., to the Gulf of Mexico. The treaty is on file with the Secretary of the Senate. I ask unanimous consent that the ban of secrecy be now removed from the treaty so that it may be made available.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Col. Omar T. Pfeiffer to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps for temporary service from the 5th day of October 1942; and

Vice Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, United States Navy, to be an admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 4th day of February 1944.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc, and that the President be immediately notified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc, and the President will be notified forthwith.

That completes the calendar.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE SCHUETZ, OF ILLINOIS

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate resolutions of the House of Representatives (H. Res. 437), which were read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
February 14, 1944.

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow the death of Hon. LEONARD W. SCHUETZ, a Representative from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That a committee of eight Members of the House with such Members of the Senate as may be joined be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], I send to the desk a resolution which I ask to have read, and for which I ask immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 255) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. LEONARD W. SCHUETZ, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That a committee of three Senators be appointed by the President of the Senate to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

Resolved, That the secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Under the second resolving clause, the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. LUCAS, Mr. BROOKS, and Mr. CHAVEZ the committee on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative, I move that the Senate do now take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 37 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 16, 1944, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 15 (legislative day of February 7), 1944:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

George W. Renshaw, of Michigan, now a Foreign Service officer of class 6 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul of the United States of America.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

Joseph T. Sylvester, of Portland, Maine, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 1, with headquarters at Portland, Maine. (Reappointment.)

IN THE NAVY

Capt. Augustine H. Gray, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as command-er service squadron 8.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

Lonnie D. McCurry, a citizen of Texas, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 23d day of February 1943.

Platoon Sgt. William C. Doty, Jr., a meritorious noncommissioned officer, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 5th day of May 1943.

Roy H. Elrod, a citizen of Texas, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 7th day of August 1943.

The below-named citizens to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 29th day of October 1943:

Billie S. Adams, a citizen of Alabama.
Edwin G. Middleton, a citizen of Kentucky.
James F. Mayenschein, a citizen of West Virginia.

Platoon Sgt. Otis R. Waldrop, a meritorious noncommissioned officer, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 29th day of December 1943.

The below-named meritorious noncommissioned officers to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 12th day of January 1944:

Platoon Sgt. Nicholas M. Seminoff.
Platoon Sgt. Robert J. Craig.
Staff Sgt. Arthur W. Ecklund.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 15 (legislative day of February 7), 1944:

POSTMASTERS

ALASKA

Maude H. Boyle, Fairbanks.
Sidney Arlington Banks, Yakutat.

ARKANSAS

Elizabeth F. Godfrey, Sweet Home.
Claiborne A. Worthington, Tinsman.
Jesse C. Bogy, Wabbaseka.
Mattie E. Hendrix, Ward.

KANSAS

William Benjamin Burrows, Lakin.
Beth Constance, Shawnee.
Horace D. MacCloughan, Solomon.
Henry M. Otis, Wilsey.

KENTUCKY

Mary E. Stiles, Cecilia.

OREGON

Harriet F. House, Grand Ronde.

VIRGINIA

Ira B. Forrest, Messick.
Thomas S. Hawkes, Wellville.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1944

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Bow down Thine ear, O God, for we are poor and needy, this day may our

lips be pure and our hearts clean. Love is Thy glory, strengthening the weak is Thy glory, and standing as the defender of those who have been wronged is Thy glory. We pray to be kept free of self-laudation and from the perverted thought that one has the right to do as he wills with his own; Thou dost recompense those who suffer and strive. At the time discipline seems to be a matter not for joy, but for grief; yet it yields to those who have passed through its training the peace of a righteous life.

We praise Thee for that deep and abiding faith which through the tumults of the nations, has held us close to Thee and for the star of hope which has illuminated our way on to better endeavor. We thank Thee for that subtle, pure, mysterious something we name "love," which binds us together in families and friendships and which neither time nor space can sever. Touch our souls that they shall feel Thine emotion; touch our understanding that it shall have poise and our decisions Thy wisdom. Thou who art above all to whom the rich and the poor, the bad and the good may look up and call Thee Father, help us to rid ourselves of all selfishness that we may become fit temples wherein dwelleth that righteousness which finds a path through the sad heart of this world. In the name of our Redeemer. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the legislative business, and the disposition of matters on the Speaker's table, I be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Also, Mr. Speaker, that on Friday next, I have similar permission.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. POULSON] tomorrow, after special orders and the disposition of business on the Speaker's table, may address the House for 25 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MICHENER. Also, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. LEONARD W. HALL] may extend his own remarks in the RECORD, and include a recent address delivered by Governor Dewey.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

Mr. SNYDER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 4183, Rept. No. 1118) making appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, which was read a first and second time, and together with the report thereon, referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve all points of order on the bill.

EMPLOYMENT OF PRIVATE COUNSEL BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Joint Resolution 230, to limit the operations of sections 109 and 203 of the Criminal Code, and sections 306, 314, and 315 of the Revised Statutes, and certain other provisions of law, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. Will the gentleman from North Carolina explain the purpose of the joint resolution?

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, as is well known, Messrs. Dodd, Watson, and Lovett, in consequence of congressional action in a recent deficiency appropriation bill, have brought suit against the United States to recover their alleged salaries due them. They raise the question of the constitutionality of the action of the Congress of the United States, in the passage of this amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill. The purpose of this resolution is to allow the Congress, through a joint resolution, to employ counsel, which authority has been given by this House, and to suspend certain statutes, which would embarrass any counsel and prohibit those who had a claim against the Government, or who are employees of the Government from appearing in behalf of the United States in the aforesaid cases, the sections referred to are sections 109 of the Criminal Code and 113 of the Criminal Code.

The other three statutes to be suspended are sections 361, 365, and 366 of the Revised Statutes. By the suspension and abridgment of these statutes and the consent of the Attorney General the attorneys for Congress so employed will have an opportunity to present the contentions of the Congress fully in the Court of Claims in which these cases are now pending as well as in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The subcommittee is unanimous in favor of this resolution?

Mr. KERR. Yes; and we have a precedent for it in the case of the Teapot Dome investigation and prosecution. Mr. Roberts, now a Supreme Court justice, was employed in that matter, and a similar resolution was passed in order to protect him when so employed. This was by special resolution, Senate Joint Resolution 54 of the Sixty-eighth Congress, so that he might make his appearance for

the United States Government. A comprehensive report, No. 1117, has been filed with this resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That nothing in section 109 or 113 of the Criminal Code (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 18, secs. 198 and 203), or in section 361, 365, or 366 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 5, secs. 306, 314, and 315), or in any other provision of Federal law imposing restrictions, requirements, or penalties in relation to the employment of persons, the performance of services, or the payment or receipt of compensation in connection with any claim, proceeding, or matter involving the United States, shall apply with respect to counsel serving under the provisions of House Resolution 105, Seventy-eighth Congress, adopted February 9, 1943, or House Resolution 386, Seventy-eighth Congress, adopted December 18, 1943.

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider the vote was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution to limit the operation of sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code, and sections 361, 365, and 366 of the Revised Statutes, and certain other provisions of law."

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE, CLARK AGAINST NICHOLS

Mr. PETERSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit herewith a privileged report from the Committee on Elections No. 3, together with a resolution dismissing the election contest of E. O. Clark, contestant, against Jack Nichols, contestee, Second Congressional District of Oklahoma.

The SPEAKER. The report and resolution is referred to House Calendar, and ordered printed.

Without objection, this matter will be temporarily laid aside.

There was no objection.

INVESTIGATION OF GUAYULE PLANTING

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution, House Resolution 346.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this the resolution which the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON] spoke to me about on several occasions?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. That is correct. It has been unanimously reported by the Committee on Rules.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes; and it is the resolution which I announced was on the program for yesterday?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. That is right.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I think it is a very fine resolution and unless anybody wants to ask any questions, I hope it will be passed.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I thought it had better be explained for the benefit of the House.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes; I am going to ask the gentleman to explain it, but so far as I am concerned, I think it is a very fine resolution. After the explanation by the gentleman from California, I hope unanimous consent will be granted for its immediate consideration and that it will be passed.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I appreciate the attitude of the majority leader and also the attitude of the minority leader.

This resolution simply provides for an investigation without delay of the entire guayule production program in the United States. We have appropriated some \$45,000,000 and have planted some 30,000 acres. I think it is high time we conducted a thorough investigation, because the program has bogged down under the present management. The chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and the ranking member of the Committee on Agriculture are in accord with the resolution. I understand that both the majority leader and the minority leader are also in accord with the provisions of this resolution.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am for the resolution. The gentleman said it has bogged down. What does he mean by that?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. That would take a long time to explain. A properly conducted investigation will bring out all of the facts. It has bogged down. It is time it was investigated, so we will find out exactly where we are in this program.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD I wish to include the following report to Governor Warren, of California, as made by the California State Guayule Committee. I am still convinced that guayule has a great future in the United States if it is properly handled. It is my hope that the chairman of the committee will speedily appoint a subcommittee to investigate the present status of the guayule emergency rubber project and that this committee will report its findings to Congress so that we will know how best to proceed in the future. Such a subcommittee might also look into the work that is being done with Russian dandelion, cryptostegia, and other rubber-producing plants.

The report referred to above is as follows:

JANUARY 10, 1944.

The Honorable EARL WARREN,
Governor of the State of California,
Sacramento, Calif.

DEAR GOVERNOR WARREN: At the last session of the California State Legislature, the assembly passed a resolution authorizing the appointment by you of a California State guayule committee to consist of one man from each of the five guayule districts.

Pursuant to that resolution you appointed the following committee: Fred J. Hart, chairman, Salinas, Calif.; Lloyd W. Frick, Bakersfield, Calif.; Rudolph W. Lindeman, Sr., Los Banos, Calif.; E. Stanton Daley, Woodland, Calif.; Lee Anderson, Coachella, Calif.

At the first meeting of the committee they elected as vice chairman Rudolph W. Lindeman, and as secretary Fred S. McCargar, secretary of the Salinas Chamber of Commerce. At that meeting the committee also requested the department of agriculture, the food and fiber authority, the agricultural extension service of the University of California, the United States Rubber Director's office, and the emergency rubber project to designate an official representative who could meet with the committee in an advisory capacity. Each of these departments acceded to that request, and the committee acknowledges the wholehearted cooperation of the representatives.

In order to properly evaluate actions taken by the committee, it is necessary to have the following information in mind.

The emergency rubber project was authorized by action of Congress in 1942, making possible the planting of some 75,000 acres of guayule. The responsibility for development was delegated to the United States Department of Agriculture, which in turn delegated it to the United States Forest Service. Personnel, plans, and equipment were immediately organized for the planting of some 35,000 acres of guayule on nonirrigated lands in California formerly largely used in growing cereals. Shortly thereafter, Congress authorized expansion of the project to 500,000 acres. To meet this mandate, the United States Forest Service expanded its facilities and personnel in preparation for planting some 200,000 acres. To hasten the time of maturity this increased planting was to be made on irrigated lands, these lands formerly being utilized for production of field crops.

In the spring of 1942 the general rubber program in the United States was such that the emergency need for rubber produced from guayule was thought to have been lessened to the extent that it was more important that the better grade of irrigated lands be used for growing food crops rather than guayule. To meet this condition all irrigated lands that had been acquired for planting of guayule and which were not actually planted were returned to the original owner upon request, or subleased when possible.

It is obvious that the project has been subject to an expansion and contraction program which has made operation difficult with any degree of efficiency in use of management, equipment, personnel, and other facilities.

At the present time, there are approximately 30,000 acres planted to guayule in California with no further expansion of acreage being contemplated.

The activities and expenditures for capital and operating costs of the project fall into three categories, namely, (1) research and experimental, (2) seeding, growing, and harvesting, and (3) extracting or processing of the mature shrub. These activities have been evaluated on the basis of three possible purposes they may serve, namely, (a) making rubber available in the present emergency, (b) value in making rubber available in future emergencies of a similar kind, (c) possibility of establishing domestic rubber production by private enterprise on a limited scale as an addition to the agricultural use of lands of secondary value in certain areas of suitable climatic conditions, and as an insurance against excessive future raw rubber prices caused by foreign cartels.

After careful consideration of the project in its present status, your committee desires to recommend for your consideration and for the consideration of the people of California and the United States the following program:

1. That as early as is practical the activities of government in this project be limited to determining methods for the production and processing of rubber from guayule on a practical and economic basis; and to the conducting of such research and experimental work as is necessary in the present emergency for future emergencies

and for aiding in establishing a new peacetime agricultural industry of this nature, if such proves to be economically necessary or feasible.

2. That the Government continue to carry on the present project in as economical and orderly manner as possible and that during such continuation, as rapidly as is practical the growing of shrub be turned over to individual farmers, and the processing be turned over to private or cooperative enterprise.

As it is now estimated that by the fall of 1944 there will be more acreage of matured guayule ready for harvesting than present facilities can process, it is the committee's recommendation that the emergency rubber project immediately establish contact with one or more of the leading rubber users in an endeavor to contract with them for the processing of shrub now being grown. This contract to be entered into with the understanding that such company will use every effort to develop and maintain the domestic production of guayule rubber in the future. Such contract not to be entered into with any corporation not domestically owned and controlled.

3. That since all land leases now held by the Department of Agriculture for the growing of guayule were negotiated under conditions and economic circumstances very different than exist at the present time, or may exist in the future, it is recommended by the committee that owners of such land be given option to renegotiate such leases at the date of harvest of the guayule shrub now growing on land covered by said leases.

4. That in order to obtain more definite and practical information on cultural practices and costs of growing guayule by individual farmers the Congress of the United States appropriate or earmark sufficient funds for the establishment of not less than 15 50-acre farms scattered properly over the guayule-growing area of the State, on which farmers shall be encouraged to grow guayule at a stated, guaranteed payment for their efforts, based on ultimate rubber produced. It is estimated that the amount of rubber produced on these experimental farms, if paid for at the present price being paid by the Government for Mexican guayule rubber delivered at the border, would require a sum of approximately \$500,000. The committee desires to point out in this connection that this is not a request for the Government to give the farmers any money, but is primarily a request that funds be earmarked in such a manner as to enable the Government to contract for the purchase of rubber when and if it is produced. The committee feels that if the Government is willing to pay Mexican producers 34 cents per pound, it certainly should be more than willing to purchase rubber from American producers at the same price. The committee believes experience to date has definitely proved that California climatic and soil conditions are extremely favorable to the culture of the guayule shrub.

Number 4 recommendation listed above is a very important one. It is the committee's feeling that only through such a system can actual costs of growing under normal farm conditions be obtained. It is planned that these farm costs shall be handled as agricultural extension projects are handled, thus insuring that within a 12 months' period from the beginning of such experimental operations, actual costs will be available on which a farmer can determine whether he can or cannot produce guayule rubber in competition with synthetic or foreign importation.

The committee wishes to express its appreciation of the very friendly and valuable cooperation afforded it by those connected with the emergency rubber project in California and the office of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the office of the Emergency Rubber Director, in Washington, D. C.

The committee also expresses its appreciation for the cooperation and assistance rendered the emergency rubber project and the committee by growers and individuals of various districts of California where guayule has been planted.

It is the belief of the committee that the best interests of California agriculture will be served by the continuance of the present or a similar State committee. The present members of the committee have served at their own expense and it is their opinion that should you desire them to continue in office, or appoint a new committee, that some provision should be made for reimbursing committee members for their out-of-pocket expense occasioned by attendance at meetings, or when engaged in activities of an official nature as members of the committee.

Very truly yours,

FRED J. HART,
Chairman, State Guayule Committee.

The above report has been approved by each of the five members of the committee with the exception of Mr. E. Stanton Daley, who is ill, and we believe that it meets with his approval.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation of the progress of the program provided for in the act of March 5, 1942, for the planting of guayule to serve as a domestic source of crude rubber, with a view to determining whether such program is being carried forward in a manner calculated to achieve such a domestic source in the shortest possible time.

For the purposes of this resolution, the committee or any subcommittee thereof is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress, at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to take such testimony, to employ and fix the compensation of such experts, investigators, and other assistants, and to have such printing and binding done, as it deems necessary. Subpoenas may be issued over the signature of the chairman of the committee or subcommittee, or by any person designated by him, and shall be served by such person or persons as he may designate. The chairman of the committee or subcommittee, or any member thereof, may administer oaths to witnesses.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON POST-WAR ECONOMIC POLICY AND PLANNING

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Accounts I submit a privileged resolution (H. Res. 439), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the expenses of conducting the investigation authorized by House Resolution 408 of the Seventy-eighth Congress incurred by the Special Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$100,000, including expenditures for the employment of experts, clerical, stenographic, and other assistants shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee or subcommittee thereof signed by the chairman of the

committee or subcommittee and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

SEC. 2. That the official stenographers to committees may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia unless otherwise officially engaged.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT—DISCHARGE PETITION

Mr. CANNON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I have today caused to be placed on the Speaker's desk a discharge petition on the so-called equal rights amendment to the Constitution. On this, the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the birth of the late Susan B. Anthony, I believe it proper and fitting that this petition be instituted.

It is somewhat bizarre that the women of our country, or in many parts of our country, have been denied the right of equal citizenship. It is even more bizarre that the Congress of the United States has made no provision for the legislative authority to the several States to provide actual equality and the right to control their own economic destiny, and the destiny of their children.

Mr. Speaker, this Congress has provided to women of this country the opportunity to serve in and with the armed forces on land, on the sea, and in the air. This Congress has distinguished women as a part of its membership who have contributed much to the welfare of our country. This Congress can, in my opinion, do no less than authorize the machinery for a constitutional amendment declaring that women shall have equal rights with men throughout the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I invite the membership of the House to sign the petition to which I have referred.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, any right-thinking and fair-minded person, observing the various activities in which women are patriotically engaged in these wartimes, must agree that women are entitled to equal consideration with men and that the laws of the States which unjustly discriminate against women should be repealed. In almost every imaginable occupation women are serving our country conscientiously and devotedly and are nobly doing their part in order that America may live as a free Nation. If women are good enough to operate the vehicles of transportation, to forge the tools of victory in the defense plants of our country, to serve as WAC's and WAVES and in a thousand other capacities vital to the prosecution of the war, it seems to me that it would be a very low and miserable conception of justice that would deny to them the

enjoyment of equal rights with men under the laws of the land. The refusal of many States to grant them that equality can only be corrected by the adoption of the equal-rights amendment to the Constitution. I hope that Members of the House in overwhelming numbers will sign the discharge petition which will bring this righteous proposal out of committee and before the House for debate and a record vote in the true American way.

As a Hoosier I am glad that the fore-looking Governor of our State has assumed a role of leadership in advancing this great human cause, and I call attention to a letter he wrote a few days ago to Miss Mary C. Kennedy, president of the Indiana Society for the Equal Rights Amendment, in which he said:

I am pleased to tell you that I share your convictions on the proposed equal-rights amendment to the Federal Constitution. I have no doubt that our party will incorporate a supporting plank in both the State and the National platforms this year.

Those are the words of a wise and far-seeing statesman and I hope that Members of Congress will weigh them carefully.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include a letter from Governor Schricker, of Indiana.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DEWEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DEWEY. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. CANNON] has today placed the equal-rights-amendment petition on the Speaker's desk, and I shall be honored in being one of its early signers.

In this period of great emergency when so many of our men are away from their homes and so many of the young women have also donned the uniform in defense of their country, I feel that their mothers and wives, in fact all of the fine women of our great country should undertake an additional responsibility—namely, to be trustee of those precious American ideals for which their sons and daughters are valiantly fighting.

Perhaps I simplify my impression of these ideals, but to me they are expressed through our Constitution containing its splendid Bill of Rights. That wise document and those 10 brief paragraphs forming its first 10 amendments have permitted our country to grow great and permitted the American home to be one of its symbols.

I believe the women of America appreciate this more poignantly than do we men and will always be willing to rise in defense of our Constitution and our American way of life. This ever-ready willingness should give them the equal rights in our Government which they deserve.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, as one who comes from a State where men and women have been, under the law, treated as individuals, as community copartners when married to each other, each member an individual in his and her own right, for many, many years, and especially in view of the war, wherein men and women are serving on an equal basis, it is difficult for me to understand why there should be any opposition to writing the equal rights amendment into the Constitution of the United States. I will support the proposed amendment. Furthermore, I will be one of the very first to sign the order on the Speaker's desk which, when 217 others have also signed, will require the consideration of the resolution in which the amendment is contained, this because I believe it should be a part of the Constitution of the United States at the earliest possible moment.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, coming, as I do, from the great Southwest and neighboring California, I can say for Arizona as the gentleman has just said, we on two accounts recognize the splendid influence of women in civic and political as well as in social matters. We have the law of community property in Arizona. It may be that we inherited that from the Spaniards. But Anglo-American Arizona early gave women the ballot.

On her one hundred and twenty-fourth birthday, I want to point out that Arizona owes a great deal to Susan B. Anthony. One of her best personal friends and disciples, Mrs. Josephine Brawley Hughes, came to Tucson, Ariz., in 1874, when there were not more than a dozen Anglo-American citizens in that old pueblo, and this Mrs. Hughes laid the basis for women's rights in our State. Mrs. Hughes not only fought the saloon, but she eventually brought woman suffrage to that new community.

This was done indirectly through the son of Mrs. Hughes. The Arizona woman leader on one occasion about 50 years ago attended a national woman suffrage convention in the East bringing her little son, John, with her. Susan B. Anthony carried the little boy from Arizona up on a platform and conferred upon him the title "Suffrage Knight of Arizona" in the presence of the whole convention. The little fellow probably did not understand then but his mother taught him to understand through later years. John Hughes grew up to be a lawyer, was a member of the senate in the first legislature of the new State of

Arizona and he introduced the amendment granting Arizona women the right to vote in 1912—several years before the nineteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution was adopted.

On behalf of many women in Arizona I wish to remember Susan B. Anthony on this her birthday, to recognize our debt to her and her personal friend, Mrs. Josephine Brawley Hughes, and to say that we in Arizona have found it wise to share with women the heavy civic responsibilities. From our experience I think it wise to go further than we have gone in the direction of equal rights for women.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein an excerpt.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to have been one to sign the discharge petition on the equal-rights amendment, placed on the Speaker's desk today by the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. CANNON].

There has been a long, long struggle down through the ages to give equality of opportunity and of right to women as well as to men. My State of Oregon has been one of the forward-looking States in that respect. The late Abigail Scott Duniway, of my State, a woman of noble character and great power, was one of the prime movers in the suffrage movement. Our State granted that right long before the National Government did so.

I have an excerpt which appeared in the Star of our Capital City 50 years ago which is of interest to us today. May I read it:

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION

Woman suffragists descended upon the Capital to discuss ways and means of accomplishing their object. As described in the Star of February 13, 1894: "The twenty-sixth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which is to commence at Metzger Hall next Thursday morning, February 15, 1894, to last for a week, promises to be the most successful and interesting ever held by the association in this city. Every indication points to a large attendance of delegates and others interested in the work from all parts of the country. Miss Susan B. Anthony is already here, but goes over to Baltimore this afternoon to be present at the State convention there. Others of the advance guard began to arrive today."

Mr. Speaker, the women of our Nation are joining the ranks of men today not only in civil life but are making an outstanding contribution to the war effort as well. The time has arrived when we should by the equal-rights amendment to the Constitution place both sexes on an equality before the law. I trust that you my fellow colleagues will join us in signing the discharge petition on the Speaker's desk permitting the resolution on the equal-rights amendment to be called up for passage.

Mr. ELLISON of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLISON of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, the independent spirit of the Free State of Maryland asserted itself far back in history. Two hundred years before the historic convention at Seneca Falls, N. Y., when Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott inaugurated the organized woman movement—200 years before that year, 1848—a woman of free spirit made her declaration of rights in Maryland. In 1648 Mistress Brent demanded place and voice in the assembly as the executrix and representative of her kinsman, Lord Baltimore. Her petition was denied, of course, just as related petitions have been denied women ever since; just as Mrs. Mott and Mrs. Stanton two centuries later were denied seats as delegates in the Antislavery Convention of London; just as Susan B. Anthony whose birthday we honor today was denied the right to vote though she appeared at every session of Congress from 1869 to 1906 to plead the suffrage cause; just as women today are being denied their plea for full equality with men under the law, for which they ask in the equal-rights amendment.

Mistress Brent and Miss Anthony were defeated in their immediate objectives, but their crusading spirits lived on. The women who have so long been struggling for equality and justice are not defeated, though they have sustained a temporary set-back in committee. They will continue their fight and they will win. Their bill of rights will take its place in our Constitution and I, for one, hope that the Seventy-eighth Congress will have the distinguished privilege of opening the way to place it there. I welcome this opportunity to sign the discharge petition which my honorable colleague from Florida has presented. I believe it eminently just that the Members of this House should be given opportunity to discuss and vote on this important amendment so vital to the women of our country.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CANNON] announced a few minutes ago that he had put a petition in the well of the House for the discharge of the committee from further consideration of what is known as the equal-rights amendment. As soon as the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CANNON] announced that he had put this petition in the well, I immediately signed it. In this day, when all races, creeds, and groups are contending for their rights, I can see no reason why we should fail to hear those who feel that their rights have been denied them.

We could pay great tribute today to Susan B. Anthony and to those great women who have followed her. But I am concerned more now with the women of the present. They are the women under present circumstances who are the guardians of our democracy. The men

of this Nation are at war to defend this great democratic country. In addition to assisting at home, the women are also going to do the greater share of the voting. Therefore, the responsibility for the defense of democracy in this country depends upon the women and the candidates whom they will choose during the elections this year. Since we have placed greater and greater responsibility upon the women of this Nation, we should certainly not hesitate to hear them when they say that certain rights have been denied them.

I have heard there is some difference of opinion among the women who are concerned with this amendment, but there could be no harm done to those who are either for or against it by permitting those who favor it to be heard. I hope that this House will give this amendment its most careful consideration.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to join with the Members of Congress today in commemorating the great work and leadership of Susan B. Anthony.

In the long struggle for the advancement of our civilization and the upbuilding of our country, we have come to recognize and have been helped by the refining influence of the womanhood of our Nation. One of the outstanding pioneers in the great movement for the recognition of women's claim to equal rights was Susan B. Anthony, and it is to the success of her efforts that the refining influence of women has extended not only throughout this country but throughout the world. The women of every nation are indebted for the recognition they have achieved to the pioneering spirit and leadership of the great American woman, Susan B. Anthony.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include a copy of a telegram and a resolution adopted by the Oregon Dairymen's Association on February 11, bearing on price control and the dairy industry.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AFTER THE WAR

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, in a political speech Saturday night, Governor Dewey, of New York, said that the people of the United States are "desperately anxious that we shall build well and strongly in international cooperation after the war."

With that statement we can all agree. It was not many months ago however, that Governor Dewey, in trying to jump the gun on other Republican presidential candidates at the Mackinac Conference, made the somewhat amazing statement that he favored an alliance with Great Britain.

Certainly, the people of this Nation want us to take our place as a leader among the nations of the world in a co-operative effort for permanent peace. They are not interested in entangling alliances, and are not likely this early to forget the proposal advanced by Mr. Dewey at Mackinac, even though he now attempts to abandon that position in favor of the position taken by President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an editorial that appeared in the Boston Post on Tuesday, February 8, on the soldiers' vote.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include a letter from the Commissioner of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, regarding the operation of that law in the Territory of Hawaii.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein an article by the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii on the destiny of the Nation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

THE CANNING INDUSTRY

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein an article from the Wisconsin Medical Society.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein an address made by my colleague, the minority leader of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], at Wheeling, W. Va., on Saturday evening, February 12.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the bill (H. R. 3477) to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation may have until midnight tonight to file a report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

(By unanimous consent, Mr. Gossett was granted permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix.)

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix on the income-tax form.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the Bureau of Reclamation and the Hungry Horse, together with a report by William E. Warren, before the House Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation on February 5, 1944.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein an address on the oil-shortage problem.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

FORM OF BALLOT FOR SOLDIERS' VOTE

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. REED of Illinois addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HALE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit two unanimous-consent requests: First, to extend in the RECORD a speech delivered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LaFOLLETTE] on Lincoln Day; and, second, to extend my own remarks and include therein a letter appearing in the columns of the Kennebunk Star, published in Kennebunk, Maine.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix and to include therein an editorial; and I ask unanimous consent that in revising the remarks I made on House Resolution 346 I may be permitted to include certain data.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include a speech made by Governor Edge, of New Jersey.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include two letters received from C. S. Herr, chief forester, Brown Co., Berlin, N. H., and John H. Foster, State forester, Concord,

N. H., respectively, in regard to spruce budworm.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WARD JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. FLOESER] may have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an address he made in Kansas City last Friday evening.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

THROTTLING GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, my attention has been called to a sweeping strangle order recently issued by the General Accounting Office which forbids all employees of that agency, numbering approximately 11,000, from making any independent contacts with congressional committees or individual Members of Congress without first securing permission from the Comptroller General or his special assistant.

The order reads as follows:

In order to accomplish better coordination and prevent duplication of effort in connection with appearances before the contacts with committees of the Congress and individual Members of either House thereof, by representatives of the General Accounting Office, respecting pending or proposed legislation and matters affecting the work of the office, all such appearances and contacts shall be made under the direction of Mr. A. Banks Thomas, Special Assistant to the Comptroller General, to whom all officers and employees of the office proposing to make any such appearances or contacts shall present the purposes thereof for my consideration.

Mr. Speaker, I have always had high respect for the Comptroller General. But, Mr. Speaker, when the head of an agency of our Government issues an edict which says that employees under his direction are not permitted to make any appearances or any contacts with Members of Congress without consulting him or his assistant, he is carrying things too far. Why, tell me, should a Government employee not have a right to discuss matters affecting his employment and his Government with committees or Members of Congress? Can there be anything so secretive or confidential except matters pertaining to the war effort that civil-service employees should not discuss with a Member of the House or Senate? Has it become necessary to provide a censorship in our own departments of Government and require that anything said to a Member of Congress by Government employees must first be scrutinized by the heads of our agencies?

Mr. Speaker, a rule of this kind, in my judgment, is harsh. It is severe. It conflicts with the right of civil-service employees under the law to petition Members of Congress with respect to matters affecting their employment or their Government.

Mr. Speaker, such rule, if rigidly enforced, could mean a further step of regimentation within the departments of our own Government. It is undemocratic and ought to be rescinded.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include a recent radio address.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I have three requests to submit: One, to extend my own remarks in the RECORD; two, to extend my own remarks in the RECORD by including an article written by a distinguished newspaper columnist; and, three, to extend my own remarks in the RECORD by printing an article written by Mr. Hutchison.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a short article and an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a news article from the Citizen Herald of Arkadelphia, Ark.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in two particulars, in one extension to include a letter from an overseas officer and in the other an address by Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a poem.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a book review from the New York Herald Tribune; also I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter from Senator Robert L. Owen.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a news item from the Post with my own comments thereon; also to extend my

own remarks and include a resolution from the American Legion post of Vermillion, La.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial taken from the New York Times of Sunday, February 13, entitled "Parsons in Uniform."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter which I have received.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and in that connection to extend my remarks, and that my remarks may appear in the RECORD at the place where the Speaker called my name recently.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman may address the House for 1 minute only at this time.

Mr. WHITE. For 1 minute only, Mr. Speaker, but I ask that my remarks may appear at that point in the RECORD where the Speaker called my name.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

STRIKES AND WORK STOPPAGES

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. GATHINGS addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my own remarks I wish to print a speech delivered by Judge Francis Rivers of New York at a Lincoln Day banquet last Saturday. Judge Rivers is a native of Kansas.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial from the Washington Post of this morning on amendments to the renegotiation statute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. J. LEROY JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein some law notes concerning H. R. 4103.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a speech delivered by Governor Bricker of Ohio.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a release I received from the Department of the Interior.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

THREE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH TROOP-CARRIER GROUP CONTRIBUTION TO INFANTILE PARALYSIS FUND

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in my remarks a letter transmitted to me to be presented to the President, to include also a copy of a letter, and a copy of a letter transmitted to me requesting that I make the presentation.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. BONNER addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a statement of our great Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, protesting to Hirohito, that little shriveled-up ape in Tokyo, against the brutal, cruel, and inhuman treatment that has been meted out to our men in Japanese prisons.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

There was no objection.

GENERAL PATTON

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, some time ago, those two smear campaigners of the radio, Walter Winchell and Drew Pearson, trained their guns on Gen. George Patton, one of the greatest soldiers of this war. They were joined by PM, the uptown edition of the Communist Daily Worker. Their slimy attacks did more to injure the morale of the men in our armed forces, and to disturb the people at home, than anything else that has yet occurred.

General Patton is not popular with Hitler, he is not popular with Hirohito, but he is popular with the brave men who are fighting under him.

I was proud of an old ex-doughboy of the First World War down in my home town when a fellow walked up to him and asked: "Don't you think they ought to court martial General Patton and punish him for slapping that soldier?" The old boy looked at him and said, "Hell, no! you're looking at a man who got slapped in the last war. What do you think this

war is, a petting party? You have to have discipline in an army in time of war." He said, "We need more men like Patton."

Today our boys are paying with their lives for the attacks made by Drew Pearson, Walter Winchell and PM on General Patton, the only man who ever whipped Rommel, the German leader, in north Africa, and kept him whipped.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the calendar on Wednesday of this week be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter from Shamrock, Tex.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WORLEY]?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter from Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson and from Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO]?

There was no objection.

DISTRICT DAY

The SPEAKER. This is District day. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH].

AMENDMENT TO ACT EMPOWERING THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMISSIONERS TO CONVEY LAND

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 4059) to amend an act entitled "An act to empower the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to convey land" (approved April 28, 1922), and I ask unanimous consent that it may be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH]?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand the gentleman has several bills relative to the District of Columbia which he will call up today. I presume he will follow the usual practice and explain each bill?

Mr. RANDOLPH. The distinguished minority leader is correct. There will be four bills called up and I will make an explanation in each case as they are called up.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman run through them briefly?

Mr. RANDOLPH. The purpose of this legislation (H. R. 4059) is to transfer certain funds that have been placed in the general Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia. These funds were inadvertently transferred to the United States, which properly belonged to the District of Columbia, in connection with the sale of land.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to empower the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to convey land", approved April 28, 1922, be, and it is hereby, amended by striking out the period and adding the following words: "to the credit of the District of Columbia."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO APPOINT NOTARIES PUBLIC

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 3720) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to appoint notaries public, and I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be considered in the House as in the Committee of the whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 558 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia", approved March 3, 1901, as amended (D. C. Code, 1940 ed., title 1, sec. 501), be further amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 558. Notaries: The Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall have power to appoint such number of notaries public, residents of said District, or whose sole place of business or employment is located within said District, as in their discretion, the business of the District may require: *Provided*, That the appointment of any person as such notary public, or the acceptance of his commission as such, or the performance of the duties thereunder, shall not disqualify or prevent such person from representing clients before any of the departments of the United States Government in the District of Columbia or elsewhere: *Provided further*, That such person so appointed as a notary public who appears to practice or represent clients before any such department is not otherwise engaged in Government employ, and shall be admitted by the heads of such departments to practice therein in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed for other persons or attorneys who are admitted to practice therein: *And provided further*, That no notary public shall be authorized to take acknowledgments, administer oaths, certify papers, or perform any official acts in connection with matters in which he is employed as counsel, attorney, or agent, or in which

he may be in any way interested before any of the departments aforesaid.

"Each notary public before obtaining his commission, and for each renewal thereof, shall pay to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia a license fee of \$10: *Provided*, That no license fee shall be collected from any notary public in the service of the United States Government or the District of Columbia government whose notarial duties are confined solely to Government official business: *And provided further*, That no notary fee shall be collected at any time by a notary public who is exempted from the payment of the license fee. The Commissioners are hereby authorized to refund, in the manner prescribed by law for the refunding of erroneously paid taxes, the amount of any fee erroneously paid or collected under this section.

"The Commissioners are hereby authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this act."

Sec. 2. Section 561 of the said act approved March 3, 1901, as amended (D. C. Code, 1940 ed., title 1, sec. 504), is further amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 561. Oath and bond: Each notary public, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take the oath prescribed for civil officers in the District of Columbia, and shall give bond to the District of Columbia in the sum of \$2,000, with security, to be approved by the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia or a justice thereof, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office."

Sec. 3. A notary public appointed before the passage of this act may continue in such capacity until the expiration date of his commission.

Sec. 4. Certificates issued by the Commissioners may be signed by the secretary, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

Sec. 5. Appropriation is hereby authorized to be made to carry out the provisions of this act, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to include in their annual estimates provision for all expenses incident to such purposes, including the purchase of equipment and supplies and the payment of salaries to personnel, subject to the limitations of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, this proposal (H. R. 3720) would simply provide for the appointment of notaries public in the District of Columbia by the Commissioners of the District rather than through the Department of Justice as they are now appointed. We think this is a power that should properly be lodged in the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT TO THE CODE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PROVIDING FOR THE SALE OF FISH

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 3997) to amend the code of the District of Columbia providing for the sale of fish of the shad or herring species, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that it may be considered in the House as in the Committee of the whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 898 of the District of Columbia Code, approved March 3, 1901, be amended to read as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person to have in possession or expose for sale in the District of Columbia, between the 10th day of June and the 30th day of November, both inclusive, in any year, any fresh fish of the shad or herring species."

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, this bill (H. R. 3997) would permit the sale of fresh fish of the shad or herring species in the District of Columbia during the month of December. Originally it was believed that December was included in the spawning season. At the present time the sale of fish of the shad or herring species is prohibited by law between the 10th day of June and the 30th day of December, both inclusive. This was a protective measure. It has been determined by the Bureau of Fisheries that the legislation as formerly enacted is not necessary for the month of December and for that reason we ask that this bill be passed.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GRANT OF ADDITIONAL POWERS TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I call up H. R. 2644, to grant additional powers to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be considered in the House as in the Committee of the whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and empowered within their discretion—

(a) In accordance with such regulations as they may make, to provide for the waiver of payment by any person in the military service of the United States of any annual or other periodic fee required by law to be paid to the District of Columbia or to any District of Columbia board or commission as a condition to retaining or renewing any license or permit to engage in any business or calling or to practice any profession in the District of Columbia.

(b) To make, adopt, and enforce regulations requiring persons, firms, and corporations, other than utility companies, engaged within the District of Columbia in the business of plumbing or gas fitting, or of installing, maintaining, or repairing heating, ventilating, air-conditioning, or mechanical refrigerating apparatus, equipment, appliances, systems, or parts thereof, or of installing, maintaining, or repairing apparatus, equipment, fixtures, appliances, or wiring, using, or conducting electric current, to furnish and keep in force, a bond running to the District of Columbia with corporate surety authorized by the United States Treasury Department, and by the Insurance Department of the District of Columbia to do business in the District of Columbia in an amount not exceeding \$5,000, conditioned upon the performance in accordance with law and regulations in force in the District of Columbia of all such work undertaken by such person,

firm, or corporation, and to keep the District of Columbia harmless from the consequences of any and all acts performed by said person, firm, or corporation in connection with such business during the period covered by the said bond.

The surety on any such bond may terminate its liability under such bond by giving 30 days' written notice thereof, served either personally or by registered mail, to the principal and to the Commissioners; and upon giving such notice the surety shall be discharged from all liability under such bond for any act or omission of the principal occurring after the expiration of 30 days from the date of service of such notice. Unless on or before the expiration of such period the principal shall duly file a new bond in like amount and conditioned as the original in substitution of the bond so terminated, the license of the principal to engage in such business shall likewise terminate upon the expiration of such period. Upon making any payment on account of its bond, the surety shall immediately notify the Commissioners.

In the event the surety becomes insolvent or a bankrupt, or ceases to be authorized by the United States Treasury Department, or by the Insurance Department of the District of Columbia to do business in the District of Columbia, the principal shall, within 10 days after notice thereof, given by the Commissioners, duly file a new bond in like amount and conditioned as the original and if the principal shall fail to do so the license of such principal shall terminate. If a recovery be had on any bond the principal shall restore the bond to its original amount.

Any person aggrieved by the violation of any law or regulation in force in the District of Columbia relating to such business shall have, in addition to his right of action against said person, firm, or corporation, a right to bring suit against the surety on said bond, either alone or jointly with the principal thereon, and to recover in an amount not exceeding the penalty of the bond any damages sustained by reason of any act, transaction, or conduct of the principal which may be in violation of law or regulation in force in the District of Columbia relating to such business.

The Commissioners shall furnish to anyone applying therefor a certified copy of any such bond filed with them upon the payment of a fee to be fixed by the Commissioners therefor, and such certified copy shall be prima facie evidence in any court that such bond was duly executed and delivered by the person, firm, or corporation whose name appears therein.

(c) To rent any building or land belonging to the District of Columbia or under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, or any available space therein, whenever such building or land, or space therein, is not then required for the purpose for which it was acquired, and to rent any used personal property belonging to the District of Columbia which is not then needed for the purpose for which it was acquired: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this paragraph shall have the effect of changing in any manner Public Law No. 732, Seventy-fourth Congress, entitled "An act to authorize the operation of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons, to enlarge the economic opportunities of the blind, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1936.

(d) To grant revocable permits upon such terms, conditions, bonds, and rentals as the Commissioners may impose for the construction of tunnels, and the laying of conduits and pipes in the alleys, streets, and avenues in the District of Columbia under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners.

(e) To suspend, with or without pay, any officer or employee appointed by them and, under such rules or regulations as they may prescribe, to delegate this power to any

officers or employees of the District of Columbia.

(f) After public hearing to name and change the name of any highway, bridge, building, or other public place or property in the District of Columbia under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners.

(g) To fix, assess, and collect fees for copies of orders, regulations, permits, certificates, and transcripts of records furnished by the District of Columbia such fees to be paid to the collector of taxes and deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

(h) Where not otherwise specifically provided, to prescribe a penalty upon conviction of a violation of any rule or regulation authorized by this act by a fine of not more than \$300 or imprisonment of not more than 90 days.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to appoint such number of employees of the District of Columbia as they shall consider advisable as contracting officers, who under the direction of the said Commissioners, may exercise any powers with respect to making and entering into contracts on behalf of said District of Columbia and administering said contracts that are now vested by law in the said Commissioners, except as herein otherwise provided; but no contract of \$1,000 or more entered into on behalf of said District of Columbia by any contracting officer appointed pursuant to this act shall be binding upon said District of Columbia, or give rise to any claim or demand against said District of Columbia, until approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or a majority of them, sitting as a Board.

All contracts entered into by any contracting officer in which such contracting officer or any of the Commissioners shall be personally interested shall be void, and no payment shall be made on any of such contracts by the District of Columbia or by any officer thereof.

That with respect to all contracts of the District of Columbia which contain stipulations for liquidated damages for delay the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and empowered to remit the whole or any part of such damages as in their discretion may be just and equitable.

SEC. 3. That the Commissioners may transfer to, impose upon, and vest in the Director of Inspection of the District of Columbia all or any of the duties imposed upon, and all or any of the powers, rights, and authority vested in, the Inspector of Buildings of the District of Columbia, the Inspector of Plumbing of the District of Columbia, and the Electrical Engineer of the District of Columbia, by any law, and the Commissioners may authorize the said Director of Inspection to delegate any or all of such powers to the Chief Engineer of the Department of Inspection of the District of Columbia and to the Chief of Inspection of the Department of Inspection of the District of Columbia and to their respective deputies when acting for them.

SEC. 4. The Commissioners and other responsible officials, in expending appropriations provided for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, so far as possible, shall purchase material, supplies, including food supplies, and equipment, when needed and funds are available, in accordance with the regulations and schedules of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department or from various services of the Government of the United States possessing materials, supplies, passenger-carrying and other motor vehicles, and equipment no longer required. Surplus articles purchased from the Government, if the same have not been used, shall be paid for at a reasonable price, not to exceed actual cost, and if the same have been used, at a reasonable price based upon length of usage. The various services of the Government of the United

States are authorized to sell such surplus articles to the District under the conditions specified, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to amend, alter, or repeal the Executive order of December 3, 1918, concerning the transfer of office materials, supplies, and equipment in the District of Columbia falling into disuse because of the cessation of war activities.

SEC. 5. The Commissioners may, in their discretion and when they deem such action to be in the public interest, effect settlement with owners of real estate authorized to be acquired by purchase or condemnation for District of Columbia purposes, through such title company or companies in the District of Columbia as may be designated by the Commissioners, and to pay from appropriations available for the acquisition of such real estate reasonable fees to cover the cost of the services rendered by such title company or companies.

SEC. 6. The power and authorities conferred by this act are to be construed as in addition to and not by way of limitation of the powers now vested by law in the Commissioners.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation was presented by our colleague from Louisiana [Mr. HÉBERT]. He did this with the approval of the Commissioners and had the assistance of those officials in the preparation of the provisions of the bill. It has been generally recognized that we have brought to the House floor from the District Committee legislation which could properly be handled by giving certain additional powers to the District Commissioners rather than to have them come in here so frequently.

Under this bill we would grant additional powers authorizing the Commissioners to waive the annual payment of license fees to members of the armed forces; we would authorize the Commissioners to require companies in the District of Columbia to furnish appropriate bonds; we would allow them to rent buildings and property belonging to the District of Columbia; we would allow them to suspend, with or without pay, employees appointed by them, and we would allow them also to change the names of highways and to take care of the laying of pipe lines in the District of Columbia.

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. What was that item in connection with the appointment of employees?

Mr. RANDOLPH. It just simply allows the District Commissioners to suspend, without pay, certain employees of the District of Columbia who have been appointed by them, and who for one reason or another they want to investigate or terminate their services. There have been some cases where they felt that should be done.

Mr. STEFAN. Would it affect in any way the appropriation for the District of Columbia?

Mr. RANDOLPH. No; it would not. It will allow the Commissioners also to fix the fees for copies of orders and it would allow them to purchase material and

supplies under the regulations and schedules of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department.

Mr. STEFAN. To what amount?

Mr. RANDOLPH. We have no amount stated. We just say, "In accordance with regulations and schedules of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department."

Mr. STEFAN. Would that not in some way reflect itself upon the appropriations for the various functions of the District?

Mr. RANDOLPH. No; we believe not.

Mr. STEFAN. What would they purchase?

Mr. RANDOLPH. It would affect the settlements of land or, perhaps I should say, the purchase of material.

Mr. STEFAN. We from time to time meet here and hold hearings on appropriations having to do with the District of Columbia in connection with which at times land is purchased, where uniforms for the police and where fire-department equipment is purchased. Would this mean that the Commissioners would no longer have to come before the Appropriations Committee to justify these appropriations?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Oh, no. The Commissioners would have to come before the District of Columbia Committee on Appropriations to justify the purchase of any of these materials. We would simply allow the District Commissioners to effect the settlement of land purchased under condemnation proceedings through title companies. These are certain grants of power which the District of Columbia Committee felt would not infringe, of course, on the Appropriations Committee and the various subcommittees thereof.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. I am very much worried about this bill. I think it ought to go over without prejudice. I feel that this is giving the Commissioners a little more power than even the legislative committee would like to give them. For instance, we have a testing laboratory in the District which the Commissioners endeavored to use again. Congress in its wisdom decided to have all material in the District tested by the Bureau of Standards. The chairman of our Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], is very much interested in that item. I wonder if this would affect that. Could the Commissioners now go ahead and put this laboratory into operation? There is written into the appropriation bill a provision that no part of the funds will be used for the operation of this particular laboratory.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I believe I may say that it is the purpose always, as it has been in the past, for the legislative committee to cooperate with the Subcommittee on Appropriations. In view of the suggestion of the gentleman that this measure go over without prejudice, I should be very glad to withdraw it. We have cooperated fully in the past and we want to do so in the future.

Mr. STEFAN. Until I have a conference with the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, I hope the gentleman will agree to let this bill go over without prejudice.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I should be very glad to agree to that suggestion. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the bill be withdrawn.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Private Calendar.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATOR

The Clerk called the first bill on the Private Calendar, H. R. 3618, to authorize the War Food Administrator to sell and convey to Mrs. Andrew J. Frey, and her heirs, a certain tract of land, situated in the county of San Joaquin, State of California, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the War Food Administrator be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to sell and convey by quitclaim deed to Mrs. Andrew J. Frey, and her heirs, for the sum of \$100, a certain tract of land, owned by the United States of America and situated in the northwest quarter of section 3, township 4 north, range 5 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, county of San Joaquin, State of California, described with more particularity as follows: "Commencing at the southeast corner of the twenty-third and forty-one-hundredths acre parcel conveyed to the United States of America by deed recorded in Book of Official Records, volume 599, page 180; thence south one degree twenty-two minutes twenty seconds east one hundred and twenty-eight feet, which is the beginning point; thence from said beginning point south one degree twenty-two minutes twenty seconds east fifty-five feet; thence south eighty-eight degrees thirty-seven minutes forty-five seconds west sixty-four and eighty-two one-hundredths feet to a point on the eastern boundary of the land of the Western Pacific Railroad Co.; thence north twenty-three degrees fifty minutes thirty seconds west along said boundary thirty-four and ninety-one one-hundredths feet; thence leaving said boundary line and running north seventy-two degrees twenty-four minutes twenty seconds east eighty-one and forty-one-hundredths feet to the place of beginning, containing seventy-three one-thousandths acre, more or less."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRANK DURANTE AND OTHERS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 768, to authorize the cancellation of deportation proceedings in the case of Frank Durante and wife, Maria Durante, and five children, namely, Paul Durante, Alfred Durante, Anthony Durante, Henry Durante, and Patsy Durante.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General is hereby authorized and directed to cancel the outstanding order and warrant of deportation issued pursuant to sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (39 Stat. 889, 890; U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156), in the case of Frank Durante, Maria Durante, Paul Durante, Alfred Durante, Anthony Durante, Henry Durante, and Patsy Durante, any provision of

existing law to the contrary notwithstanding. From and after the date of the approval of this act, Frank Durante, Maria Durante, Paul Durante, Alfred Durante, Anthony Durante, Henry Durante, and Patsy Durante shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same fact upon which the outstanding proceedings rest.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 4, after "outstanding", strike out the remainder of line 4 and all of lines 5, 6, and 7, and insert "deportation proceedings under the immigration laws."

On page 2, at the end of line 8 insert the following: "Upon the enactment of this act the Attorney General shall cause to be made a record of permanent admission in respect to these aliens as of April 9, 1925, the date on which they claim to have entered the United States. The Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota control officer to make appropriate deductions in the cases of Frank Durante, Maria Durante, and Paul Durante."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARY LOVIS ELLIOTT

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1643, for the relief of Mary Lovis Elliott.

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. SPARKMAN]. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MCGREGOR and Mr. GRANT of Indiana objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

PHYLLIS LEE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2787, for the relief of Phyllis Lee.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding any provisions of the immigration laws the temporary admission to the United States of Phyllis Lee is hereby declared a record of permanent admission as of the date she last temporarily entered Hawaii, to wit: December 8, 1937.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PETER HENRY BUCK

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2789, to permit the naturalization of Peter Henry Buck.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the racial limitations contained in section 303 of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 8, sec. 703), Peter Henry Buck, Honolulu, T. H., if found otherwise admissible to citizenship, may become a naturalized citizen of the United States upon compliance with the requirements of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended, except that—

(a) No declaration of intention shall be required;

(b) No certificate of arrival shall be required; and

(c) The petition for naturalization shall be filed prior to the expiration of 1 year immediately following the date of enactment of this act.

The said Peter Henry Buck, the son of a distinguished Irish citizen of New Zealand and a Maori chiefess, is an eminent scientist and author, and has been an honored resident of Honolulu for many years.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE PRESIDENT TO APPOINT FRANK T. HINES A BRIGADIER GENERAL IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 872, to authorize the President to appoint Frank T. Hines a brigadier general in the Army of the United States.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President is hereby authorized to appoint Frank T. Hines a brigadier general in the Army of the United States, and immediately thereafter place him on the retired list of the Army with the rank, pay, and allowances of that grade: *Provided*, That during the period that he is occupying civil office under the Federal Government as Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, or otherwise, he shall not be entitled to other pay or compensation than the salary attached to such civil office.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, is hereby authorized to appoint any former officer of the Regular Army, who has resigned his commission and subsequently served for a period of more than 15 years either as Director of the Veterans' Bureau or as Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, or both, an officer on the active list of the Regular Army in the grade held by him at the time of such resignation and thereafter immediately place him on the retired list of the Army in that grade and with the retired pay thereof: *Provided*, That such pay shall not be chargeable to appropriations for the Military Establishment."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to provide retirement benefits for certain persons who serve as Administrator of Veterans Affairs."

WALTER ERVIN AND CORA ERVIN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1216, for the relief of Walter Ervin and Cora Ervin.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$16,009.40 to Walter Ervin and Cora Ervin, of San Jose, Calif., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the loss of silver foxes, which were killed or injured as a result of Army planes from Moffett Field, Calif., flying low over the fox ranch, during the year 1941: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services

rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 5, strike out "\$16,009.40" and insert "\$4,940."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

G. H. GARNER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1963, for the relief of G. H. Garner.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to G. H. Garner the sum of \$2,500, in full settlement of his claim against the United States for the loss of the sight of one eye; the said G. H. Garner having lost sight in one eye by reason of an injury in an automobile accident on November 10, 1941, while riding in the car of C. E. Bedsole: the Bedsole car being hit by a War Department truck and the said injuries being sustained in the resultant collision; the accident occurring on Madison Avenue at its intersection with the Wetumpka Highway, Montgomery, Ala.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BERNADINE SALMONS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2438, for the relief of Bernadine Salmons.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,000 to Miss Bernadine Salmons, of Sedalia, Mo., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained by her as the result of an accident in which the automobile in which she was riding was struck by a United States Army Air Corps tractor, on United States Highway No. 50, near Tipton, Mo., on August 10, 1941: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 5, strike out "\$2,000" and insert "\$500."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHASE, PARKER & CO., INC.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2660, for the relief of Chase, Parker & Co., Inc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GRANT of Indiana and Mr. MOTT objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

JOHN W. BOOTH II

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2993, for the relief of John W. Booth II.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John W. Booth II, of Mansfield, La., the sum of \$10,000, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by his son, John W. Booth III, when an automobile driven by the said John W. Booth III was involved in a collision with a United States Army truck near Mansfield, La., on or about August 13, 1941: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 5, after "Booth", strike out "II" and insert "III."

Line 6, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$5,000."

Line 7, strike out "for" and insert "as."

Line 8, strike out "by his son, John W. Booth III."

Line 9, strike out "driven by the said John W. Booth III." and insert "in which he was driving."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of John W. Booth III."

PAUL H. WHITE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3125) for the relief of Paul H. White.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Paul H. White,

Frank, W. Va., the sum of \$799.65. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims, except a claim for medical expenses which has been released, of the said Paul H. White, against the United States for personal injuries sustained by him on May 26, 1942, as the result of a collision near Arbovale, W. Va., between the car in which he was riding and a Government truck operated in connection with the Civilian Conservation Corps.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 6, after the figures "\$799.65" strike out the period and the following: "The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims, except a claim for medical expenses which has been released, of the said Paul H. White." Insert in lieu thereof, "in full settlement of all claims."

At the end of the bill strike out the period, insert in lieu thereof, "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HENRY GROSSI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3139) for the relief of Henry Grossi.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Henry Grossi the sum of \$10,000, in full settlement of all claims against the Government for loss sustained by said Henry Grossi on account of the complete destruction of his automobile and the death of his wife incurred as a result of a collision with a United States Army truck, which collision occurred in the city of Lompoc, Calif., on January 21, 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 6, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$3,029.49."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

J. C. DAVIDSON AND VASSIE LEE DAVIDSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3193) for the relief of J. C. Davidson and Vassie Lee Davidson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to J. C. Davidson and his wife, Vassie Lee Davidson, of Ozark, Ala., the sum of \$10,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the death of their daughter, Verlie Lee Davidson, a minor, who, upon alighting from a school bus, was fatally injured when struck by a United States Army truck on the Enterprise-Dothan Highway, about 1½ miles from the Providence Church, Clayhatchee, Dale County, Ala., on May 13, 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 7, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$5,260.60."

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment to the committee amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. GRANT of Indiana to the committee amendment: On page 1, line 7, strike out "\$5,260.60" and insert "\$3,766.60."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAVIS NORRINE COTHRON, AND OTHERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3390) for the relief of Mavis Norrine Cothron and for the three minor children of Mavis Norrine Cothron and the late William Edward Cothron, namely, Norma Lee Cothron, Florence Janet Cothron, and Nina Faye Cothron.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mavis Norrine Cothron and her minor children, namely, Norma Lee Cothron, Florence Janet Cothron, and Nina Faye Cothron, the sum of \$15,000 in full settlement of their claims against the United States for the death of William Edward Cothron, the husband of Mavis Norrine Cothron and the father of the said Norma Lee Cothron, Florence Janet Cothron, and Nina Faye Cothron, minors, the said William Edward Cothron having been killed on May 21, 1943, when a land plane of the United States Naval Air Station, Sanford,

Fla., struck the said William Edward Cothron on a fishing launch in Mosquito Lagoon, Brevard County, Fla.: *Provided*, That \$1,500 of the amount appropriated be paid the said Mavis Norrine Cothron and \$13,500 be paid to a guardian of the said minors appointed by a court having jurisdiction of funds belonging to the said minors to be held by such guardian and expended for the support and maintenance of the said minors under the supervision and direction of such court: *Provided further*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 5, after the word "appropriated", insert "the sum of \$1,500."

On page 1, line 6, after the name "Cothron", strike out the bill down to the "colon" in line 14, page 2, and insert in lieu thereof, "of Allenhurst, Fla.; to pay the sum of \$6,000 to the legal guardian of Norma Lee Cothron, Florence Janet Cothron, and Nina Faye Cothron, each child receiving equal share, in full settlement of all claims against the United States as compensation for the death of William Edward Cothron as a result of being struck by a United States Navy plane while on a fishing launch in Mosquito Lagoon, Brevard County, Fla., on May 21, 1943."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Mavis Norrine Cothron and the legal guardian of Norman Lee Cothron, Florence Janet Cothron, and Nina Faye Cothron."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLINTON A. CLAUSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3701) for the relief of Clinton A. Clauson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General is authorized and directed to allow credit in the account of Clinton A. Clauson, collector of internal revenue for the district of Maine, in the sum of \$417, representing the value of certain 1944 motor-vehicle use tax stamps which have been lost by fire by his office.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILLIAM SANDLASS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4074) for the relief of the estate of William Sandlass.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of William Sandlass the amount, not in excess of \$6,278.82, determined by him to be the actual expense to such estate of moving certain buildings owned by it from the

right-of-way required by the Government in connection with the widening of the road leading to the military reservation at Sandy Hook, N. J. In determining such expense the Secretary shall include the cost of all demolition, moving of buildings, excavation, construction, reinforcing, wiring, plumbing, and painting necessary to put such buildings as nearly as possible in as good condition in their new location as they were prior to such moving.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 6, after the figures "\$6,278.72", strike out the remainder of the bill and insert in lieu thereof "in full settlement of all claims against the United States for actual expense to such estate of moving certain buildings owned by it from the right-of-way required by the Government in connection with the widening of the road leading to the military reservation at Sandy Hook, N. J.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COL. ANDERSON F. PITTS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3679) for the relief of Col. Anderson F. Pitts.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Anderson F. Pitts, colonel, Field Artillery, the sum of \$2,648, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for a like amount paid by him from personal funds in the settlement of the accounts of the Service Club, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Field Artillery, Battle Creek, Mich., which was established with the approval and liquidated by direction of his commanding officer on or about March 14, 1942: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, a similar Senate bill is on the Speaker's desk. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate bill, S. 1528, be substituted for the House bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate bill.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to An-

derson F. Pitts, colonel, Field Artillery, the sum of \$2,648, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for a like amount paid by him from personal funds in the settlement of the accounts of the Service Club, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Field Artillery, Battle Creek, Mich., which was established with the approval and liquidated by direction of his commanding officer.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment to the Senate bill, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PRIEST: At the end of the bill add the following:

"Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 3679) was laid on the table.

ROBERT NORHEIM

The Clerk called the bill (S. 199) for the relief of Robert Norheim.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Robert Norheim, of Dickinson, N. Dak., the sum of \$202.68, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for accrued sick leave earned while employed by the United States Department of Agriculture, his request for substitution of sick leave for annual leave, during an illness which was contracted after his resignation had been submitted but before the effective date thereof, having been denied because the Department of Agriculture had not approved the revocation of such resignation prior to its effective date: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOSEPHINE M. MELCHIOR

The Clerk called the bill (S. 255) for the relief of Josephine M. Melchior.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not

otherwise appropriated, to Josephine M. Melchior, of Mount Angel, Oreg., the sum of \$807.92, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for the loss of certain timber owned by her in Tillamook County, Oreg., such timber having been cut without her consent by a survey party of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PHOENIX-TEMPE STONE CO.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 375) for the relief of the Phoenix-Tempe Stone Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Phoenix-Tempe Stone Co., of Phoenix, Ariz., the sum of \$1,500, in full satisfaction of its claim against the United States for damages arising out of the rental by the Civil Works Administration in Arizona of a paving-mixing plant, owned by said company, under a contract numbered CWA-234 dated January 5, 1934: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MCGREGOR: On page 1, line 6, strike out "\$1,500" and insert "\$1,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read the third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEORGE A. ROGERS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 817) for the relief of George A. Rogers.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to George A. Rogers, of Bellingham, Wash., the sum of \$278.90, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for expenses incurred as the result of an accident involving a Government truck operated in connection with the Civilian Conservation Corps, at the intersection of Maple and Jersey Streets, Bellingham, Wash., on March 27, 1938: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or re-

ceived by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. NEOLA CECILE TUCKER

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 921, for the relief of Mrs. Neola Cecile Tucker.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$5,000 to Mrs. Neola Cecile Tucker, of Houma, La., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the death of her husband, Dr. William Lee Tucker, a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the Army who was killed by a train at De Quincy, La., while under Army escort to a psychiatric hospital: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. ANNA RUNNEBAUM

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 949, for the relief of Mrs. Anna Runnebaum.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$4,000, to Mrs. Anna Runnebaum, of Axtell, Kans., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the death of her son, Ralph Joseph Runnebaum, who was killed in an automobile accident while in the employ of the Civilian Conservation Corps: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any amount not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILLIAM A. HAAG

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1077, for the relief of William A. Haag.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions and limitations of sections 15 to 20, both inclusive, of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the per-

formance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended, are hereby waived in the case of William A. Haag, of Leavenworth, Kans.; and the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is authorized and directed to consider and act upon any claim filed with the Commission, within 1 year after the date of the enactment of this act, by or on behalf of the said William A. Haag for compensation or other benefits under the provisions of such act of September 7, 1916, as amended, for disability due to an injury alleged to have been sustained by him on December 8, 1939, while pulling down an overhead fire door on an elevator shaft, in the performance of his duties as a storekeeper at the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.: *Provided,* That no benefits hereunder shall accrue prior to the approval of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LUTHER THOMAS EDENS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1283, for the relief of Luther Thomas Edens.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Luther Thomas Edens the sum of \$3,500, in full settlement of his claim against the United States arising out of the death of his minor daughter, Clara Edens, and personal injury to his minor daughter, Bettie Edens, resulting from an accident involving a United States Army truck on Highway No. 17, at Scotts Hill, N. C., on April 22, 1943: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WISCONSIN ELECTRIC POWER CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1324, for the relief of the Wisconsin Electric Power Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Wisconsin Electric Power Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., the sum of \$5,433.75, in full satisfaction of its claims against the United States for compensation for damage to its property which resulted when an employee of the Works Progress Administration drove an automatic air-driven tool into an underground cable, owned by the said company, near the intersection of North Sixth and West Canal Streets in Milwaukee, Wis., on September 23, 1937: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor

and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOSEPH MORET

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1325, for the relief of Joseph Moret.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Joseph Moret, of Palm City, Calif., the sum of \$5,845.16, in full satisfaction of his claims against the United States for compensation (1) for the death of his wife, Ella Moret, who died as a result of personal injuries sustained by her when a United States Navy airplane crashed into the private residence of the said Joseph Moret in Palm City, Calif., on February 17, 1943; and (2) for damage to his grounds, residence, and personal property as a result of such accident: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read a third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN HIRSCH

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1628, for the relief of John Hirsch.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John Hirsch, Spokane, Wash., the sum of \$2,107. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said John Hirsch against the United States for damage to certain real and personal property owned by him, such damage being caused by the crash of a United States Army pursuit plane on April 23, 1942.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 6, strike out the figures "\$2,107" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$1,887."

At the end of bill strike out the period and insert in lieu thereof the following: "*Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The amendments were agreed to. The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOSEPH SCARPELLA AND DOROTHY SCARPELLA

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2390, for the relief of Joseph Scarpella and Dorothy Scarpella.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Joseph Scarpella and to Dorothy Scarpella, his wife, both of rural free delivery No. 1, Woodbine, N. J., the sum of \$5,793.90. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of (1) personal injuries sustained by the said Dorothy Scarpella and (2) damage to and loss of real and personal property owned by the said Joseph Scarpella and Dorothy Scarpella when their dwelling on State Highway No. 49, rural free delivery No. 1, Woodbine, N. J., was demolished on July 9, 1942, by a United States Navy truck.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 7, strike out the figures "\$2,134.10" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$3,500."

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment:

On page 1, line 7, to strike out "\$3,500" and insert "\$2,500."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk reported the next committee amendment, as follows:

On page 2, line 7, after the word "truck", insert: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. MILDRED MAAG

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2711, for the relief of Mrs. Mildred Maag.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Mildred Maag, Kent, Ohio, the sum of \$3,857.03. The payment of such sums shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Mrs. Mildred Maag against the United States on account of personal injuries, sustained by her on October 4, 1942, in Delaware, Ohio, when the automobile which she was driving was struck by a United States Government truck engaged in hauling supplies for the Three Hundred and Thirty-third Engineer Regiment, United States Army, stationed at the Quartermaster Depot, Marion, Ohio.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 7, strike out "of the said Mrs. Mildred Maag."

Line 8, after the word "injuries", insert "medical, hospital, nursing, and incidental expenses."

At the end of bill strike out the period, insert in lieu thereof: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. MARIE GEILER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2743, to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Mrs. Marie Geiler.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon, notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the claim of Mrs. Marie Geiler, of New York, N. Y., against the United States for damages on account of the death of her husband, William Geiler, who lost his life in an accident involving a United States Army truck on January 28, 1943, in the city of New York, N. Y. Such suit shall be instituted within 6 months from the date of enactment of this act, and the liability of the United States in such suit shall be determined upon the same principles and measures of liability as in like cases between private individuals.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, after the enacting clause, strike out the remainder of the bill and insert in lieu thereof: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,577.75 to Mrs. Marie Geiler, of New York City, N. Y., in full settlement of all claims against the United States as compensation for the death of her husband, William Geiler, who lost his life as a result of being struck by a United States Army truck in New York City, N. Y., on January 28, 1943: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marie Geiler."

RUTH L. CLAPP

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3137, for the relief of Ruth L. Clapp.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ruth L. Clapp, of Ogden, Utah, the sum of \$322.82, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries, medical and hospital expenses sustained by her as a result of an accident in which she was burned by steam in the dormitories at the Ogden Arsenal, Ogden, Utah, on April 30, 1943.

With the following committee amendment:

At the end of bill strike out the period, and insert in lieu thereof: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOWARD L. PEMBERTON

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3351, for the relief of Howard L. Pemberton.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Howard L. Pemberton, Kalamazoo, Mich., the sum of \$2,387.20. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Howard L. Pemberton against the United States because of damage to his airplane which was struck on June 14, 1943, while parked at Lambert Field, St. Louis, Mo., by a United States Navy airplane taxiing across such field.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 6, strike out "\$2,387.20" and insert "\$1,718.12."

On page 2, line 1, after the word "field" insert: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LT. COL. JASON MCVAY AUSTIN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3387, for the relief of Lt. Col. Jason McVay Austin.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby au-

thorized and directed to cancel the indebtedness of Lt. Col. Jason McVay Austin in the amount of \$1,688.84 and any and all amounts of per-diem allowances and transportation at Government expense, arising out of the fact that for the period from November 21, 1941, to May 31, 1942, he was paid for services rendered by him as an associate production and inventory analyst, War Production Board, and for per-diem allowances and was furnished transportation at Government expense, whereas he was a retired officer in the United States Army, the payment of such compensation for civilian employment being in contravention of section 2 of the act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. 205), as amended by the act of May 31, 1924 (43 Stat. 245), the act of July 30, 1937 (50 Stat. 549), and the act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1194; 5 U. S. C. 62), prohibiting the appointing of officers of the Army retired for the causes stated therein, to an office, the salary rate or annual compensation of which is in excess of \$2,500 per annum.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to Lt. Col. Jason McVay Austin, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,200, the salary for employment as aforesaid, for the period June 1, 1942, to October 15, 1942, inclusive, withheld and unpaid: *Provided*, That he shall not receive retirement pay for the period November 21, 1941, to October 15, 1942, inclusive, and any retirement pay heretofore received by him for such period shall be deducted from the said \$1,200.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAE EKVALL

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3649, for the relief of Mae Ekvall.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mae Ekvall, Los Angeles, Calif., the sum of \$358.48. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Mae Ekvall against the United States for personal injuries and personal property damage sustained by her on July 15, 1942, when she slipped and fell upon a freshly painted area of sidewalk in front of the United States Army engineer's office, located on the southwest corner of Seventh and Figueroa Streets, Los Angeles, Calif. This section of the sidewalk had been covered with paint by a member of the United States Army engineer's office who had failed to barricade the painted area.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 2, line 6, after the word "area", insert "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BYRON ENNIS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3654, for the relief of Byron Ennis.

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Byron Ennis, of Newark Valley, N. Y., the sum of \$600, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for the cost of damages to an automobile owned by him when struck by a United States Army jeep, on December 11, 1942: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 7, strike out "his claim" and insert "all claims."

On page 1, line 9, after the word "jeep", insert "near Lyons, N. Y."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ALBERT BARRETT

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3840, for the relief of Albert Barrett.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of Albert Barrett, as of August 1924, the date on which he entered the United States, if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws, other than that provision of section 3 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (39 Stat. 875, U. S. C., title 8, sec. 136 (e)), requiring the exclusion of aliens who have been convicted of or who admit the commission of a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. ISABELLA TUCKER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3075, for the relief of Mrs. Isabella Tucker.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the lapse of time or any provision of law to the contrary, the Commissioner of Public Lands of the Territory of Hawaii is authorized and directed to consider and act upon an application by Mrs. Isabella Tucker for the reamortization of her indebtedness

to the Territory of Hawaii on account of a special homestead agreement under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to amend section 73 of an act entitled 'An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii', approved April 30, 1900, as amended", approved June 12, 1940 (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 48, sec. 677a and b), if the said Mrs. Isabella Tucker files such application with the Commissioner not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act. The said Mrs. Isabella Tucker filed an application January 24, 1941, which was after the termination of the 6 months' limitation for filing such applications specified in such act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEE S. BRADSHAW

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 933, for the relief of Lee S. Bradshaw.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Lee S. Bradshaw, of Grovetown, Ga., the sum of \$789.60, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries and property damage sustained by him, and medical and hospital expenses incurred by him as the result of an accident which occurred when the truck which he was driving was struck by a United States Army truck near Augusta, Ga., on November 14, 1941: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LUCILLE SLEET

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1164, for the relief of Lucille Sleet.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to redeem in favor of Lucille Sleet, of Cincinnati, Ohio, certain War Savings stamps, series of 1918, issued to her but later destroyed by fire, such redemption to be in the amount of \$100.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

W. R. JORDAN AND MABEL JORDAN

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1391, for the relief of W. R. Jordan and Mabel Jordan.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to W. R. Jordan and Mabel Jordan, of Luverne, N. Dak., the sum of \$4,000, in full satisfaction of their claim against the United States for compensation

for the death of their son, John Jordan, who died of injuries sustained by him as the result of an accident which occurred when the automobile in which he was riding was struck by a truck used for and under the control of the Work Projects Administration near Edinburg, N. Dak., on August 14, 1941: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**WILLIAM J. BURNS INTERNATIONAL
DETECTIVE AGENCY**

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1494, for the relief of the William J. Burns International Detective Agency.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the William J. Burns International Detective Agency, the sum of \$1,402.50, in full satisfaction of its claim against the United States for compensation for services rendered the War Relocation Authority, from June 22 to July 26, 1942, in providing guards for the protection of alien and evacuee property stored in warehouses at various points in the State of California, the payment of such claim being prohibited by the provisions of the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. 591; U. S. C., title 5, sec. 53): *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRANK E. WILMOT

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1269, for the relief of Frank E. Wilmot. There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Frank E. Wilmot, Los Angeles, Calif., the sum of \$340.30. Such sum represents the cost of a resurvey by Frank E. Wilmot of section 32, township 11 north, range 7 west, San Bernardino meridian, California, made necessary when original survey data and plats made under his direction proved inaccurate, without fault of his own, because they had been based on certain corner monuments reestablished erroneously through the negligence of an employee of the Glendale, Calif., office of the United States General Land Office of the Department of the Interior.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 6, after the figures, strike out the period and the following words "Such sum represents" and insert in lieu thereof "In full settlement of all claims against the United States for reimbursement of."

On page 2, line 6, insert "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EDDIE T. STEWART

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1411, for the relief of Eddie T. Stewart.

There being no objection the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to Eddie T. Stewart, the sum of \$5,167, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of personal injuries and property damages received in a collision with a United States Army truck, near the town of Many, in the Parish of Sabine, State of Louisiana, on August 20, 1942: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 6, strike out "\$5,167" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PAUL B. LINGLE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1421, for the relief of Paul B. Lingle.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Paul B. Lingle, 1302 Fifth Street, Statesville, N. C., the sum of \$2,864, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained when struck by a United States Army truck on Eastern Avenue, Baltimore, Md., on March 17, 1942: *Provided*, That

no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

W. G. BYARS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1891, for the relief of W. G. Byars.

Mr. MOTT and Mr. GRANT of Indiana objected, and under the rule the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

**REIMBURSEMENT OF GRAND VIEW
HOSPITAL ET AL.**

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2013, authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse Grand View Hospital; W. J. Pinkerton, medical doctor and surgeon; Ina Antilla, registered nurse; and Leone Gresiak, nurse; for services rendered and medical attention for Edwin Beckman, deceased, a former Civilian Conservation Corps enrollee of Camp Gogebic, Marquette, Mich.

Mr. PRIEST and Mr. MADDEN objected and under the rule the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

**PERIQUE GOMEZ AND MRS. PERIQUE
GOMEZ**

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2147, for the relief of Perique Gomez and Mrs. Perique Gomez.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the national service life insurance applied for on February 1, 1942, by Perique Gomez, Jr., apprentice seaman, United States Navy, who died in the service of his country on February 18, 1942, shall be held and considered to have been in effect at the time of his death, and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized and directed to pay such insurance in equal shares to Perique Gomez and Mrs. Perique Gomez, parents of the said Perique Gomez, Jr., and designated as beneficiaries in the application for such insurance.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLARENCE WAVERLY MORGAN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2212, for the relief of Clarence Waverly Morgan.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000, to Clarence Waverly Morgan, of Rollins Fork, Va., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for expenses and injuries sustained as the result of a collision on February 7, 1942, at the intersection of Constitution Avenue and Delaware Ave-

nue, in Washington, D. C., between a United States Army truck and an automobile driven by Clarence Waverly Morgan: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 8, strike out "expenses and injuries sustained" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "property damage, personal injuries, medical and hospital expenses and loss of wages sustained by him."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. CHRISTINE HANSEN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2234, for the relief of Mrs. Christine Hansen.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Christine Hansen, Holstein, Nebr., the sum of \$2,394.95. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Mrs. Christine Hansen against the United States on account of the death of her daughter, Miss Martha Hansen, who died on August 28, 1942, as the result of personal injuries sustained on or about August 23, 1942, when she was attacked by a bear in Yellowstone National Park.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 6, after the dollar mark, insert "2,394.95."

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MCGREGOR: Strike out "\$2,394.95" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,894.95."

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

The Clerk reported the next committee amendment, as follows:

At the end of bill strike out the period and insert in lieu thereof "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

E. C. FUDGE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2273, for the relief of E. C. Fudge.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement of all claims against the United States, the sum of \$1,000.05, to E. C. Fudge, of Atlanta, Ga., for loss of time from employment, hospital, and medical expenses resulting from personal injuries caused by an attack by a group of soldiers at Monroe, N. C., on the night of December 2, 1942.

With the following committee amendment:

At the end of the bill strike out the period and insert in lieu thereof "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHRISTIAN WENZ

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2332, for the relief of Christian Wenz.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Christian Wenz, of New York City, the sum of \$2,541.88, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained, and reimbursement of expenses incurred, as the result of being struck by a United States Coast Guard truck, in the service of the Coast Guard, and operated by a unit of the Coast Guard, on September 28, 1942, in New York City: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 6, strike out "\$2,541.88" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,627."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JONAS MULLENS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2472, for the relief of Jonas Mullens.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Jonas Mullens, of Charleston, Kanawha County, W. Va., the sum of \$5,000, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for the untimely death of Gertrude Mullens, deceased, the wife of said Jonas Mullens, on August 15, 1940, through negligence on the part of the employees of the Works Projects Administration, while engaged in the construction of a road in the vicinity of Kanawha Two Mile Creek, in Elk District, Kanawha County, W. Va., said Work Projects Administration employees having negligently felled an overhanging tree in such a manner that the tree in falling snapped a high-tension electric line, causing the loose end of the wire to strike and electrocute the said Gertrude Mullens, while she was in her own yard hanging clothes, where she had every right to be: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 5, after "to" strike out "Jonas Mullens" and insert in lieu thereof "the estate of Gertrude Mullens."

On page 1, line 8, strike out "untimely," and insert in lieu thereof "Mullins."

On page 2, line 3, beginning with "having" strike out remainder of line and strike out lines 4, 5, 6, 7, and line 8 through the word "be," and insert in lieu thereof "while cutting a limb from a tree, negligently permitted the limb to fall across the high tension electric line, which contacted service wires leading to the home of Gertrude Mullins, resulting in the transmission of electric current through the metal siding of the house, and causing the electrocution of Gertrude Mullins who was hanging clothes on the wire clothesline at the time."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of the estate of Gertrude Mullins."

EDWARD E. HELD AND MARY JANE HELD

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2625, for the relief of Edward E. Held and Mary Jane Held.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Edward E. Held and Mary Jane Held, both of Pasadena, Calif., the sum of \$5,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for damages sustained by the said Edward E. Held and Mary

Jane Held, his wife, as the result of personal injuries suffered by the said Mary Jane Held on September 3, 1942, when the automobile in which she was riding east on Florence Boulevard, in Southeast Los Angeles, Calif., was struck by a United States Army truck: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 8, strike out line 8 beginning with the word "damages" lines 9, 10, 11, and lines 1 and through the word "truck" on page 2. Insert in lieu thereof "property damage and personal injuries sustained on September 3, 1942, by the said Edward E. Held and Mary Jane Held, his wife, and expenses incident thereto, when the automobile in which they were riding on Florence Boulevard, in Southeast Los Angeles, Calif., was struck by a United States Army truck."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARGARET HAMILTON

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2757, for the relief of Margaret Hamilton.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Margaret Hamilton, Revere, Mass., the sum of \$2,613.75. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained by the said Margaret Hamilton on February 21, 1942, when the streetcar in which she was riding was struck near the city hall, Revere, Mass., by a United States Army truck.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 6, strike out all after the words "sum of" and insert the following: "\$771.75; to pay the sum of \$396 to Mrs. Catherine Higgins, of Chelsea, Mass.; to pay the sum of \$15.67 to Mrs. Rebecca Sallop; to pay the sum of \$50.67 to Mrs. Dora Projansky, both of Revere, Mass., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries, medical and hospital expenses sustained as a result of the streetcar in which they were riding was struck by a United States Army truck, near the city hall, Revere, Mass., on February 21, 1942: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Margaret Hamilton, Mrs. Catherine Higgins, Mrs. Rebecca Sallop, and Mrs. Dora Projansky." CHARLES J. GOFF

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2925, for the relief of Charles J. Goff.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Charles J. Goff, Salmon, Idaho, the sum of \$596.77. Such sum represents the actual expenses incurred by the said Charles J. Goff on account of the death of his brother, Judson E. Goff, who died on September 19, 1942, as the result of a gunshot wound received on September 7, 1942, at Pendleton, Oreg., when he was accidentally shot by a member of the military forces of the United States. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of the said Judson E. Goff.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 6, strike out "such sum represents the" and insert in lieu thereof "in full settlement of all claims against the United States for."

On page 2, line 10, strike out "the payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of the said Judson E. Goff."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NELS J. PEDERSEN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3298, for the relief of Nels J. Pedersen.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Nels J. Pedersen, of Vancouver, Wash., a sum equal to the amount which would have been paid to him as compensation for services rendered as an employee of the Bonneville Power Administration from July 16 to July 28, 1942, and for accumulated annual leave from July 28 to August 17, 1942, if such payment had not been prohibited because of his not being a citizen of the United States, the said Nels J. Pedersen having obtained such employment and rendered such services while under the bona fide but erroneous impression that he had become a naturalized citizen by taking an oath of allegiance to the United States before an officer of the United States Army while serving with the military forces of the United States during the First World War: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third

time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3324, for the relief of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., of New York, N. Y., the sum of \$3,090.94, in full satisfaction of its claim against the United States for reimbursement of expenses incurred in rebuilding and restoring a thirty-wire crossing over the Delaware River between Raven Rock, N. J., and Lumberville, Pa., which was demolished and knocked into the Delaware River by a United States Navy aircraft, model SBD-4, No. 10645, on April 3, 1943, while engaged in a routine scheduled flight over the Delaware River: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with such claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agent, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with such claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAUGER CONSTRUCTION CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3466, for the relief of the Mauger Construction Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Mauger Construction Co., Columbus, Ohio, the sum of \$7,323.83. Such sum represents reimbursement for the amount of gross sales tax paid by such company to the State of West Virginia in connection with work performed under a Government contract dated May 14, 1941, in the construction of the Cumberland (Md.) Municipal Airport near Wiley Ford, W. Va. Due to a misunderstanding of Government instructions, the bid submitted by such company failed to state that if any tax should be levied, the amount of the bid would be increased by the amount of the tax, and, therefore, such company has not received compensation from the United States to cover the amount of such gross sales tax.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 6, strike out "such sum represents" and insert in lieu thereof "in full settlement of all claims against the United States for."

On page 2, line 2, after the word "Virginia", strike out the period, insert a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall

be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

On page 2, strike out in line 10 the words "due to a misunderstanding" and all of lines 11 to 16, inclusive.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REV. JAMES T. DENIGAN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3538, for the relief of the Reverend James T. Denigan.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to the Reverend James T. Denigan, of Long Island City, N. Y., the sum of \$50,000. Payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of injuries sustained by the said Reverend James T. Denigan, and damage to his automobile, on July 27, 1942, when such automobile was struck by an Army truck at the intersection of Rockaway Boulevard and Burnside Avenue in Far Rockaway, N. Y.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 5, strike out "\$50,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$10,000."

On page 2, line 1, after the word "York" strike out the period, insert a colon and the following: "New York: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CARL F. R. WILSON

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3547, for the relief of Carl F. R. Wilson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions and limitations of sections 15 to 20, both inclusive, of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 5, secs. 765-770), the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized and directed to receive and consider, when filed, the claim of Carl F. R. Wilson for disability due to tuberculosis alleged to have been proximately caused by his employment in the service of the United States between May 5, 1937, and January 29, 1941, and to determine said claim upon its merits under the provisions of said act: *Provided*, That said claim shall be filed with the

United States Employees' Compensation Commission not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act: *Provided further*, That no benefits hereunder shall accrue prior to the date of enactment of this act.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GRANT of Indiana: On page 1, line 11, after the word "Wilson", insert a comma and the following words: "a former employee of the Patent Office."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HALL FARRIS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3781, for the relief of Hall Farris.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Hall Farris, Murray, Ky., the sum of \$2,605. Such sum represents reimbursement for the loss sustained by the said Hall Farris on account of the forfeiture to the United States on May 18, 1936, in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Indiana, Indianapolis Division, of a bond conditioned upon the delivery in court of one William H. Lemons. The said William H. Lemons failed to appear on the date set for his trial, but he was apprehended 8 days later, pleaded guilty to the indictment, and was duly sentenced.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 6, strike out "\$2,605. Such sum represents" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$2,500, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for".

On page 2, line 5, after the word "sentenced", strike the period and insert a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment to the committee amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MCGREGOR: On page 1, line 6, strike out "\$2,500" and insert in lieu thereof: "\$2,005."

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendments as amended were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MICHAEL SOLDI

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 202, for the relief of the alien Michael Soldo.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, the alien Michael Soldo, of West Palm Beach, Fla., whose wife and minor child are citizens and residents of the United States, shall be considered to have been lawfully admitted, at Detroit, Mich., on February 11, 1942, to the United States for permanent residence. The Attorney General is directed to cancel forthwith the bond filed by the said Michael Soldo at the time of his admission to the United States on a temporary basis, and conditioned upon his return to the Dominion of Canada.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 7, strike out "February 11, 1942" and insert in lieu thereof "October 15, 1936."

On page 1, strike out lines 9 to 12, inclusive.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JACK SCARTON OR JOHN SKARTON, FORMERLY SIMON JAN SKARZENSKI

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 439, for the relief of Jack Scarton or John Skarton, formerly Simon Jan Skarzenski.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws the Attorney General is hereby authorized and directed to cancel the warrant of arrest and the order of deportation against Jack Scarton, alias John Skarton, formerly Simon Jan Skarzenski, heretofore issued on the grounds that admission to the United States had been fraudulently gained, and that he shall hereafter be deemed to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of March 6, 1910.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 5, strike out "and the order of deportation."

On page 1, line 9, after the word "gained" insert the following: "and that he has been convicted of or admits having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude prior to entry into the United States, to wit: Carnal abuse and perjury."

On page 2, line 4, strike out "March 6, 1910" and insert the following: "July 1, 1939. Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the Polish quota of the first year that the said Polish quota is available."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN DAMACUS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 442, for the relief of John Damacus.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the Attorney General is hereby authorized and directed to cancel the warrant

of arrest and the order of deportation against John Damacus heretofore issued on the ground that admission to the United States had been fraudulently gained, and that he shall hereafter be deemed to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence in April 1927.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 10, strike out "in" and insert the word "on"; and after line 10 insert the following: "Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the Rumanian quota of the first year that the said Rumanian quota is available."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONVEYANCE OF BUILDING TO AMERICAN LEGION POST, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1417, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to donate and convey on behalf of the United States, to Jack Henry Post, No. 1, of the American Legion, Anchorage, Alaska, the wood-frame building, known as the Telephone and Telegraph Building, located on lots 7 and 8 in block 17, Anchorage town site.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized to donate and convey, on behalf of the United States, to Jack Henry Post, No. 1, of the American Legion, Anchorage, Alaska, that certain wood-frame building, known as the Telephone and Telegraph Building, located on land owned by said Jack Henry Post, No. 1, designated as lots 7 and 8 in block 17, Anchorage town site, Alaska.

The bill was ordered to be read the third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESTORATION OF BILL TO PRIVATE CALENDAR

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (S. 776) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of Louis H. Pink, superintendent of insurance of the State of New York, or his statutory successor, as statutory liquidator of New York Indemnity Co., against the United States, be restored to the Private Calendar. I may say by way of explanation that this request has been submitted to the majority leader [Mr. McCORMACK] and to the minority leader [Mr. MARTIN] and both have given their approval.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KLEBERG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address delivered by Judge Joe G. Montague, general attorney for the Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association, before the Central

Cooperative Association, at St. Paul, Minn., on the night of February 8.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a recent address I delivered in St. Louis, and further to extend my own remarks and include therein an article from the National Press Club publication which speaks splendidly of our colleague, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF AN ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 2801) to provide for the appointment of an additional Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 2801, with Mr. FORAND in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose at the time this bill was last under consideration the bill had been read and the committee amendment had been reported. The committee amendment is now pending.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment be again reported.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: On page 1, line 10, strike out "The additional position created by this act shall exist only during the present war and for 6 months thereafter." And insert the following: "The additional office provided for by this act shall cease to exist at the expiration of 6 months after the cessation of hostilities in the present war as determined by the President by proclamation or by the Congress by concurrent resolution."

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of the committee amendment is to limit this authority to the duration of this emergency and 6 months thereafter. We had a somewhat similar provision in the House bill, but inasmuch as the Senate passed a companion bill we placed the same verbiage in this bill that the Senate had in its bill.

While I am on my feet explaining the amendment, may I say that I heard rumors to the effect that some Members thought the Secretary might appoint one of the three men concerning whom Congress has heretofore taken action. I am thoroughly convinced in my mind that there is nothing to that rumor. I discussed the matter with the Secretary.

Whoever is appointed must be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. I asked the Secretary to write me about this matter and he sent me the following:

I shall try to recommend to the President, if the bill passes, a man who will have the ability and the vigor to do the important work with which he will be entrusted and whose character and personality will be such as to commend him to the Members of Congress. It should be borne in mind that my power with respect to this appointment goes no further than that of recommendation to the President. He will make the appointment, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

I am thoroughly convinced that there is no intent on the part of the Secretary to circumvent the views of the Congress with reference to those three men. As I said before, I am not trying to defend various acts of the Secretary for which he might be criticized. Sometimes when I have disagreed with him I have been free to criticize him. However, this matter was carefully considered by our committee, considered by a committee on both sides of the table, and reported out of the committee after careful consideration. We are thoroughly convinced that we have given the Secretary extra work to do and, as was very wisely pointed out by the gentleman from Idaho, it is much better to have an Assistant Secretary whose appointment is confirmed by the Senate than to have some appointment made over which the Congress would have no control. This appointment would have to be confirmed by the Senate.

I am thoroughly convinced that the Secretary is entitled to have this extra help. Regardless of our likes or dislikes, I feel that we should rise to the occasion and not let our prejudices govern our vote. We should be governed by the merits of the situation and the needs of the hour.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. May I say to the gentleman from Florida that inasmuch as I am the one who raised the question regarding the rumor, I wish to compliment the gentleman on his writing to the Secretary of the Interior and ascertaining if there was anything to it. The gentleman's statement clarifies the situation.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. I thank the gentleman. He is most kind.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent to proceed for 4 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, this is not merely a question of giving to or withholding from the Secretary of the Interior an additional assistant. It is something much more than that. It is a question of whether the Members of the House are really sincere in their protests against the evil growth of bureaucracy and are willing to make a start and do

something concrete about it or whether we shall continue merely to give lip service to being opposed to it.

I want to see the Secretary of the Interior stopped in his mad grab for more and more power, just as I want to see the other Department and Bureau heads stopped from doing the same thing.

Mr. Ickes is one of the leading spirits that is making for the destruction of the Constitution and free enterprise and the substitution thereof of a totalitarian regime. He is leading in the movement for the creation of labor armies and giving our returning soldiers slavery. See his 1943 annual report, page 76, where he tells us of a 3-year public-works program he has planned for some half million returning servicemen.

That is what Mr. Ickes has to offer our returning soldiers politically made work, in reality forced labor. I say forced labor advisedly. The political planners first destroy private enterprise and the jobs which go with it. Then the worker is forced to accept politically made work.

In this connection we should recall what the great Frederic Bastiat had to say. In speaking of public works as a means of providing employment he said:

Let us then study the question in its two-fold bearing. While we mark the destination which the state gives to the millions voted, let us not neglect to mark the destination which the taxpayers would have given—and can no longer give—to these same millions. You will then understand that a public enterprise is a medal with two sides. On the one appears a workman employed, with this device, what is seen; on the other a workman unemployed, with this device—what is not seen.

Public works as a permanent, general, systematic measure for providing employment—

He said—

is nothing but a ruinous mystification, an impossibility, a contradiction, which shows a little stimulated labor which is seen and hides much prevented labor which is not seen.

For every dollar earned in the last 12 years in politically made work, such as W. P. A., several dollars were prevented from being earned in private industry because of political aggression upon it. It is political exploitation which is the curse of America, not free private industry. The danger has not been competition, but the stifling of it by the political group.

I think it is Mr. Ickes' intention to destroy competition in the oil industry, to in fact nationalize, or fascitize it on the pretext of conserving this valuable resource.

Stop men like Ickes, or they will destroy our Nation completely. If he has more work than he can handle with his present force then let him reduce some of the nonessential nonwar activities of his Department and utilize the services of personnel which would thus be made free for his use.

If we mean to stop the bureaucracy we will deny Mr. Ickes' request for this additional assistant secretary.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, no one has more respect than I for the sincerity and the ability of the gentleman from Ohio. No one is more in accord than I with his

sentiments when he denounces the trend toward bureaucracy as evidenced by the executive agencies; and I want further to say that the Department of the Interior is by no means free from blame in that regard. Nevertheless, granting, for the sake of argument, the truth which everything the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH] has said, still it has nothing to do with the simple question at issue here, which is whether, on account of the tremendous extra work and activities placed in the Interior Department, new work placed there entirely by reason of the war, another Assistant Secretary should be afforded that Department. If the gentlemen will look over the report of the committee, they will see that the reasons why this additional Assistant Secretary is necessary during wartime are, briefly, concisely, and very definitely set out. In the minds of those who heard the testimony on the committee, both the majority and the minority members of the committee, there can be no doubt that, for the duration of the war, this Assistant Secretary is necessary, and to indicate to you how carefully the committee has been to see that this new office shall be for the duration of the war, only, I call your attention to the following language which we have written into the bill as a committee amendment:

The additional office provided for by this act shall cease to exist at the expiration of 6 months after the cessation of hostilities in the present war as determined by the President by proclamation, or by the Congress by concurrent resolution.

This is purely a war measure, and I do not think that anyone, simply by reason of his dislike of Mr. Ickes, or by reason of his opposition to many of his philosophies and policies, should refuse to place in the Department of the Interior an additional secretary, when the evidence before the committee clearly demonstrates that an additional secretary is necessary to have supervision of the war work now carried on by that Department.

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOTT. Yes.

Mr. BOREN. Will the gentleman tell us now the specific duties that require another Assistant Secretary?

Mr. MOTT. Yes. As set out in the report, it is on account of the heavy increase in work which the Interior Department has assumed due to various war programs delegated to the Department by Executive orders of the President. Among those new war programs are these: The Solid Fuel Administration, which has charge of all coal production activities, including the taking over and operation of the mines in certain instances with which the gentleman is familiar; also the Office of Fisheries Coordination, which is very important, particularly to the coastal areas and to the fisheries areas of Alaska. There are the problems, also, of the Territories and the island possessions which have been greatly extended on account of the war. Then there are the increased activities of the Bureau of Mines in the last 2 or 3 years, to which Bureau has been obliged

to devote a great deal of its time in a field which it has never before been obliged to undertake, such as the discovery, exploitation, and production of new critical war minerals. Also there is the administration by that Bureau of the Explosives Act, under which some 200,000 licenses have been issued.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oregon has expired.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, I also call the gentleman's attention to the increased work of the Geological Survey, carried on now almost entirely for the benefit of the Army; and many times more work is being done in that field now than has ever been done in the past. There is also the rescheduling of the power program of the Interior Department, and that includes all of those hydroelectric facilities now engaged in producing power for the production of aluminum and other critical war materials. There has been a great extension of the work of the Interior Department; work it has never been obliged to do before. The committee believes that on account of that fact another Assistant Secretary is needed there to take care of a part of that work, for the duration of the war.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I am very strongly opposed to the provisions of this resolution. I have a very high regard and respect for the gentleman from Florida who is sponsoring the resolution, and were it not for my sincere opposition to the measure I would, of course, support my friend.

I am not alone in my opposition to this resolution. There is strong sentiment against it. To begin with, the Department of the Interior has exercised too much authority now and if an effort were made to restrain at least some of the acts of the Secretary, which, in my opinion are far beyond the scope of his authority, you would have my very hearty approval of such action.

That Department has been getting into far too many matters of no concern to it with the help it has. With more power and more help you may expect more mischief. If this body should authorize another Assistant Secretary for this Department what assurance do you have that Robert Morss Lovett will not be appointed to fill it? What assurance do you have that we will not have another David Ginsburg melodrama?

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIBSON. Yes.

Mr. MOTT. Is the gentleman aware that most of these new activities which have been taken on by the Interior Department were delegated to that Department by the Executive order and not by legislation or anything, because the President said that is where he wanted it?

Mr. GIBSON. Yes. I cannot yield further.

Every Member of this House knows the utter disrespect shown to the Congress as an institution by the Secretary of the Interior. I would not, and I am sure no Member would, let this fact cause him to vote against a worthy resolution affecting this Department. But when we know it is not worthy but just an effort to satisfy another whim of the Secretary and to add to his inflated opinion of his importance, I think it a fine opportunity to teach him some manners, that no man stands supreme.

It is well known that to provide another Assistant Secretary will not divide the responsibility, as the Secretary is not going to yield any authority to anyone in his Department; that he even attempts to direct the course of Congress and all citizens. Is it proper to create this position at \$9,000 per annum, when a \$3,000 clerk will do the same work? This will mean wasting \$6,000 annually, which I concede is a small item in Government expenditures, but still it is better saved than thrown away. Furthermore, when bureaus are falling over each other here in Washington and trying to set up within themselves powers to control the destiny of all the people, I refuse to cast a vote to expand one of them.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Usually I do not take any stock in matter of this kind, but if ever I have been convinced that a Cabinet officer needed an assistant, I am convinced that this bill is justified. The gentleman from Oregon [Mr. MOTT], it appears to me, gave reason on top of reason why this office should be created. This is not a question of Harold Ickes going out and grasping for authority. It is a question of these duties and these obligations being placed upon him, as has been so well said by the gentleman from Oregon.

It may be that somebody does not like Mr. Ickes personally or may not like some action that he has taken with reference to some of the manifold duties that he has had to perform. But I do believe in the interest of good administration and in the interest of having things done speedily and expeditiously that this bill should pass, because I know something about the duties that are to be imposed upon the assistant and I know something about the many, many additional duties that have been imposed upon the Secretary of the Interior in the administration of the office he originally administered. I think we should give him this assistance for the duration of the war especially in view of the conditions and duties of his office.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I most thoroughly disagree with our distinguished Speaker concerning these great duties that have been imposed upon the Secretary of the Interior. I happen to be one who examines the appropriation of the Department of the Interior and have done so for several years. To be sure, some additional duties have been given to the Secretary of the Interior. But I want to tell the House that right now a great deal of the work of the Department of the Interior has been reduced rather than

increased. I notice the Secretary of the Interior, in his communication, refers to work in the National Parks Service. The figures that his own Department submit to the Subcommittee on Appropriations, show that the attendance at the national parks is now about 40 percent of what the attendance is in normal times. Their organization has been scaled down; but by no means in proportion to the decrease in attendance.

The Bureau of Reclamation work is practically at a standstill. A little work will be carried on by the Bureau of Reclamation, but the great construction program for most of them have "stop orders" against them by the Government itself.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield briefly for a question.

Mr. MOTT. The gentleman said that in the Secretary's letter it was stated additional work was required in reclamation and in the national parks by reason of the war. I want to call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that the Secretary did not say that at all. This is the language of the Secretary of the Interior in this letter. He says:

This additional work—

That is, after describing war work—

has been superimposed upon the regular activities of the Department administered through such agencies as the Bureau of Reclamation, the Office of Indian Affairs, the National Parks Service—

And so on. All he said is that this additional work which I mentioned a few moments ago has been superimposed upon the regular activities.

Mr. CARTER. All right. Then I desire to say that a number of the bureaus and departments have very decidedly decreased. I am willing to accept the statement of the gentleman from Oregon as to the statement of the Secretary. But I do know that many activities have decreased. As has been suggested here, how do we know but what the House is going to find placed, as was suggested a few moments ago by the previous speaker, in this position Dr. Lovett, an individual that the House has gone on record as saying this man—Dr. Lovett—should not be working for the Government of the United States.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, I do not think the gentleman from California ought to be in the Record as making an incorrect statement. The gentleman from California says that the work in the Reclamation Division and other departments has been reduced.

Mr. CARTER. I say that; and it has.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Ickes maintains it is the regular work; and that is not true.

Mr. CARTER. No. He says it has been superimposed upon the regular Bureau of Reclamation and Park Service work. It has been superimposed upon a greatly reduced national parks work and a greatly reduced Bureau of Reclamation work. If the Secretary desired to make an accurate statement that is what

he would have said instead of the statement that he makes in this communication.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. The gentleman, of course, realizes the Senate would have to confirm any appointee and that it would be far better to have an appointee that the Senate confirmed rather than a subordinate employee.

Mr. CARTER. I realize that the bill provides for that. If I thought the additional work justified the appointment of a man down there I would be for the bill. Knowing intimately the work of the Department of the Interior and having canvassed that budget for a number of years, and being about to do so again, I do not believe that the work there justifies the appointment of a \$9,000-a-year man.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that I wish to ask the committee members some questions on this bill, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PETERSON], this question: What is the base salary of the present Under Secretary of the Interior and the two Assistant Secretaries at the present time?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. At the present time the two Assistant Secretaries are getting \$9,000 a year under the Classification Act.

Mr. CRAWFORD. What was their base salary, if you please?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. They started either at \$8,000 or \$8,500.

Mr. CRAWFORD. When did this increase take effect to bring them up to \$9,000 a year?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. I do not recall the exact date. It was after a certain length of service and was handled entirely under the Classification Act. But I will say this, as I have stated repeatedly, if any Member of the House wants to strike out the salary clause of this bill I would have no objection to an amendment to strike it out.

Mr. CRAWFORD. What is the object of putting the \$9,000 as a beginning salary of the new Assistant Secretary?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. That is the salary at the present time that they are getting. Heretofore they have been designated as First Assistant and Second Assistant, and if we had followed that practice then this Assistant would have been a Third Assistant Secretary. We were trying to get away from the idea of a First Assistant and a Second Assistant and a Third Assistant and trying to make them all Assistants, because folks who come here from thousands of miles away feel as if they are being put off when they are asked to see a Second Assistant or a Third Assistant. Then, if we just name

them all Assistants we keep down any dispute as to who is getting more salary. It only involves a matter of \$500, and we thought it best that they be put on the same basis.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The gentleman from Florida may feel that an increase of \$500 for these Assistants in this particular case is immaterial to his district. But in my opinion there is about 95 percent of politics in this bill and about 5 percent of good common sense.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I decline to yield further on this particular point. In the letter of the Secretary of the Interior to the Speaker of the House, he points out four Executive orders that have been issued. Then the Secretary of the Interior goes on to say, "The problems of territorial and island possessions have multiplied both in number and in magnitude, because of the impact of the war." If the Members of the House wish to take the time—we certainly cannot cover it here this afternoon—I urge them to read the 13 or 14 volumes which set forth in detail the testimony taken by the Insular Affairs Committee of the House in Puerto Rico on the very activities which the Secretary here points out. I think you will be sufficiently convinced, so far as the additional duties imposed upon the Department of the Interior and the Island possessions are concerned, that the Secretary of the Interior's assistants have gone far afield there, not only to obtain additional work for themselves, but also to drive those people engaged in the private-enterprise system in Puerto Rico entirely out of business. I will let the record that has been placed in the committee hearings stand on its own feet and I direct your attention to that. I am not going to support an increase in salary for these men down here in the Department of the Interior, because, in my opinion, they are not entitled to it. I do not think the Members of Congress are entitled to an increase in their salary at the present time.

I do not think we should come in here with increases in the salaries on those various duties for the mere purpose of making it a little more comfortable, from an association standpoint, down in the Department of Interior. I cannot understand why the committee would come in here with such a recommendation at the present time.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield.

Mr. SCRIVNER. What is the date of the letter to which the gentleman is referring?

Mr. CRAWFORD. The date of this letter is May 18, 1943.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is approximately 8 or 9 months ago?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Yes, sir. I believe in good administration also, but I wish this House had the time and the means to go down and investigate these departments and ascertain the evidence of the wasted time, wasted manpower and womanpower in those departments. If you want to go out to dinner with me—

and I will pay for the dinner, and let you listen to what the employees say themselves about how time is wasted by these under secretaries and these minor officials, and employees. I do not think we have to have an investigating committee to find out these things. Have lunch with the people themselves. I do not believe God Almighty would ever forgive this Congress for the waste that we are permitting and which we know is going on. I do not propose to vote for this kind of bill or any other kind of bill. It does not make any difference who advocates it, where I am as much convinced that there is waste, as I am in the Department of the Interior. I am not making any remarks against the Secretary of the Interior. I am making remarks about what actually goes on in that Department, letting the accusations rest on the facts.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield.

Mr. BUSBEY. What good would come out of going down there and investigating the different departments when the President of the United States orders these men not to testify? Here comes an order from the Comptroller General's office, dated February 2, prohibiting these men from coming down to testify before any committee of Congress until they are cleared through a certain individual.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is the reason I made the remark the way I did, in the form of a question, if there was any way we could get this information. So I do not expect it to come through any investigating committee. You have got to make your own investigation as best you can, and stand on your own convictions in these matters. But this is not any time for us to start raising salaries in the executive branches of Government. The people out on the farms in my district know much better than that about running the Government at this time. Why should we raise salaries and then in the next 2 or 3 days come along and give them a roll-back subsidy to pay their grocery bills, as has been advocated by Judge Vinson and some of the others?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Is it not a fact that this Congress still has the right of subpoena, and can still bring those members, the personnel of those departments in here, whether they want to come or not?

Mr. CRAWFORD. And we should exercise it if we feel that time is being wasted in those departments.

Mr. ROWE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield.

Mr. ROWE. Is it not a fact that they have been brought in by subpoena and refused to testify?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I do not know about that.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield.

Mr. MOTT. The gentleman has been referring to this bill as a salary raise bill. It is not a salary raise bill. It creates a new office,

Mr. CRAWFORD. Yes, it creates a new office and makes the Under Secretaries, or whatever you call them, all uniform, which is conclusive evidence that they are fighting among themselves down there with respect to the title they carry. What difference does it make whether I am assistant secretary of a corporation or secretary of a corporation? Why do we not listen to what Christ told His disciples on the Sea of Galilee, when one of them said in substance, "Now, that is all right, Christ, but what is John going to do?" Christ replied to him in substance in saying, "Listen, you have got your different assignments. Go ahead and carry out your assignment and do not worry about John. He has got his job, too."

Mr. MOTT. That may all be, but this is not a pay raise bill. It creates a new office.

Mr. CRAWFORD. It sets the price at \$9,000 instead of \$8,500 or \$8,000 to begin with.

Mr. MOTT. The chairman of the committee stated that if anyone wanted to offer an amendment striking out all reference to the salary, the committee would be glad to accept it.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Then what would be the situation? What would the salary be to begin with?

Mr. MOTT. The salary would be set at whatever the Classification Act provided.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Is that \$8,500 or \$8,000?

Mr. MOTT. I think it is \$8,500.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Then I will certainly offer an amendment to strike out \$9,000. If it is agreeable to the committee why should not the chairman of the committee offer it?

Mr. MOTT. The gentleman should then offer his amendment if that is his point and the committee will accept it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD] has expired.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. MAHON. Reserving the right to object, I would like to have 5 minutes.

Mr. GEARHART. Would that reduce the 5 minutes I am about to receive?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. I will amend the request if you make it 20 minutes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida, as amended?

There was no objection.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last five words.

Mr. Chairman, I have listened in amazement to the storm of opposition which has arisen against this simple proposition. I cannot understand why anybody might think for a moment that the responsibilities of the Department of the Interior has not been increased. The very reading of the list of new assignments which have been imposed upon the Secretary should convince any reasonable

individual that the Secretary does require an additional assistant. Responsibility after responsibility has been placed upon his shoulders—responsibilities which have not been sought but which have been thrust upon him by Executive order.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEARHART. If a careful search of the statutes were made I am sure that it would be revealed that many additional responsibilities have been imposed upon him by acts of Congress itself.

Now, we are fighting a war. We are putting into that war everything we can possibly accumulate to make the victory as certain and as soon as possible. One of our responsible executives says he requires additional assistants, and, strange to behold, we hear opposition—petty opposition, opposition based upon the absurdity that somebody of pinkish hue might be appointed to the job.

Such arguments are beneath the dignity of those who compose the membership of so high a deliberative body as is the Congress of the United States. When a high Government official finds himself in need of assistance in the performance of his official duties, duties which relate directly to the winning of the war, he will look for men of efficiency not for the dreamers of dreams, not for one who would make of this a beautiful world. If I know Secretary Ickes and if I have any appreciation of the great responsibilities that are his, it will be sterner stuff he will be looking for. Let us have no more such arguments.

Must we, Mr. Chairman, turn our attention to the picayunish, to debate, wax angry, if you please, over pettiness when the fate of the world hangs in the balance? I simply cannot go for that. There are too many issues of great importance, my colleagues, matters which have to do with the bypassing of the Constitution of the United States; matters which have to do with setting up totalitarian schemes, that should engage the attention of statesmen at this fateful hour. Ours is the business of winning this war, yet some would turn aside to vent their spleen upon one who deserves only their kindest consideration. Must I, need anyone, speak in his defense?

Chance has afforded me unusual opportunities to appraise the character and capabilities of Secretary Harold Ickes. Close association with him has increased my respect for his great abilities, convinced me the more of his deep devotion to the causes which are just. Despite the controversies in which he has been involved, the bitterness which some of his stern decisions have aroused, let me assure you that withal he is as conscientious a public official as has ever been called to high service. He is a fearless, a courageous, double-fisted fighting man, the kind of man I admire, the kind of man who, in his public relations, thinks only of the public good. I wish I could say as much for others, of some concerning whom I have had occasion to speak on this floor, to criticize and, at times, to bitterly denounce.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEARHART. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. Might I say that while he is a hard fighter he is an honorable and clean fighter.

Mr. GEARHART. I have never known him to be otherwise. If I did not so believe, I would not be in the well today. I hope, Mr. Chairman, that the Members will consider the great objective we have in view, the winning of the war, and give to this conscientious public official the aid and assistance he assures us he needs. To withhold it is unthinkable.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, someone has said that this bill is about 95 percent politics. I have no information as to whether there is any politics in this bill. I have no charges to make against the Secretary of Interior or anyone else; I shall not undertake to criticize or defend, as it has been my observation that the Secretary is amply able to take care of himself. I do recognize, however, that we have several million employees on the Federal pay roll, that if we create new executive heads they must have their assistants, their clerks, and others. I am thinking now of one of the agencies of the Department of the Interior which started at the time of the war with 2 people but now has 145. They are doing some important work, but the great hue and cry throughout this country is not for more Federal employees but for fewer Federal employees. It is a matter which should give every American serious concern that the general public has such a contemptuous attitude toward the employees in the bureaus of this Government. It does no country any good for the people to look with contempt upon those who work in the bureaus of Government. I think it is far more important and essential that Congress direct its efforts not to creating more positions but to streamlining this Government in such a way that we will fully utilize the employees now on the Federal pay roll, making reductions wherever possible. I would like to see the time come when working for the Government would be recognized by all our people as a highly honorable occupation. The need is for higher standards of service and greater efficiency and economy of money and manpower. If that end is achieved, then Government employment will be looked upon with respect and not with the wholesale condemnation that is prevalent at this time. There is considerable justification for the contempt on the part of the people. There are those who deserve the stigma we apply to the word "bureaucrat."

On the other hand there are plenty of able, efficient, hard-working people in the Government service.

I say to you that when it comes to creating a new executive job which may lead to the employment of additional hundreds of people, it is a serious step to take. It is true that the Interior Department has more work to do of a certain type than it did before the war, but I think we should pay some heed to the urgent situation confronting the country and to the voice of public opinion which has spoken to the effect that we

should eliminate all these unnecessary things for the duration of the war and concentrate only on the war.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I have no time to yield; I am sorry.

That seems to me to be the thing here. I believe the 40,000 people more or less, who are now working in the Interior Department are enough to carry on the work of that Department. Let us eliminate unnecessary activities until the boys come marching, sailing, or flying home.

As I say, I have not studied this bill as much as have the members of the committee. I have no attack to make upon anybody. I have no political ideas with respect to just who may be appointed, in fact, I have not the slightest idea who may be appointed to the proposed new job, but I do hesitate to vote to increase bureaucracy at a time when there is such widespread shortage of manpower and the demands for efficiency and economy are so great. I feel that we should devote our time to working out a better utilization of the 40,000 people now employed in this Department rather than to the proposition of creating a new job. Let us cut out everything in the Department of the Interior that safely can be eliminated for the duration of the war.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. PETERSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro-forma amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair advises the gentleman that time has been fixed and the gentleman's name is not on the list of those seeking recognition.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I find myself in a rather unusual position as I arise in defense of a so-called bureaucrat. Let me say, however, that I had occasion, even before I became a Member of Congress, to work with various officials of the Federal Government, and I want to say for Mr. Ickes that he is one individual I found who is willing to say yes or no to a question. He is a man who has the courage of his convictions and I admire him for it. We quibble about the salary the proposed Assistant Secretary of the Interior will receive. I am amused. Before I became a Member of Congress I was superintendent of construction on defense plant projects, under supervision of the Army. No objection is made to the Army appropriations, yet I had men under my supervision operating LeTourneau scoops who received wages in the amount of \$1,000 per month. Carpenters were paid \$600 per month and bricklayers \$600 to \$650 per month.

I have had as many as 93 changes made by the War Department during the construction of one building. I have had forms built equal in area to one-fourth of a city block, reinforcing steel in place, electric conduits installed, screeds fitted, runways assembled, and everything ready to pour concrete, when someone from the main office would come rushing down, shouting: "Hold

everything. We have received an order to place a wood block floor finish on this section instead of concrete." Workers who had been willing to go all out, driving to get a job finished, would then see the results of their labors for several days destroyed, as it would be necessary to wreck the entire structure and drop the framework several inches.

I had charge of the removal of 17,000 cubic yards of dirt in making an excavation for four open-hearth furnaces and, after driving piling on 30-inch centers, building forms for footings, setting bolts for reinforcing steel, and pouring the concrete for the complete foundation, I received orders that only three furnaces were to be built and that it would be necessary to fill up one-fourth of the excavation.

I have had to go like a burglar in the night and steal a mile of railroad rails in order to complete tracks on a defense plant, because priorities did not come through.

It is because of experiences such as these that I take the floor in defense of an individual whom I feel to be one of the most competent and conscientious officials in Washington.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. I yield.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Was the gentleman here a year ago when Congress recommended against the building of a transmission line from Shasta Dam down to Oroville, when the House sustained that proposition and voted down an amendment which would have permitted it? And does the gentleman know that since then Mr. Ickes has built the power transmission line notwithstanding the sentiments expressed by the Members of the House in that vote?

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. I have no information about that project.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. If that was not contemptuous disregard for Congress I do not know what is.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. I do know this, that the people of the United States today are facing a fuel shortage and thousands of homes throughout the country are cold because the administration refused to listen to Mr. Ickes during the coal strikes. Had his advice been heeded, there would be between 50 and 60 million additional tons of coal above ground and in the fuel bins of our citizens.

I contend that if Mr. Ickes had been permitted to exercise his prerogative and good judgment, the coal strikes would have been avoided and the miners would never have left their work.

It is for these reasons that I speak in his defense, and ask the Congress to grant his request for an assistant, as I firmly believe Mr. Ickes is honestly trying to do a good job.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, I believe every Member of this House and every

Member of Congress will agree with me that if there is anything needed in these departments it is personnel, and an administrative personnel that is responsive to the will of Congress itself. The will of the Congress is the thing that the Court tries to interpret in what is intended by the passage of legislation.

We are confronted with a personnel in the departments of the executive branch of the Government that is not under the control of the Congress. They are arrogant in dealing with the Members of Congress and I think we should see to it in the appointment of this personnel, particularly the policy-forming executives, that they respond to the will of the Congress. This bill provides that an additional Assistant Secretary of the Interior shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Every policy-making position in these United States should come under the terms of that provision of this legislation.

Mr. PETERSON of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PETERSON of Georgia. I would like to make the observation that my stand in opposition to the encroachment of various bureaus upon the rights of the people is very well known to the Members of this Congress. It appears to me that we are to a large degree defeating our own purpose of weeding out these various bureaus by not allowing to the old-line agencies of the Government the help that they need. It is well recognized that during the last several years the functions of the Federal Government have expanded tremendously. Those additional duties of the Government have got to be taken care of by someone. The Department of the Interior is one of the old-established agencies of the Government, which I feel should be taking care of these things rather than to create new bureaus and new offices and appointing a lot of theorists to do all of these jobs. Why do we not channel all these efforts through the old agencies and give them enough help to do the job? That is one of the ways, as I see it, of destroying and weeding out the new agencies that are constantly cropping up to annoy and harass the people and destroying government in this country.

Mr. ROWE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ROWE. Why does not the Department of the Interior through its Secretary fill the vacancies that are there now?

Mr. PETERSON of Georgia. That is what we are attempting to do here now.

Mr. ROWE. You are creating another vacancy.

Mr. PETERSON of Georgia. This is to provide enough administrative talent and enough officials down there to do the job through the old agencies rather than go out here and create all kinds of new alphabetical agencies that work in a deep and mysterious way. Why do we not give the old agencies what they need, then

demand of them that they perform the duty?

Mr. ROWE. You are creating a new agency against the will of the people.

Mr. PETERSON of Georgia. We are not creating a new agency. The Department of the Interior is one of the old agencies that has been functioning very efficiently. Why do we not give to them the personnel they need and then demand of them that they perform the duties?

Mr. ROWE. Does the gentleman want to ask that as a question?

Mr. WHITE. If the gentleman will suspend a minute, I would like to answer the question myself. That is the very point at issue in this legislation. The gentleman wants these people appointed and, as the gentleman who spoke ahead of him, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] said, "Transfer somebody else over there." We want people in these Departments responsible to the will of the Congress and this is the way to do it. Make them subject to confirmation by the Senate of the United States. This is a move in the right direction, according to the gentleman's theory. It is all right to appoint two or more people for this money who are not responsive to the Congress, but what the Government needs is executives who are responsive to the Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it is very easy to criticize the purpose of this bill. Had any of you attended the meeting of the Committee on Rules and heard the chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PETERSON], testify as to the merits of the bill, I know you would agree with the Committee on Rules that the rule should have been granted and that the bill should pass.

Our committee was informed that the bill was unanimously reported by the Committee on Mines and Mining after a great deal of time had been given to the consideration of the question of the need for an additional Assistant Secretary of the Interior. In view of the unanimous action of the gentlemen on that committee, representing both sides of the House, in favorably reporting the bill out of that committee and recommending its passage, I think the House should pass the bill without question. I regard as unjustified the statement of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD] and several others on that side of the aisle that the bill savors of politics. It would appear to me that if politics were being played in connection with this legislation it would be on the part of those who are opposing the bill, especially since it was reported unanimously by the Committee on Mines and Mining, and carried the vote of members of their own party serving on that committee. I say to them that such is not the case, and they have no real reasons in offering such

criticism, as we all know that this regular old-line Department has been obliged since the beginning of the war to assume many additional duties and responsibilities in connection with legislation we have passed and which has been decreed by Executive order. I, therefore, feel that the criticism on the part of some of these gentlemen who have not considered nor realized the increase in the functions of this Department and the responsibilities imposed upon Secretary Ickes is most unfair. However, I want to compliment some of the Republican members of the committee, especially the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. MOTT] and the gentleman from California [Mr. GEARHART], who have recognized not only the real need for the services of an additional Assistant Secretary of the Interior but the efficient and economical administration of the Department under the direction of Secretary Ickes.

Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention to another reason for the need of an additional Assistant Secretary for this Department. As soon as this bill is disposed of, I shall call up H. R. 3209, authorizing the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal and other substances, to conserve and increase the oil resources of the Nation, and for other purposes. The bill provides for the development of commercial processes for making oil from coal and shale and will be a means of our country keeping abreast of its future requirements for gasoline and fuel oil without seeking sources in other countries or importing it from abroad. This is vital legislation for our future welfare and the important program will be initiated under Secretary Ickes, who is the Petroleum Administrator for War, and the Bureau of Mines will be the agency to carry it through to a successful conclusion. I feel that this new legislation alone warrants the taking on of an additional Assistant Secretary.

Replying to the gentleman—I believe it was the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER]—that vacancies have not been filled in the Department of the Interior, may I say that it is not the policy of Secretary Ickes to have a vacancy in his Department remain unfilled. He is quite particular and exacting in obtaining personnel of proper ability and caliber and thoroughly investigates character and qualifications of an applicant before effecting an appointment. During his long service some vacancies have, perchance, remained unfilled for a short time. However, on the other hand, I know that the Secretary of the Interior will not fill any vacancy if the needs of the service do not require it because, as I have stated, his administration of the duties of his Department has not only been efficient but economical as well.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair,

Mr. FORAND, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2801) to provide for the appointment of an additional Assistant Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to House Resolution 381, reported the same back to the House with an amendment agreed to in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. PETERSON of Georgia) there were—ayes 73, noes 60.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify the absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 186, nays 159, not voting 83, as follows:

[Roll No. 27]

YEAS—186

Allen, Ill.	Flannagan	McMurray
Allen, La.	Fogarty	Madden
Anderson,	Folger	Maloney
N. Mex.	Forand	Manasco
Angell	Ford	Mansfield,
Baldwin, N. Y.	Fulbright	Mont.
Barden	Furlong	Marcantonio
Barrett	Gearhart	Merritt
Barry	Gordon	Michener
Bates, Ky.	Gore	Monroney
Beall	Granger	Morrison, N. C.
Beckworth	Grant, Ala.	Mott
Bland	Green	Mruk
Bloom	Gregory	Murdoch
Bonner	Hale	Murphy
Bradley, Pa.	Harless, Ariz.	Myers
Brehm	Harris, Ark.	Norman
Brooks	Hart	O'Brien, Ill.
Brown, Ga.	Hendricks	O'Brien, Mich.
Bulwinkle	Herter	O'Hara
Burchill, N. Y.	Hill	O'Neal
Burgin	Hinshaw	Outland
Byrne	Hoch	Pace
Camp	Hollifield	Patman
Cannon, Mo.	Holmes, Wash.	Patton
Capozzoli	Howell	Peterson, Fla.
Carrier	Izac	Peterson, Ga.
Chapman	Jackson	Pfeifer
Chenoweth	Jarman	Philbin
Church	Jenkins	Plumley
Clark	Johnson,	Priest
Clason	Calvin D.	Ramey
Cochran	Johnson,	Randolph
Coffee	J. Leroy	Rankin
Colmer	Johnson,	Reece, Tenn.
Cooper	Luther A.	Reed, Ill.
Cox	Johnson,	Richards
Crosser	Lyndon B.	Robertson
D'Alesandro	Judd	Robinson, Utah
Davis	Kean	Rockwell
Delaney	Kefauver	Rogers, Mass.
Dewey	Kerr	Rowan
Dickstein	Kilburn	Sabath
Dilweg	Kilday	Sadowski
Dingell	King	Sasser
Doughton	Kirwan	Sauthoff
Durham	Klein	Sheppard
Eberhart	Lane	Sheridan
Ellison, Md.	Larcade	Sikes
Ellsworth	Lea	Simpson, Ill.
Engle, Calif.	LeCompte	Slaughter
Fay	Lemke	Smith, Maine
Feighan	Lesinski	Snyder
Fernandez	Luce	Somers, N. Y.
Fitzpatrick	McCormack	Sparkman

Spence
Stanley
Stewart
Stockman
Sullivan
Summers, Tex.
Tarver
Thomas, Tex.
Thomason

Tolan
Vinson, Ga.
Voorhis, Calif.
Wadsworth
Ward
Wasielewski
Weiss
Welch
Wene

White
Whittington
Willey
Winstead
Wolverton, N. J.
Woodrum, Va.
Worley
Wright
Zimmerman

NAYS—159

Abernethy
Anderson, Calif.
Andersen,
H. Carl
Andresen,
August H.
Andrews
Arends
Arnold
Auchincloss
Bates, Mass.
Bender
Bennett, Mich.
Bennett, Mo.
Bishop
Blackney
Bolton
Boren
Bradley, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Brumbaugh
Bryson
Buffett
Busbey
Butler
Canfield
Carlson, Kans.
Carson, Ohio
Carter
Chiferfield
Clevenger
Compton
Costello
Courtney
Cravens
Crawford
Cunningham
Curtis
Day
Dies
Disney
Dondero
Elliott
Ellis
Elmer
Engel, Mich.
Fellows
Fisher
Fuller
Gale
Gallagher
Gathings
Gavin
Gerlach
Gibson

Gilchrist
Gillette
Gillie
Goodwin
Gossett
Graham
Grant, Ind.
Griffiths
Gwynne
Hagen
Hall,
Edwin Arthur
Hall,
Leonard W.
Hancock
Harness, Ind.
Hays
Hoeven
Hope
Hull
Jeffrey
Jennings
Jensen
Johnson,
Anton J.
Johnson, Ind.
Johnson, Okla.
Johnson, Ward
Jones
Jonkman
Kearney
Keefe
Kinzer
Knutson
Kunkel
Lambertson
Lanham
LeFevre
Lewis
Ludlow
McConnell
McCowan
McGehee
McGregor
McKenzie
McMillan
McWilliams
Maas
Mahon
Martin, Iowa
Mason
Morrow
Miller, Conn.
Miller, Mo.
Miller, Nebr.

Miller, Pa.
Mills
Murray, Tenn.
Murray, Wis.
Norrell
O'Brien, N. Y.
O'Konski
Phillips
Pittenger
Poage
Poulson
Powers
Pratt,
Joseph M.
Reed, N. Y.
Rees, Kans.
Rivers
Rizley
Rolph
Rowe
Russell
Satterfield
Schiffler
Schwabe
Scott
Scrivner
Shafer
Short
Simpson, Pa.
Smith, Ohio
Smith, Wis.
Springer
Starnes, Ala.
Stearns, N. H.
Stefan
Stevenson
Sumner, Ill.
Sundstrom
Taber
Talbot
Talle
Tibbott
Towe
Treadway
Troutman
Vincent, Ky.
Vurell
West
Whelchel, Ga.
Whitten
Wickersham
Wigglesworth
Wolcott
Wolfenden, Pa.
Woodruff, Mich.

NOT VOTING—83

Baldwin, Md.
Bell
Boykin
Buckley
Burch, Va.
Burdick
Cannon, Fla.
Case
Celler
Cole, Mo.
Cole, N. Y.
Cooley
Cullen
Curley
Dawson
Dirksen
Domeneaux
Douglas
Drewry
Dworshak
Eaton
Elston, Ohio
Fenton
Fish
Fulmer
Gamble
Gifford
Gorski

Gross
Halleck
Hare
Harris, Va.
Hartley
Hébert
Heffernan
Heidinger
Hess
Hobbs
Hoffman
Holmes, Mass.
Horan
Kee
Kelley
Kennedy
Keogh
Kleberg
LaFollette
Landis
Lynch
McCord
McLean
Magnuson
Manfield, Tex.
Martin, Mass.
May
Monkiewicz

Morrison, La.
Mundt
Newsome
Norton
O'Connor
O'Leary
O'Toole
Ploeser
Pracht,
C. Frederick
Price
Rabaut
Ramspeck
Robison, Ky.
Rodgers, Pa.
Rogers, Calif.
Rohrbough
Scanlon
Smith, Va.
Smith, W. Va.
Taylor
Thomas, N. J.
Vorys, Ohio
Walter
Weaver
Welchel, Ohio
Wilson
Winter

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. C. Frederick Pracht against.

Mr. Drewry for, with Mr. Fenton against.

Mr. Lynch for, with Mr. Hartley against.
 Mr. Curley for, with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey against.
 Mr. Heffernan for, with Mr. Elston of Ohio against.
 Mr. Hobbs for, with Mr. Ploeser against.
 Mr. Kennedy for, with Mr. Weichel of Ohio against.
 Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. Rodgers of Pennsylvania against.
 Mr. O'Toole for, with Mr. Hess against.
 Mr. Morrison of Louisiana for, with Mr. McLean against.
 Mr. Celler for, with Mr. Eaton against.
 Mrs. Norton for, with Mr. Gross against.

General pairs:

Mr. Rabaut with Mr. Burdick.
 Mr. Domengeaux with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.
 Mr. Price with Mr. Halleck.
 Mr. Magnuson with Mr. Dirksen.
 Mr. O'Leary with Mr. Fish.
 Mr. Kleberg with Mr. Gifford.
 Mr. Fulmer with Mr. Monkiewicz.
 Mr. Cullen with Mr. Robison of Kentucky.
 Mr. Ramspeck with Mr. Rohrbough.
 Mr. Newsome with Mr. Vorys of Ohio.
 Mr. Hébert with Mr. Winter.
 Mr. May with Mr. Horan.
 Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Gamble.
 Mr. Bell with Mr. Douglas.
 Mr. Hare with Mr. Mundt.
 Mr. Boykin with Mr. Taylor.
 Mr. Kee with Mr. Wilson.
 Mr. McCord with Mr. Case.
 Mr. Smith of Virginia with Mr. LaFollette.
 Mr. Weaver with Mr. Cole of Missouri.
 Mr. Burch of Virginia with Mr. Landis.
 Mr. Smith of West Virginia with Mr. Cole of New York.
 Mr. Harris of Virginia with Mr. Dworshak.
 Mr. Scanlon with Mr. Heidinger.
 Mr. Baldwin of Maryland with Mr. Hoffman.
 Mr. O'Connor with Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The doors were opened.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table, the bill, S. 1140, and strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the provisions of the House bill just passed.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PETERSON]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted etc., That there shall be in the Department of the Interior an additional Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall perform such duties in the Department of the Interior as shall be prescribed by the Secretary, or may be required by law. The Assistant Secretaries of the Interior shall be without numerical distinction of rank and shall have salaries of \$9,000 per annum. The additional office provided for by this act shall cease to exist at the expiration of 6 months after the cessation of hostilities in the present war as determined by the President by proclamation or by the Congress by concurrent resolution.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the provisions of H. R. 2801 as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. PETERSON of Florida moves to strike out all after the enacting clause of the Senate bill and insert the provisions of H. R. 2801 as amended.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

By unanimous consent, the proceedings by which the bill H. R. 2801 was passed were vacated and the bill was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and insert a letter from a constituent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

JEWES IN PALESTINE

Mr. PFEIFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. PFEIFER addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BURCHILL of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague from New York [Mr. LYNCH] may extend his own remarks by inserting a small article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a Reuters news dispatch, dealing with international air route operation by surface shipping companies.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a short address.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TALBOT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include a magazine article prepared by my colleague the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. LUCE].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and insert a brief newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a letter from a former Member of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include an article based on a radio address by former

Ambassador Bullitt in relation to the Polish question.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. HAYS was granted permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the Record.)

Mr. ROWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an editorial from the Chicago Times.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after any other special orders today I may address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

SYNTHETIC LIQUID FUELS FROM COAL AND OTHER SUBSTANCES

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up the resolution, House Resolution 434, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3209) authorizing the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal and other substances, in order to aid the prosecution of the war, to conserve and increase the oil resources of the Nation, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Mines and Mining, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, later on I shall yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ALLEN], minority member of the Rules Committee.

Mr. Speaker, this is again an open rule. It provides for 2 hours' general debate and then the bill will be taken up under the 5-minute rule as usual.

This is an important measure that the resolution makes in order. I understand that for 2 or 3 years a Senate committee has given a great deal of thought and consideration to this proposition. The House Committee on Mines and Mining has also made a study of the need for this legislation, and the Committee on Rules, upon being informed that that committee reported the bill unanimously, granted a rule by unanimous vote.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Mines, within the limits of critical material available, to construct, maintain, and operate one or more demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal and other substances, with all facilities and accessories

for the manufacture, processing, and testing of such fuel.

Only a few minutes ago my attention was called to an article appearing in the Washington Evening Star, showing that the Truman committee in a report stresses the need for additional fuel. That committee is fearful, and other reports indicate, that we really have only 5 or 6 years' supply of oil. I hope that report is not correct. I do feel that we have a greater supply than has been reported, because otherwise we really would be in danger.

This proposal aims to utilize the cheapest possible coal for the purpose of producing this fuel. Now, this is nothing new. In Germany, almost one-half of the fuel and gasoline has been produced in this manner.

The Department here under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, for years has been investigating and developing this process, and I am informed they have improved materially upon the German method. If this be so, we are indeed in a splendid position, because we have enough coal to last us for a thousand years. The cheap coal that will be used for this purpose is available in nearly every section of the country. Some have chided me that there was a lot of cheap coal in Illinois, but in reply I say there is cheap coal not only in Illinois and Indiana but in almost all sections of the country. Experimentation at the small laboratory of the Bureau of Mines operating at Pittsburgh has demonstrated that the methods used in Europe could be applied to American coals and lignite, and yields have been determined for coals from 14 States and Alaska, one from Illinois showing a yield of 122 gallons of gasoline to the ton.

It is contemplated to build one, two, or three plants and make such improvements in the process as will reduce the cost. I think it is absolutely necessary that we not delay any longer the development of these plants. This is one time that I cannot be charged with delay in reporting a rule, because the Committee on Mines and Mining only reported the bill on the 10th of this month. The rule was granted a few days afterward, and here on the 15th we have the bill before us for consideration.

Mr. Speaker, I have been informed that some Members are desirous of leaving early, so I am not going to take any more of your time. I believe the bill has such merit that we will all feel it should be passed without any delay. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time and now yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN]. I know he will direct attention to the recommendations that have been made by the heads of certain bureaus that made a thorough study of this subject and also to the hearings that were held on this important measure.

Mr. Speaker, before I conclude I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks, the remarks I made earlier in the day and the remarks I am just concluding.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the committee has so splendidly outlined the points of this resolution that I will take no more time on this side than to say there is no objection to the rule. The only thing is that some Members on the minority side feel that private industry should undertake most of these experiments in regard to oil.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, in view of what I said that many Members desire to leave early I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3209) authorizing the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal and other substances, in order to aid the prosecution of the war, to conserve and increase the oil resources of the Nation, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3209) authorizing the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal and other substances, with Mr. DELANEY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PETERSON] is recognized for 1 hour and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BRADLEY] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may use.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Florida is recognized.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, this is a very far-sighted measure. The Committee on Mines and Mining gave very thorough study to the subject and this bill under the very splendid leadership of the chairman of the subcommittee the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH]. They conducted extensive hearings of their own and also in conjunction with the Senate committee. The dates and facts of the hearings will be developed by the gentleman from West Virginia. The hearings show that the committee gave long and continued study to the subject and has presented a very far-sighted solution of a problem we should meet now, must meet in the immediate future, and which we should have met, if I may speak as an observer, long ago, for I believe that had we taken this step some years ago we would not have been caught short as we were at the beginning of the war.

As I say, this study was conducted by a subcommittee under the able chair-

manship of the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], and then acted upon by the full Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. Is there anything in this program that deals with the question of synthetic rubber as a by-product from coal?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. The gentleman from West Virginia will develop the whole situation during the course of his statement. He has made a complete technical investigation of the subject as chairman of the subcommittee and I had intended for him to handle the debate on our side.

Mr. Chairman, at this time I yield to the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia, who deserves such a large share of credit for this far-sighted measure, 20 minutes, and whose hard work, untiring energy, and close attention to this important subject deserves the praise of the whole Nation.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, the legislation which comes before us this afternoon for consideration by the committee, and which we trust will receive the unanimous approval of the House, is the result of approximately 1 year and 9 months of study by the House Committee on Mines and Mining.

In April 1942 the distinguished chairman of that committee, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. SMITH], appointed a subcommittee to study the necessity and feasibility of developing in this country a synthetic fuel industry to take care of the impact of war and the needs which would come in the mechanized era in which we would find ourselves at the conclusion of the conflict. The initial hearings were held in June of 1942.

In August 1943 the subcommittee of the House Committee on Mines and Mining joined a subcommittee of the Public Lands Committee of the Senate in exhaustive hearings. The Senate subcommittee was under the very splendid leadership of the legislator from Wyoming, Senator O'MAHONEY. He had introduced S. 1243 to cope with this growing problem. We held hearings in Washington for a period of days, then journeyed to Pittsburgh for hearings and an investigation of the laboratory at the United States Bureau of Mines experimental station, and from there we went to Salt Lake City, Utah. There ended very fruitful discussions and exhaustive consideration of this legislation at Cheyenne, Wyo., on August 11, 1943. More than 450 pages of informative testimony was assembled and has been printed.

At this point I wish to express my genuine appreciation for the unfailing courtesy which Senator O'MAHONEY extended. I desire also to thank the members of the House Mines and Mining Committee for the cooperation displayed in solidly supporting the provisions of H. R. 3209.

I am deeply appreciative of the attention which the House is giving to a

proposal of this kind, and if I may be allowed without interruption, I shall present, step by step, what I believe to be the facts which will guide you in your action on this measure. If I could not stand in the well of the House this afternoon and approach the necessity for this legislation, built on fact alone, I would not care to participate in the debate on this bill.

What is the present rate of crude-oil production in the United States?

We find that in 1943 it was about 1,500,000,000 barrels. This was an all-time record. But the estimated demand for 1944 is even greater, or over 1,600,000,000 barrels.

Will oil consumption decrease or increase after the war?

Certainly the country could reduce its demand to almost any level by sufficient restrictive legislation, but the people of the United States do not want that and I am sure Members of Congress would not desire it. In time of peace it would be unnecessary. It would restrict our development, lower our standard of living, and create unemployment.

During 1941, which was a reasonably prosperous year and before we were at war, for at least 11 months, our consumption was over 1,250,000,000 barrels annually. After the war it is believed we will have one-third more automobiles, private aviation will increase tenfold, commercial air transport to perhaps an even greater extent, and our system of highways will be vastly extended. This House received a report only a few weeks ago in which a program was advanced to build 34,000 miles of express roads in this country. Of course, we know there will be economies in engine performance and we know that it will tax the ingenuity of our engineers to make these balance new and increased uses. It is reasonable to believe that our vast war demands will fall off, but when they do they will be replaced and perhaps extended by a civilian demand.

I wish to call your attention to a report recently made by General Arnold, in charge of our Army Air Forces. He points out that since Pearl Harbor the Army Air Force alone has consumed more than 2,000,000,000 gallons of high-octane gasoline. Breaking this down, we realize that is more than 200,000 railroad tank cars. This is but one drastic drain on the domestic petroleum pools of this country under the mechanization of this global conflict.

If we believe in the future of our country, if we plan for a full level of employment, we should equally as well lay our plans to provide the oil and gasoline that such conditions will certainly demand.

Let us go into the matter of how much oil is being discovered in new fields in the United States each year. Since 1937 the oil discovered in new fields has been less than our consumption. This deficiency occurs year by year. In 1937 we produced three-quarters of our annual consumption by the discovery of new fields, yet that gradually came down year by year, until in 1943 we discovered only one-fourth of the oil which we were consuming.

Oil in new fields as a fraction of annual consumption

Year:	
1937.....	$\frac{3}{4}$
1938.....	$\frac{2}{3}$
1939.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
1940.....	$\frac{1}{4}$
1941.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
1942.....	$\frac{1}{4}$
1943.....	$\frac{1}{4}$

In the last 4 years we have discovered in new fields only about one-fourth of the oil we have used.

In this connection I believe it is interesting to direct your thinking to this fact: Even taking into account an annual upward revision of oil reserves in known fields, production has exceeded discoveries for the past 5 years. During 1942 and continuing into 1943, the total discoveries of reserve oil from new pools and from reevaluation of old fields were near the lowest level in the history of the oil industry since 1918. This is in the face of the highest consumption of oil products on record.

It might be asked, Does this failure to discover new oil result from a lack of exploratory drilling and wildcatting, owing to the shortage of materials and manpower? I answer emphatically no; it does not. In 1942 we drilled exploratory wells to the number of 3,300 and in 1943 we had approximately 3,400 wells that were of an exploratory nature. These years represent, contrary to popular belief, the highest number of wildcat wells drilled in the United States, but these wells did not discover oil at the rate the United States was consuming it. While it is comforting to think that an even greater exploratory effort may increase our discoveries, there is no assurance that that is true. In fact, the very intensity of this effort makes each new field more difficult to discover. These circumstances make for a future decrease in discoveries fully as likely as an increase. The effect of each new field discovered means one less to discover.

Someone might ask, Is the low rate of discovery of these new oil reserves due to failure to locate new pools? I would reply that it is not. As a result of our great exploratory effort, the number of new fields has increased, but each one is small compared with the great fields that had previously been discovered.

I have a table which discloses clearly that the drilling of more wildcat wells to find new pools of petroleum does not solve the problem because the shortage continues, due to the fact that the amounts found are relatively small.

Year	Number of new fields	Average volume of petroleum reserves per field
		<i>Barrels</i>
1936.....	162	14,771,000
1937.....	221	9,399,000
1938.....	256	8,980,000
1939.....	254	3,215,000
1940.....	304	4,815,000
1941.....	341	2,863,000
1942.....	348	1,458,000
1943.....	500	(¹)

¹ Estimate.

² Volume of petroleum reserves per field not yet determined. Preliminary estimates indicate that it will be almost the same as for 1942.

Those figures indicate the seriousness of the situation. No thinking American, anxious for his country's well-being, can hesitate in adding a sensible program for synthetic fuel production to aid in keeping this Nation the No. 1 transportation country of the world. Also, we must be ready to meet an emergency which can arise, greater than that we now face. No one can with certainty indicate what day this terrible war will end. But we do know now, not later, that we have explored for new fields, we have done intensive drilling, yet the results from discoveries show a very drastic decrease in the reserves which have been found.

Mr. LANHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LANHAM. May I say to my friend that I think his statement should be amplified to this effect: One reason there has not been a greater discovery has been because the price of crude oil has been so low that those interested in the oil industry have not been willing to undergo the expense of drilling to the deeper pools and a great many of the oil experts in this country are of the opinion that 90 percent of our available petroleum through such drilling is still untapped. We passed in this House, as the gentleman knows, a bill seeking to raise the price of crude oil in order that we might increase our production of petroleum. That bill is now pending in another body. In view of the acuteness of our petroleum situation and in view of our desire to foster private industry, I hope insofar as it is possible that that bill will soon pass and be approved.

May I ask the gentleman this question while I am on my feet: As I understand, it is the purpose of this measure not to get the Government into the oil business but through experimentation to seek other sources of oil in order that such business of this character as may be available could be turned over to private operation.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The gentleman from Texas makes two observations which are correct. The first is that we need to raise the price of oil to stimulate wildcatting. I voted for that measure, and trust the Senate will act affirmatively on it. I believe it to be a necessary stimulant.

I am glad also that the gentleman has gone into the subject of private business and Government cooperation. Under the provisions of this bill the Government of the United States is not entering into business in competition with private industry. We have placed restrictive language in the measure to cover that point. We know that in our hearings the oil industry, through the independents and the organized companies, were enthusiastic for this type of legislation, because they believed that the Government could lay down a pattern which they, very quickly perhaps, could follow and take over as a private enterprise. This is highly desirable. We want only to lead the way at a time when congressional foresight is needed.

Mr. LANHAM. If the gentleman will yield further, it is my understanding that the plants contemplated are to be very small, the maximum production to be not more than 1,000 barrels a day, and that the entire proposal is for experimentation to make this available to the operation of private industry.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The gentleman is correct when he mentioned 1,000 barrels a day. Really, that is the top. Perhaps 500 barrels would more nearly coincide with the thinking of the research experts of the Bureau of Mines.

This decrease which I have read in reserves per field to one-tenth of the value found in 1936, over a period of the last 6 or 7 years, we believe to be alarming. That is why the committee brings this measure here today. The oil industry, we know, are drilling now where they think the prospects for finding oil are best. If they do not find oil, it can only mean that their scientists, their geologists, are approaching perhaps an end of the resources, and it is likely that they are seeking something that is not there.

There are some who will tell you that we cannot sit in Washington and find oil, and that it is only necessary to explore and it will be found. We say to those persons that the oil companies themselves are spending millions of dollars annually on this effort, that they have hired the country's best brains, and all of this has failed to keep discovery equal or even close to consumption. We ask the question, What are the present resources of the United States in known reserves of petroleum? These are estimated at the present time to be 21,000,000,000 barrels.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Why cannot this be left to private industry?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Private industry has felt, as the hearings over many, many months indicate, that it did not feel that it could spend the amount of money necessary in learning the know-how to do this job. It felt, as was said by all the witnesses without exception, that the Government could do what has been done in Great Britain, that is, lead the way in a matter of this kind. We know that Great Britain controls provinces possessing great oil reserves, yet today 3,500 barrels of synthetic fuel are being produced in Great Britain in one plant which was established by the Government in cooperation with private industry, just as we hope to do it under this measure.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Will the gentleman tell me why this is not another Federal bureaucracy?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I think my voting record in Congress has been an independent one. I believe that if the gentleman from Ohio would scan it he would find that I have stood shoulder to shoulder with many others in attempting to do away with the overstaffing and the unnecessary agencies in our Federal system. However, I cannot understand

how the gentleman would ascribe to the Congress of the United States a desire to continue bureaucracy when, in the face of a drastically dwindling petroleum supply, we attempt on a sound and sensible basis to lay a foundation which will enable us to produce domestically the liquid fuels and gasoline which we shall need in the years immediately ahead.

In further reply, may I say—advisedly—that prior to our entrance into the World War we were receiving our crude rubber supply from the Dutch and the British. I am not attempting now to criticize them, but I am saying to you that we paid the price they wanted us to pay, because we were under a monopoly to those sources of our supply of crude rubber. But when the war came and we found ourselves without any planning here at home for a synthetic rubber industry, this Congress, of which the gentleman is a hard-working Member, appropriated \$750,000,000 to build approximately 59 plants to produce synthetic rubber in this country. We had to do that. It was under the impact of an emergency. But it is safe to say that we spent perhaps \$100,000,000 unnecessarily because we had to throw the program into high gear so quickly. We do not want that to happen again. That is why we bring here today a bill, unanimously reported, which we believe will set up a demonstration plant or plants and will lead the way to synthetic fuel development so that private industry, in a sense shaking hands with sound government, can give a basis for the products we must have in the future if we are to remain a first-rate power. We must have here, not abroad, the petroleum resources with which to fuel this era of wheels and wings in which America must be supreme.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. The gentleman has touched on the question I asked the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PETERSON] a few minutes ago, that the backbone of Germany's war machine is the making of synthetic rubber out of coal or coal by-products.

The other question I wanted to ask is this. If we have 21,000,000,000 barrels of oil in reserve, I think it is fair to say to the House and to the country that it takes 25 or 30 years or more to get that amount of oil out of the ground. It cannot be done all in 1 year. I wish the gentleman would explain that fully to the country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has expired.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 additional minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I shall say in reply to the gentleman from Michigan that what he has said about Germany is correct. It took Germany approximately 20 years or a little more to develop a synthetic fuel industry. The same was true with its synthetic rubber research

which led to such extensive development. Today more than 50 percent of the gasoline being used by the Germans in their war effort is coming from synthetic sources. We do not need to take that long in this country. We can do it perhaps in 3 or 4 or 5 years. But we do believe that now is the time to do it, when we see our resources being drained off very rapidly—to a danger point.

One bombing plane uses 1,000 gallons of high-octane gasoline on a mission, and a thousand of those bombing planes converge over an enemy target using 1,000,000 gallons of high-octane gasoline in a period of perhaps only 1 or 2 hours. It takes 4 gallons of crude oil to produce 1 gallon of 100-octane gasoline. So we can visualize the tremendous drain on, and the even greater demand for, petroleum products, which will come as we go into the more crucial stages of this war.

Mr. DONDERO. I thank the gentleman for his very excellent statement on this subject.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. CARTER. Has this bill been approved by the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. RANDOLPH. The Bureau of the Budget has written a letter to the Secretary of the Interior under date of November 8, 1943, which incidentally was the day prior to the unanimous passage of similar legislation in the Senate. He set forth that it would not be desirable to take away critical materials from the war effort just at this time. No blanket approval of doing the job exactly now was given. This committee does not ask for that. In this bill we say "within the limits of critical materials available."

Mr. CARTER. As I understand it, it has not the approval of the Bureau of the Budget or of the President at the present time.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Not as an immediate construction program, but as a necessary full program to supplement known reserves it does have approval.

Mr. CARTER. If the gentleman has a letter approving it from the Bureau of the Budget I ask him to please put it into the RECORD.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I shall also include letters from the Petroleum Administrator for War, the Acting Secretary of the Interior, and the First Assistant Secretary, which I shall place in the RECORD.

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR,
Washington, D. C., November 8, 1943.
HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. RANDOLPH: I am gratified to learn from your letter of October 25 that the Mines and Mining Committee of the House of Representatives has unanimously reported H. R. 3209 with amendments, which bill provides for the establishment and operation of demonstration plants for the production of gasoline and liquid fuels from coal and other substances. This brings us one step nearer the enactment of legislation which I consider essential to the fuel economy of the Nation. You are, of course, familiar with my endorsement of S. 1243, a Senate bill which is similar to H. R. 3209. I desire to repeat again my endorsement of this legislation.

It is quite true that we are faced with a shortage of crude oil supply. The discovery and development of new crude oil reserves has not kept pace with the mounting demands of the armed forces and essential civilian requirements for petroleum products. The cold hard facts indicate that by the end of 1944 we shall require the importation from foreign sources of approximately 300,000 barrels of crude oil daily to meet the projected demand for petroleum products at that time. Obviously, in the face of these facts, all possible steps should be taken to augment the Nation's petroleum supply. H. R. 3209 is a desirable step in that direction.

I am having an analysis made of the statements published by Mr. Leon Henderson in his broadcast of September 25 which you forwarded with your letter. You will hear further from me with respect to that matter.

Sincerely yours,

RALPH K. DAVIES,
Acting Petroleum Administrator for War.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., October 27, 1943.
Hon. JOE L. SMITH,
Chairman, Committee on Mines and
Mining, House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: You have asked my views on the provisions of H. R. 3209, a bill authorizing the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal and other substances, in order to aid the prosecution of the war, to conserve and increase the oil resources of the Nation, and for other purposes.

I am wholeheartedly in favor of the legislation proposed in the bill. It is high time that the country embarked in earnest upon the program of research and development work necessary to determine the processes and equipment required for the establishment of an industry which can help to supply the continuing needs of the country for liquid fuels which have heretofore been available from the ample but now waning domestic petroleum reserves.

The total demand for liquid fuel in 1941 and 1942 reached about 1,500,000,000 barrels annually. The rate of discovery of petroleum has decreased sharply since 1937. In the 3 years 1937-39, about 5,400,000,000 barrels were added to the Nation's proved oil reserves, whereas in the 3 years 1940-42 the increment was only 1,600,000,000 barrels. In 1942, the new reserves discovered, including extensions and new horizons in old fields, were at a low of 317,000,000 barrels or only about one-fifth of our annual rate of consumption. This failure to find adequate quantities of new oil was not due to lack of prospect drilling, as 3,264 wildcat wells were drilled in 1941 and 3,029 in 1942. The decline in the rate at which new discoveries are being made is causing serious concern as to a sufficient supply of crude petroleum in the event of a long war. The ominous implications of the progressive effect of this decline upon the peacetime economy of the post-war years are easily foreseen and can be effectively forestalled by timely action. The answer to the problem clearly lies in the utilization of other materials than petroleum as sources of the liquid fuels required to supply the Nation's needs.

It is apparent that this country can no longer delay in embarking upon a synthetic liquid-fuel program. Our study of petroleum reserves and the rate of their depletion indicates clearly that unless we take action, the end of the age of abundant oil is in sight. This development—and I fix no date for it—will inevitably bring major repercussions throughout our entire economy in peace as well as in war.

Fortunately, the Department of the Interior has been aware of these trends and

has initiated the study of means which may still be taken to prevent the Nation from feeling the full force of future natural petroleum deficiencies. In particular, the Bureau of Mines has developed processes that actually have produced petroleum products and liquid fuels from coals, oil shale, gases, and other substances. We have also studied similar developments in other countries.

However, the time has come when we must get out of the test-tube stage into actual production. Past experiments have given us the scientific knowledge of the basic processes involved but the way must be blazed for American industry to enter this synthetic-fuel field, which inevitably will be one of the major industrial developments of the near future.

It is, in my opinion, the responsibility of an alert government to meet such a situation forthrightly. Therefore, I propose that the Government harness its facilities to the business of blazing this path so that industry and private initiative may take up the work. Under present conditions we cannot rely upon industry to make the initial, unremunerative expenditure necessary to solve the technical and economic problems of synthetic-fuel production. Therefore, I propose that the Government fulfill its duty on a demonstration basis, making its findings and experience available to industry so that private enterprise can take up the task of providing synthetic fuels on the scale necessary to safeguard the Nation's future.

In order to clarify the scope of the operations intended to be authorized by H. R. 3209, I recommend that the following language be inserted after the word "products" at page 2, line 2, of the bill:

"The plants shall be of the minimum size which will allow the Government to furnish industry the necessary cost and engineering data for the development of a synthetic-liquid-fuel industry and of such size that the combined product of all the plants constructed in accordance with this act will not constitute a commercially significant amount of the total national commercial sale and distribution of petroleum and petroleum products."

The Department has not as yet been informed by the Bureau of the Budget concerning the relationship of this proposed legislation to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

ABE FORTAS,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C.

Hon. JOE L. SMITH,
Chairman, Committee on Mines and
Mining, House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: In response to a request for immediate notification of any report by the Bureau of the Budget as to whether H. R. 3209 is within the President's program, I attach herewith a letter received today on that subject from the Director of the Budget. You will note that the Director concludes "that there would be no objection to the enactment of legislation authorizing this undertaking as a post-war project" and precedes this conclusion with the statement that "the construction of these plants during the present war should not be considered in accord with the program of the President."

H. R. 3209, as you recall, stipulates no time schedule in relationship with the war. The testimony of the Department, industry, and other officials was to the effect that any interference with the President's war program would be avoided, following passage of this authorization bill, by submission of priority requirements on material to the War Production Board, labor requirements to the War

Manpower Commission, financial items to the Bureau of the Budget, and any other items to appropriate Federal agencies. This procedure would insure compliance with the changing requirements of the war program. Therefore, the concept of the Department, and the bill as written, would seem to be in accord with the stipulation of the Bureau of the Budget. The Department would not feel free to proceed with the essential preliminary work prerequisite to this large undertaking, unless definitive House action is taken on H. R. 3209.

Sincerely yours,

MICHAEL W. STRAUS,
First Assistant Secretary.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., November 8, 1943.
The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Reference is made to prior correspondence concerning proposed legislation to authorize the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal and other substances, in order to aid the prosecution of the war and conserve and increase the oil resources of the Nation.

Your letter of October 25, 1943, indicates that you would contemplate the construction, under this legislation, of three plants, with a total investment cost of \$50,000,000, and with annual operating costs of \$7,810,000. In this connection, it is to be noted that the House bill, as reported to the House, fixes a total appropriation authorization of \$30,000,000.

Expert testimony before the subcommittee of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys of the Senate indicated the contemplated program could not be looked upon as an important aid to the prosecution of the present war, or even to meeting the immediate post-war petroleum requirements. Moreover, the present construction of these plants would make considerable demand upon our supply of manpower and critical materials.

In view of these considerations, you are advised that legislation contemplating the construction of these plants during the present war should not be considered in accord with the program of the President, but that there would be no objection to the enactment of legislation authorizing this undertaking as a post-war project.

Very truly yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director.

Mr. CARTER. There is another question that I want to ask the gentleman. The gentleman asks in this bill that there be authorized an appropriation of \$30,000,000. How was that figure arrived at?

Mr. RANDOLPH. The men who have spent much time in an exhaustive study of this program, that is, experts of the United States Bureau of Mines, say that \$30,000,000 in their opinion will be sufficient to develop the methods by which we can do a good job in this country; perhaps it would allow for the construction of three plants. They will vary in cost, but they would cost in the neighborhood of \$30,000,000. One of those plants for demonstration purposes, of course, would be used in shale, possibly coal, and perhaps another substance. This is the figure arrived at by the men from the Bureau of Mines. We did not want to be excessive in our request. Just a few moments ago on the floor the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr.

VINSON], said to me that he hoped he would be able to come here and speak in favor of this legislation. He felt we should have at least \$100,000,000. I said to him that the experts felt that we could lay down a sound and workable pattern with this amount of money, and that is all your committee wanted to ask, and not a cent in excess of it.

Mr. CARTER. Did the gentleman have testimony before the committee as to where the \$30,000,000 was to be spent?

Mr. RANDOLPH. The testimony from the Bureau of Mines experts, which takes up page after page in our hearings, and in the joint hearings of the Senate and House, which go into the cost of the matter—

Mr. CARTER. How many experimental plants can be built with the \$30,000,000?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Approximately three.

Mr. CARTER. And that means approximately \$10,000,000 for each plant. Where are they to be located?

Mr. RANDOLPH. The Bureau of Mines would make the decision, and Dr. Sayers has suggested frankly to the committee that he and his associates would develop the facts before he located the actual site, or sites, after the most careful study of the best places for the demonstration purposes.

Mr. CARTER. Dr. Sayers and his staff carry on experimental work at the present time.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Dr. Sayers and his staff, due to a small appropriation made by this Congress, which was fought 2 years ago, had the sum of approximately \$60,000, which they have used in a tiny, toy plant, a sort of laboratory, in Pittsburgh, at the experimental station of the United States Bureau of Mines. In August 1943, when the joint committee held hearings in Pittsburgh, we saw that pygmy plant in operation and we felt that the results of their work indicated the need for demonstration plants of the size indicated in the legislation requested here today.

Mr. CARTER. Have they reached any conclusion as to the result of that experiment work in Pittsburgh?

Mr. RANDOLPH. They have reached some conclusions, and they urge plants of a larger size to develop these processes by which the cost of production of the synthetic liquid fuels can be reduced, and improved.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes.

Mr. JENKINS. Is it not true that the Bureau of Mines enjoys a splendid reputation for efficiency and high character in developments?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I think so. The United States Bureau of Mines over a period of many years, through different administrations, has been composed of men, alert, scientific research men, who really are attacking this problem in a proper way.

Mr. JENKINS. One of the things about this bill that recommended it to me very highly—and I could not have supported it unless they did—was the provision that the Bureau of Mines

should have supervision over these things. My interest is this: This matter is not a matter of just new experimentation. Many plants have been built in Europe and other places, and even in the United States there are some struggling along trying to work out this problem, but the purpose of this program is to have the Government spend some money and in that way save private industry from wastefulness in trying to make experiments, which they cannot do without loss of time and money, and in this way if this experimentation is made under the Bureau of Mines, it will be complete in every detail; and that it is not the intention that the Government should go into this business of producing oil from coal—the Government does not want to do that and does not intend to do that, and there is no purpose to that—but it must be looked at something as the Congressional Library may be looked at. No city or State could afford a library such as the Library of Congress, but the Government in the interest of education can afford it, and the Government, therefore, in the interest of education in this case can afford to experiment and bring this matter up to a point where it is possible for private industry to take hold of it.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I think the gentleman is correct.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes.

Mr. VURSELL. I am for the principle of the bill. I think the legislation is proper, but one of the things that bothers me is that when we get into this synthetic rubber problem, and I believe the gentleman said there were something like 52 plants already constructed.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Fifty-nine.

Mr. VURSELL. At an expense of something like \$700,000,000, because we had to go at it rapidly. Perhaps I am wrong, but as I read the statements in the newspapers at the present time, the President and Mr. WALLACE do not want to continue making synthetic rubber from these plants, for fear they might have to charge a little higher, or that there might have to be a little subsidy granted. Are we getting into something here when we talk about synthetic rubber where we have an equipment already built, where perhaps we may find that under our good-neighbor policy we cannot afford to make synthetic rubber, but that we must keep ourselves bound to pay the unconscionable prices charged us by Britain, as the gentleman suggested? Just where are we in this synthetic rubber situation?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has again expired.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 minutes more.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I wish to reply to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL]. I do not believe in the philosophy which would ditch these synthetic plants after the war just because we can purchase from outside. I believe that we are protecting domestic methods which are

going to bring costs down to a considerable degree, and that the product will be good. In connection with synthetic fuel, we find, today, that from crude oil we are making gasoline at a cost of 5 cents a gallon; and from shale, which would be in the exploratory program, under the demonstration plants in this legislation, we find that we can produce it for from 7 to 12 cents a gallon; from tar-sands, at about 5 to 12 cents; from natural gas from 8 to 10 cents, under the Fischer process; and from coal under the Fischer process from 15 to 17 cents, and from coal under hydrogenation, at from 13 to 18 cents a gallon.

That shows us that the costs are now higher than the gasoline produced from petroleum. But we believe that by this type of sensible program we can produce the methods by which we can reduce the cost and bring into being in this country a domestic fuel program that can keep us from ever becoming an importing Nation from the standpoint of bringing in petroleum from other parts of the world.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield.

Mr. BARRETT. I want to compliment the gentleman on his splendid presentation. That is precisely the reason why this bill will not put the Government in competition with private industry. It costs so much more to extract gasoline from shale and from coal than it does from petroleum that no private concern could possibly initiate experiments along this line. It is not the intention at all to compete with private industry, but solely to carry on these experiments and later on let private industry take hold and operate these plants after the policy has been well established.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The gentleman is correct. In section I of the bill we set forth:

The plants shall be of the minimum size which will allow the Government to furnish industry the necessary cost and engineering data for the development of a synthetic liquid fuel industry and of such size that the combined product of all the plants constructed in accordance with this act will not constitute a commercially significant amount of the total national commercial sale and distribution of petroleum and petroleum products.

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I supported the gentleman's bill a few weeks ago and I am very happy to yield to him at this time, because he is a student of the subject of petroleum.

Mr. DISNEY. I was sure that I would be reminded of that when I rose to ask a question about the bill. The gentleman says that this \$30,000,000 is for the pattern. What will the complete picture consist of?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I do not think anyone can say, I reply to the gentleman from Oklahoma. Certainly we are not going to put the Government into this program except on the basis of coming through the Committee on Appropriations and making its case of not to exceed \$30,000,000. The United States Bureau

of Mines says it will take that amount to place in operation the necessary plants to prove the practicability of construction and operation of a synthetic fuel industry in this country.

Mr. DISNEY. Is this a war measure?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I do not say you can exactly tie it into the war situation, although I will say this: I recall a speech last night by an official of the Government, a physician, to be exact, Dr. Ross McIntire. He said we were thinking in terms of fighting another 3 years, at least, in the Japanese war. So I would hesitate, and I think any man is wrong in prophesying the war will end in a few months, or at any certain date. We do believe now, and not later, is the time to start on such a development as this. The petroleum industry, through those witnesses who came before us, believe that today and not later when we run into an acute emergency, not later when we have drained our petroleum pools, is the time to start on this program.

Mr. DISNEY. Were those witnesses in favor of this type of legislation?

Mr. RANDOLPH. They were. We had no opposition in all of the House or the joint Senate and House hearings. The petroleum industry, the independents, and the organized companies, were unanimously in favor of the bill.

HOW LONG WILL THE OIL IN THE UNITED STATES LAST, BASED ON OUR PRESENT RATES OF DISCOVERY AND CONSUMPTION?

Contrary to popular belief, the country has an oil shortage right now. With our oil wells producing at rates which will avoid excessive loss of oil in the ground, we cannot secure enough oil to satisfy military and civilian demand. This is shown by the fact that our civilian restrictions are no longer attributed only to transportation or rubber shortages, but simply to the fact that we cannot safely withdraw oil faster from the wells.

Unless we can double or triple our present rate of discoveries, and there is no indication that we can, the shortage will grow worse year by year. The flush, high production of a well occurs in the first few years of its life and then falls off rapidly until finally only a few barrels a day can be withdrawn. At a low rate a well may continue to produce a little oil for 50 years. If an attempt is made to withdraw oil at a much higher rate the gas pressure driving the oil to the surface is lost rapidly and oil is lost in the sand in such a manner that it can never be recovered. With low discoveries the number of wells in flush production is growing smaller. Almost all of our production is coming from older fields whose production is decreasing rapidly. If we allow this situation to continue without taking vigorous and forthright steps to meet it, the country is facing a petroleum shortage of the most serious proportions by 1950.

OIL SHORTAGES HAVE BEEN PREDICTED BEFORE ON AT LEAST TWO OCCASIONS AND HAVE NOT MATERIALIZED. WHY IS THIS ONE MORE LIKELY TO OCCUR THAN THE OTHERS?

From 1907 to 1910 there was a period in which unguided drilling of wells failed to locate very much oil and in a few quarters fear was expressed that the country

was short of oil. This apprehension quickly subsided with the introduction of the simple surface geological methods which served to guide wildcat drilling and to increase discoveries. In 1923, 1924, and 1925, as shown in figure 1, total discoveries and consumption were about the same, and consumption actually exceeded discoveries slightly during 1924. This was followed by the application of new geophysical prospecting methods and from 1926 through 1931 tremendous reserves were discovered which abated fears of shortage. In 1932 and 1933 consumption exceeded discoveries but this was in a considerable measure a result of the depression as well as little apparent need for new oil because of the large reserves found in the immediately preceding years. Discoveries again greatly exceeded consumption from 1934 through 1938. There are two important things to note in these cases. First, there was no extended period in which production exceeded consumption and, second, during each apparent shortage new prospecting methods were developed that helped to solve the problem.

In contrast, the current shortage represents a period from 1939 through 1943 with total discoveries less than consumption for every one of these years. This is a much longer period than ever encountered heretofore where this highly adverse situation existed. Not only have discoveries fallen at an extraordinary rate, but this has been coupled with sharply increased consumption. No material improvement in prospecting methods has appeared during the last few years nor is any now in sight. Oil geologists are approaching the end of their resources so far as finding good prospects by present methods is concerned. In the past, fears of shortage have been based on what might happen; now they are based on what has happened since 1939.

Another interesting point brought out by figure 1 is the tremendously high discovery level that would have to be maintained to supply our economy at the rate oil was used for the pre-war year, 1941. For the 25 years, 1918 through 1942, there were only 9 in which discoveries exceeded this level of consumption and 16 in which they were less. To keep even, large fields must be discovered at periodic intervals such as represented by the years 1926 and 1930. The chances for doing this become less and less each year as the country exhausts its brightest prospects.

CAN AN OIL SHORTAGE BE MET BY OPENING UP THE WELLS AND LETTING THE OIL COME OUT FASTER?

Yes, for a short time, but this would cut our ultimate recovery of oil drastically for much of it remains trapped in the ground if withdrawal is too rapid. Such a policy could exhaust our entire reserve in 2 or 3 years. It must not be followed except in the most dire emergency.

Even with the high rates of withdrawal now in use, we are losing ground. In a report from the Interstate Oil Compact Commission (October 1943, p. 17) appeared the following statement:

It is alarming to note that after every available barrel of oil is produced from the presently known and developed oil fields of Amer-

ica, including the 246,000 additional barrels (per day) that can come from Texas, we still will be 500,000 barrels per day short of the anticipated demands at the peak of the 1944 estimates of crude-oil requirements.

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO MEET AN OIL SHORTAGE?

There are four ways to meet the oil shortage. The bill before us considers only one, but I want it understood that I favor the vigorous and active pursuit of all four.

The first way is to increase to the greatest possible extent our exploratory program and wildcat drilling. This can certainly be expected to help meet the shortage but will not solve it.

The second way is to import oil. In this case, we do not know how much the oil will cost, the amount we can secure, or whether it will be available to us through the vicissitudes of peace and war. Difficulties that may arise with oil from foreign sources is exemplified by problems presented in the production of oil in Mexico just before the present war started. Certainly no Member of Congress wants to entangle this country in controversy with foreign countries over oil supplies. If we do get in such an entanglement, we will need our own assured sources of supply to support our economy and our Army and Navy.

The third way is to reduce consumption. So far as this involves more effective use of oil and more efficient motors, this is a sound program. I oppose the restriction of consumption, if it creates unemployment, retards our progress and development, and lowers our living standards.

The fourth way is one that will assure the oil supplies we need, will help meet post-war employment problems, and in which the great majority of our States can participate. This is to make oil and gasoline from oil shale, coal, and lignite.

ARE THE PROCESSES FOR MAKING OIL FROM OIL SHALE, COAL, AND LIGNITE NEW LABORATORY SCHEMES THAT HAVE NEVER BEEN USED ON A LARGE SCALE?

No, they are not. Germany produces almost one-half the gasoline for this war from coal. England has one plant making 3,500 barrels a day from coal and coal tar.

DOES ANYONE IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE INFORMATION ON THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THESE PLANTS?

Yes; in spite of the fact that the Germans have kept the processes a military secret and have never released full information. The Bureau of Mines has sent engineers to Europe to obtain information and keep abreast of developments. Their last mission on this work was to England in June of 1943. They have also operated a small laboratory at Pittsburgh in which they have explored the secrets of the processes since 1936.

WHAT REMAINS TO BE DONE TO DEVELOP THESE PROCESSES TO COMMERCIAL USE?

These processes are in the laboratory stage in this country. They are in almost the same state as processes for making synthetic rubber before Pearl Harbor. To avoid a hectic, costly, and as yet unsatisfactory development, such as we are now witnessing for rubber, this bill, H. R.

3209, proposes that methods for making oil and gasoline should be brought to commercial usefulness before the country is caught in a damaging oil shortage. To do this, it is necessary to build a limited number of demonstration plants in which the chemical and engineering problems can be fully and carefully solved. The data from this work will allow industry to build plants of the most modern design, to secure the most efficient operation, and to produce gasoline at the lowest possible cost.

HOW MUCH WILL IT COST TO PRODUCE GASOLINE OR OIL BY THESE PROCESSES?

Raw materials that may be used to produce synthetic gasoline include natural gas, oil shale, bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite. The testimony offered at the hearings of Senate and House last summer on the companion bill (S. 1243) indicated costs ranging from 8.8 to 23 cents a gallon. This compares with about 6 cents a gallon from petroleum. The lowest price estimate was made by a vice president of the Standard Oil Development Co. and was based on the use of natural gas as a raw material.

The experts from the Bureau of Mines estimate that, in large plants comparable to those used in the petroleum industry, gasoline can be produced from coal for about 15 or 16 cents a gallon. These are conservative estimates based on present known plant designs. Improvements in the processes as a result of the work under this bill can reduce these costs materially.

Crude oil from oil shale is estimated to cost from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per barrel. Petroleum varies greatly in price covering a range from around \$1 to nearly \$2. Oil from shale would be about 50 cents to \$1 more per barrel or from 1 to 2½ cents more per gallon.

CAN AVIATION GASOLINE BE PRODUCED BY THESE PROCESSES?

Yes, aviation gasoline is being produced from coal which in every respect is equal to gasoline from petroleum.

DOES THE UNITED STATES HAVE LARGE RESERVES OF OIL SHALE AND COAL?

Yes. There is sufficient oil shale to furnish all oil and gasoline at the present rate of use for 65 years. Oil shale is used for no other purpose, is now going to waste, but it can be made a valuable domestic raw material by enactment of this legislation.

There is sufficient coal to furnish all that is needed for heating and for all our synthetic liquid fuel for over 1,000 years.

IN WHAT STATES ARE THESE RAW MATERIALS LOCATED?

The majority of States have one or more of the raw materials, oil shale, coal, or lignite, and can participate in the program planned under this bill.

HAS PUBLIC TESTIMONY SUPPORTED THIS LEGISLATION?

Hearings on the Senate bill were held last August in Washington, Pittsburgh, Salt Lake City, and Sheridan, Wyo. Testimony was presented by 77 witnesses. This legislation was actively supported by oil companies, coal companies, and their engineering and research organi-

zations. A representative from the Army testified to the need for the work. State officials and representatives from State universities pointed out that the program was of national interest. Industrial organizations and Government officials offered testimony supporting the program. These hearings revealed strong sentiment favoring the proposal in all regions of the country.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO PATENTS DEVELOPED AS A RESULT OF THIS WORK?

They will be assigned to the Government and will not be the property of individuals.

WILL THIS LEGISLATION HELP TO SOLVE OUR POST-WAR EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS?

It will—by opening a whole new chemical field for development by industry. It will furnish work for our construction companies, our steel companies, and will employ many miners.

WILL FUNDS WHICH ARE PROVIDED BY SUBSEQUENT ACT OF CONGRESS IN CONNECTION WITH THIS LEGISLATION BE SPENT IN THE UNITED STATES?

Yes, they will. This money will be used for our benefit in the country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I have been a member of the subcommittee making this study. I feel that the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from West Virginia, has done a very good job dealing with the scientific phase of this, even going into details. So I will deal with quite another matter. I sat here earlier in the day and listened to a conversation between my chairman and the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the gentleman from Georgia, who declared that in his judgment this is one of the most significant bills presented to this Congress for many years. And although I am naturally interested in it I think I see why this is so vital.

Now I take from my pocket a coin on which there is inscribed a Latin phrase, a very significant phrase in American history, *E pluribus unum*. I tell you, gentlemen, that historically is a significant phrase; when we consider that out of many States and communities we now have one united nation. Who was it that wrote *E pluribus unum* across our seal, across our coins, and across the course of our history? Of course, you gentlemen of the bar would say at once it was a group of men back yonder in Philadelphia in the summer of 1787 who wrote the Constitution of the United States, who provided thus for a more perfect union, and who consolidated these States into one nation. I agree largely with you in that, but I recall that on a summer day in 1787 a shabbily dressed man appeared before the old philosopher, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and said, "Dr. Franklin, will you come down to the river this afternoon to watch my experiment?" And old Dr. Franklin, being in advanced years and suffering somewhat with an ailment, said, "Well, I am afraid I cannot get down to the river to watch your ex-

periment. I wish you well." Franklin was himself both a solon and a scientist.

I want to say to you that the gentlemen who met in that famous Convention in 1787 did adjourn from Independence Hall and from their labors, and they went down to the bank of the river to watch an experiment. They saw something which was destined to play a great part in the unification of America. That experiment was the application of steam to the propulsion of a steamboat. I want to tell you gentlemen, as a student of American history, it is difficult to determine who had most to do in writing *E pluribus unum* from the Atlantic to the Pacific in the creation of these United States of America; whether the men who wrote the Constitution or whether the men who made possible rapid transportation by steam on land and water.

On November 6 last I went out to the Washington Airport to see my friend the gentleman from West Virginia arrive on a plane. I think a lot of my good friend from West Virginia, the chairman of this subcommittee, but I would not ordinarily have gone out there that day, what with the bad weather, just to see him fly in. This was no ordinary occasion. The point was that the gentleman from West Virginia, from a place 175 miles distant, flew a plane into Washington for the first time with fuel made from coal. I tell you that was a very significant thing. That was history in the making.

All of us have had pointed out how our dwindling reserves of petroleum are leaving us in great straits. I feel if we are going to conduct a long war on a global scale and later on carry on commerce throughout the world on a global scale, and are not to ditch all our internal combustion engines, we are going to have to get another source of fuel for power. It is the exploratory work which this bill makes possible. I will not take the time from other gentlemen who have these details more at hand, but I want to point out that this measure taps new sources of fuel, not only for internal combustion engines needed for rapid travel, but also for commerce. It means smokeless fuel for homes and factories. I think if we create three great laboratories we will be able to do this exploratory work.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 more minute to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I feel, after listening to all of the testimony that has gone into these hearings and seeing what they have done in Germany and Russia, as well as in England and other countries, that we can make use of some of these formulas which are now in our possession, or at least German formulas in the possession of the Alien Property Custodian, and that we can get the know-how very soon so that American business, having found out the best that the scientific minds of this country can determine, will furnish this power.

The gentleman from Oklahoma asked, "How much is it going to cost?" Well, \$30,000,000 will be what the Government

will put up in developing the processes and then the cost of ten or twenty times that much will be put up by private individuals and private companies to exploit this process or these processes to the full.

I am in favor of this bill and hope it passes unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I doubt that there is anything I can add to the splendid presentation made by the chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], who has made a very, very careful study of this entire and most important matter.

I do want to point out, however, with respect to the matter of cost, this fact: At the time our committee was meeting jointly with a committee of the Senate it was thought on the other side of the Capitol that perhaps Congress would be fully justified in appropriating \$100,000,000 to conduct these very important studies, to put us in better position to safeguard our future against possible complete dwindling of our known reserves of oil. The committee on this side of the Capitol insisted upon a reduction to \$30,000,000 for this purpose.

Mr. Chairman, there are many other Members on this side who are anxious to discuss this matter because it is a matter that is very important to their districts, being coal-producing areas. I shall yield my time to them. However, I do want to point out that this bill specifically provides that this experimental work will be conducted by the Bureau of Mines. The Bureau of Mines, as has been aptly said by the chairman of the subcommittee, is highly regarded by the coal industry. I have talked to representatives of the coal industry and they are thoroughly in accord with the purposes of this bill. They sincerely hope and expect that this legislation will be passed.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. RANDOLPH. There are 28 States in the Union that have coal deposits and there are about 12 States that have shale deposits. We want it clearly understood that there is nothing sectional in this type of legislation. It is an over-all planning for the country. We can make approximately 125 gallons of gasoline from 1 ton of coal. That varies with the type of coal used. We can make approximately 35 gallons of gasoline from a ton of shale, although we can go up as high as 75 or 80 gallons in certain parts of the country.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Depending upon the oil content of the shale.

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. HOWELL. Not only as a new source of fuel, but as possible relief for unemployment, this bill seems to have particular significance. In my particular district in Illinois and throughout other sections of the State when the demand for coal slackens those mines are

forced to close, and unemployment ensues. It seems to me that this bill is particularly significant as possible relief from unemployment which will necessarily follow a decrease or slackening of the demand for coal, due to the war.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Of course, the purposes of this bill are purely exploratory, but I agree with the gentleman that after the know-how has been developed, should private industry then take up and capitalize on the results of these studies, it should have a very stabilizing influence on the entire coal industry and tend to stabilize employment in the industry, because certainly in the post-war world we are going to have an increased demand for petroleum products or for liquid fuel.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, first I should like to ask the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] who has this bill in charge, whether I understood him correctly. Did the gentleman say that this program could not be of value to the war effort?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I might answer in this way: If the war continues for a period of years, we think it definitely will be needed as a further supply for petroleum products. If the war should cease in 1 or 2 or 3 years, we would have had during that period of time such terrific drains upon our petroleum pools that this program contemplated would give us one further method in our own country—not in the Mediterranean, not in the Persian Gulf, but here at home, where we would have sensibly laid down a foundation that we could carry on through private industry in the development of the synthetic-fuel industry. I have not answered the gentleman perhaps. I can only say that no one can say when the war will end. The gentleman would not hazard a guess, nor would I. But we have stated in the bill that the program would go forward within the limits of critical materials available.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I understood the gentleman also to say that it would take about 4 years to put this program through the experimental stage where the results would be evident. Is that correct?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes; 3 to 4 years are the best estimates of the Bureau of Mines and other research men from private industry who appeared at the hearings.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Now, I have tried in every instance to support legislation which was necessary to carry on the war. I have two sons in this war. I think I have as much interest in winning it as quickly as possible as any

Member in this House. But so many of these propositions come before this Congress as war measures which appear to me not to be such.

We are making a great fuss about bureaucracy. We want to see private industry saved in this country. We are starting another bureaucracy here. There is no question in my mind about that.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HINSHAW. I would like to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that in future wars, which we certainly must look out for and hope against, it will be necessary again to use large supplies of fuel oil for battleships. It might become necessary for us to set aside certain of our reserves and hold them against that time. It might be that by the conclusion of this war we would have very little expendable reserves for civilian uses.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Now, I agree with all that the gentleman has said, but I want to call the attention of this House to this fact, that this war is being fought with the fruits of private endeavor and industry. This war is going to be won with those fruits.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. The difference between our views on this question is this: I have faith in free enterprise. I still have faith in human liberty. If private enterprise is able to do this war job as it is certainly doing, I am willing to continue to put my faith and trust in private industry.

Let me say this in conclusion, that these political machines—and that is all this is—once set up never operate the way we intend them to operate.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has again expired.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS].

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, I should like to say a few words in regard to the statement made by my distinguished colleague from Ohio [Mr. SMITH]. At the outset let me say that there is no man on this floor who is more zealous, more studious, more sincere in his efforts than the gentleman from Ohio. If I had the same views he has concerning some aspects of this bill I think I would oppose it. If I could not agree with any of its purposes at all I would, of course, be against the bill. But I want to assure the gentleman that private industry appeared before the committee that has charge of the passage of the measure, and private industry has indicated that they want this legislation because as I said in some remarks that I have heretofore made that these experiments cannot be carried on by private industry alone by themselves. They want and need the encouragement they know they can get by the great

departments of the Government cooperating together and with them. I want to say to him further that this legislation we are trying to pass here today has been given a tremendous impetus by reason of the war. Some of us for years have been in favor of this legislation but we have not made much headway at times, other things would intervene; but since the war this bill has been almost unanimously favored. The coal people are favoring it and the oil people are not opposing it, and the scientific people are not opposing it. They are for it because they appreciate what will happen to us if we should have such a terrific drain on our oil reserves as we have had during the last 5 years. We could not stand it.

I am going to place in the RECORD after the committee rise and I can get permission in the House, a very comprehensive study made by Dr. MacQuigg, dean of the Engineering College of Ohio State University. He is one of the best posted men on this subject in America.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENKINS. Yes, I yield to my friend from Michigan.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. May I say to my distinguished colleague from Ohio that our subcommittee and the full committee also are unanimously for this bill. We think it is very much needed and very timely legislation.

Mr. JENKINS. It has no politics in it and it has no sectionalism in it. Personally I am not sure that three plants will be built; in fact I doubt if they build more than one at first; I do not think they will spend the entire \$30,000,000. My guess is that they will not spend more than \$10,000,000 at first. My judgment is that they may not conduct their experiments in the big coal fields that are well developed now but may go into States like Wyoming where they have a grade of coal they cannot ship, that will not stand the weather, that will not stick together in freezing weather; they cannot ship it because it jars to pieces. I do not say that all Wyoming coal is of that grade, but some of it is, and some of that kind is high in qualities desirable for this work. I see my distinguished friend from Wyoming ready to rise in defense of his State. I know that his State contains a great quantity of fine coal. But naturally I could not concede to him that his coal stands in the same class as coal in my State. Possibly they may put one of these plants out there in his State, if that will satisfy him, and his coal might be found the ideal coal for this purpose. But leaving facetiousness aside, there are many large deposits of cheap coal all over the country that can be used.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I will remind him that we have coal in Colorado, too.

Mr. JENKINS. The gentleman speaks of there being coal in Colorado. Yes; the great State of Colorado also has some excellent shales that may be desirable for this purpose.

I am supporting this measure and ask you to support this because it is meritorious. I want it understood, Mr. Chairman, by my colleagues, that this is not a measure that will benefit any one

section especially and is not promoted by anyone who comes from the big coal districts. This is a tremendously important measure. If it is successful, who knows how far-reaching it will be. We have an inexhaustible supply of coal available. Alaska, which is practically untouched, has great coal fields. If this will be successful it is time we find it out. If it is not successful it is likewise time we find it out.

Another reason why I support this legislation is because the general process of making oil from coal has been approved scientifically at many different places. What is needed is that all these previous experimentations be studied carefully and an effort be made to give to our people the facts. If these facts justify our further pressing the matter we should do so. If not we shall have put at rest all this agitation and thereby save many expensive experiments by private capital. As far as the expense is concerned it is a very small item compared to what we are spending in other directions on matters that are of no comparable consequence. I want the House to understand that in my opinion this whole program has passed what we might term the experimental stage. It is not a new field at all. It is an effort to capitalize on the experimentations of Germany, Great Britain, and other countries so that when we go into this business we will not pay for mistakes; we will know what mistakes have been made and we can start at an advanced stage, but those engaged in private industry in this business will of course continue these experiments.

Mr. Chairman, I have already referred to Dr. Ellison MacQuigg, the dean of the school of engineering at the Ohio State University. He has made many exhaustive studies of this subject. Under his direction the school of engineering at Ohio State University has made many scientific demonstrations. He is one of America's great chemical engineers. And besides being a great scientist he has the distinction of having been born and brought up in my home town of Ironton, Ohio, where we are proud of his achievements.

I am glad to insert at this point a very scholarly and lucid statement made by Dr. MacQuigg on this subject. I commend this statement to the membership of the House. It is written in plain understandable language and free from technical terms.

STATEMENT BY C. E. MACQUIGG, DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING OF THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, OHIO

The following reasons may be cited for the enactment of bill S. 1243:

1. IMPENDING SHORTAGES OF LIQUID AND GASEOUS FUELS

Enough reliable information has been accumulated to indicate that the known reserves of petroleum and natural gas in the United States are so limited in extent when compared with our present consumption that in the not distant future our consumption will be of such relation to the reserves as to require other sources of supply much sooner than has heretofore been the general belief.¹

¹ Coals' New Horizons, Coal Age, April 1943, p. 57.

Some authorities have placed this time of the catching up of rate of current use versus developing reserves, as low as 13 to 15 years; others decline to name a definite time, but admit its relative nearness. Still other persons decline to admit an impending scarcity of petroleum and natural gas and hopefully postpone shortages to an indefinite, long future; the latter group of experts are undoubtedly in the minority. It is not necessary for the present consideration to know definitely what the exact life of the reserves will be. One of the latest statements on this subject is that made by Dr. B. T. Brooks in the New York Times of Sunday, July 18. The gist of Dr. Brooks' statement is that the United States will become an oil-importing nation before long. Suffice it to say that whether the period be 10 years, or 50, the validity of the argument developed here is unaffected.

It might appear from the indefiniteness of the life of the reserves that this question is not of immediate concern and at the very worst many years of plenty remain to us respecting our supplies of petroleum and gas. Be this as it may, the arguments presented herein are based entirely upon the fact that the reserves of coal are many hundreds of times greater than the reserves of liquid and gaseous fuels and that sooner or later we must proceed to replace the latter fuels by the former. Proceeding with the picture of the inevitability of eventually deriving our liquid and gaseous fuels from coal, we can justify an experimental plant for research purposes alone. It will be shown, however, that such a plant in certain areas, can reasonably be expected to have utilitarian purposes of wide consequence to its surrounding communities. Admitting at once the lack of commercial feasibility for the products of the plant at present prices for hydrocarbons, nevertheless, we shall try to demonstrate that no time should be permitted to elapse before large scale research is started on our American coals.

Our economic life is definitely built, to a great extent, on the internal combustion engine, and it is, therefore, trite to point out the increasing dependence of Diesel-driven marine and land transportation on gasoline and the heavier liquid fuels; also motor-driven equipment is a sine qua non of military matériel, while the necessary control of the air is dependent upon an ample supply of high octane gasoline.

Turning to the post-war economy, it is not any longer a matter of speculation as to what our fuels will be. Much of the mechanical energy needed for our national life will be derived from liquid and gaseous fuels. If in a relatively few years our liquid and gaseous fuels supplies give us increasing concern, it is logical that we must not longer delay planning to use our scientific knowledge for the solution of our problems. It seems self-evident then that we can follow one of very few courses. We can continue to deplete our natural supplies yet remaining in the earth and, in the case of natural gas, continue to regard it only as a fuel instead of a God-given chemical agent, and do nothing to develop technology along clearly indicated lines. Such a course will hasten the day when we must perforce import fuels. On the other hand, we may produce substitutes for natural gas and petroleum. Happily coal can be transformed to liquid and gaseous fuels and for an indefinite future we must rely upon coal.

2. RESEARCH MUST BE DONE NOW

The processes contemplated for further development under sponsorship of this bill—such as coal hydrogenation or gasification through the "water gas" types of reactions are not in controversy as to their technical feasibility. Vast plants are being operated abroad at this moment for the production of gasoline and other valuable hydrocarbons. What is being proposed for the United States

is a concrete study of the applications of the established technology to our own engineering economics and study of further refinements. By constructing the proposed experimental facilities we will, as a Nation, be in a better position to cope with the shortage of certain kinds of fuels, notably petroleum and gas, through the conversion or substitution of our most plentiful form of energy, namely, coal. This substitution, even at increased cost, sooner or later is going to be necessary and justifiable on the basis of our economic situation in which we are already fixed.

As the matter stands today our technicians are somewhat familiar with the details of foreign practices in this art. They do not, however, know the necessary facts relative to the behavior of our numerous types of American coals and the many factors necessary for commercial development by these methods.

3. THIS PROJECT MUST BE GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED

Ordinarily, industrial research gambles with some process which is as yet only envisioned or, at best, merely discovered and not at the time fully commercialized. In the present situation the uncertainties attendant upon the usual pattern of industrial research are largely removed because large-scale operations abroad have already demonstrated the entire practicability of the processes; one plant alone in England is producing thousands of barrels of gasoline per day. Therefore, with the removal of the hazards accompanying the average industrial research, this is not a research gamble but a problem in the application of known methods to the solution of questions in our national fuel economy. Moreover, the establishment of this plant would differ from the customary type of industrial development where the element of gain is quite properly present in the financial return to the company or section of industry. The proposed project concerns the welfare of the Nation and is not in the same category as the development of a process whereby a single interest may benefit.

It might be argued that an experimental plant of the type mentioned should be the concern of one of the large American industrial organizations—say a coal association, or a large producer of petroleum products, or a manufacturer of organic chemicals, or some similar industrial interest or group of interests. Such is not the case, because of several factors applying to this specific situation. In the first place, it may well be argued that the cost is too great for any single commercial interest in view of the diffuse nature of the rewards to be reaped in the future by any one interest alone. Since no basic patent protection could be enjoyed, the monetary reward for development by a single company would not be attractive enough in the immediate future to justify the required large expenditure of stockholders' money. Moreover, since the matters to be investigated are so fundamental to the well-being of our national life, it would seem that automatically the problem goes into the domain of the General Government.

If it should be argued that the time element does not press for the immediate development of this plant, such argument may be answered by stating that an experimental plant can be justified as a military necessity. Already we are vexed by the very problems touching the heart of these researches, namely, gas and oil shortage. With a short war the temporary dislocation of civilian life with attendant problems of morale can be postponed for a period; with a long war not only is the civilian situation aggravated, but matters of military necessity become infinitely sharper. Chiefly due to transportation difficulties, we are now tasting a situation which, in the not distant future, may well

be due to an entirely different cause, namely, scarcity of supply.

4. COLLATERAL ADVANTAGES OF A RESEARCH PLANT

Compelling reasons in related realms of national welfare justify the immediate conduct of the proposed researches. Among these are the wide social implications beyond the obtaining of technical data on the processes. For example, in certain areas of the Appalachian coal fields, the local deposits suffer in competition with the coals of adjoining regions because of characteristics of composition. This results in the unemployment of the miners with attendant lowering of the economic standards in the whole district. (No problem exists in marketing the high-class coals which should be used as they are; the beneficiation of the less marketable fuel is needed.)

These coal deposits are merely awaiting the touch of processes which will make them available and at the same time capitalize on the acute needs for the more desirable types of fuel. As an example of what is meant: We have a certain combination of factors in our area which have been of concern to the Ohio State Engineering Experiment Station. The western fringe of the Appalachian area presents a unique combination of problems; because of the importance of this area from the standpoint of population, war production, tax-paying capacity, and other physical and economic factors, it is almost the solar plexus of the Nation. Some of the reasons why this research is timely for this area are, very briefly: (a) the availability in Ohio alone of some 5,430,000,000 tons of coal reserves² with an already developed producing capacity of thirty to forty million tons of coal per annum. Details of the location and composition of this coal are presented in the accompanying report.³ (b) This area, being the first to develop natural gas, has come to depend heavily on that source of energy for both industrial and domestic use.

Because it is such a large consumer of natural gas, exceptional facilities for distribution of this fuel have been set up. Threatened now with shortages, this area becomes strategically most important in connection with the proposed treatment of coals. Numerous benefits can be visualized by switching from coal to derived products; one among them is combating the smoke nuisance in the exceptionally large number of cities over 100,000 population in this zone. Another is the presence of unique geological forms in the Clinton sandstones permitting subterranean storage of gas produced by this technique.

The Clinton sand in Ohio is unlike the gas-producing sands found elsewhere in the Appalachian area, in that whereas in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee where natural gas is found, the producing sands are practically continuous. In Ohio the Clinton sand is what the geologists call lenticular in nature. The productive areas are extremely spotty, varying in size from a few acres supporting a single well to large areas covering several townships. While the spotty area of production is a headache to the wildcatter and the geologist, it has one very definite advantage in that it makes possible the reprising of the near-depleted wells and the storage of large quantities of gas underground.

Several such areas in two groups have been so used for several years by the Ohio Fuel Gas Co., and no doubt many other such areas are available among the many spots of

² Geological Survey of Ohio, fourth series bull. 34.

³ "Report of the facilities in Ohio favorable to the location of proposed plant for the hydrogenation and liquefaction of coal."—T. H. Kerr, Ohio State Engineering Experiment Station, July 1943.

Clinton and in Ohio. The pipe lines operated in conjunction with these storage areas cross the coal-producing areas of Ohio at many points, loc. cit. A unique advantage claimed is that there is practically no loss of gas.

The gas-distribution lines, already mentioned, may be seen on the map and one authority has likened Ohio to the gas granary of the Appalachian area. As far as discernible at this moment, future demands for fuel energy are going to capitalize the convenience factor of gas and liquid fuels. A price differential is gladly paid by the consumer in recognition of this convenience factor which comes from the form of the fuel.

Mr. T. H. Kerr has pointed out that using certain designs for the process contemplated, this plant could make an appreciable contribution to the gas supply of this whole area by reason of the already existing storage and distribution facilities and the already established demand. This has an immediate bearing on present recognized deficiencies in the general gas supply for this area. Already much of our economic technology is dependent upon the hydrocarbons derived from gas and petroleum. One might almost predict, therefore, that the establishment of this research in a highly industrialized area would many times justify the expenditure by virtue of the contributions made to fundamental industries running the whole gamut from synthetic rubber to vitamins.

5. Looking finally to the post-war picture, researches of the type contemplated will place this country on an equal footing with foreign competition.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I am sure we all realize the gravity of the petroleum situation and it is a subject in which we must be vitally interested. We tried to be helpful in its solution in this body some time ago by passing a bill which would encourage private industry to produce more oil for our country. The testimony of experts has shown that there is a great deal more petroleum available in deeper pools but that exploration is not feasible without some increase in the price of crude oil.

We have been told that the supply now in sight will last us only about 14 years. When we stop to contemplate the importance of petroleum and its products, not only in time of war but in all the civilian operations of peace, it is a most urgent matter for our deliberation, consideration, and action.

I wish at this time, however, to call attention to another feature of this bill concerning which it is my purpose to offer two amendments.

Provision is made in the bill for the acquisition of patents and patent rights by the Government. One section provides that these patent rights of individuals may be acquired by purchase, by donation, by lease—or otherwise—I call attention to that last proviso. We certainly do not want any governmental condemnation of rights under a patent which the Government itself has granted. American initiative, American inventive genius, must necessarily depend upon the Government keeping this contract, which in its essence has been a part of our system ever since the adoption of the American Constitution.

I have discussed this matter with the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia who sponsors this bill and with those in the Bureau of Mines who would control the operation of this measure if enacted. They are entirely agreeable to the adoption of these amendments. I think they will be helpful and clarifying in preventing friction and preventing any effort at governmental abrogation of patents or deprivation of patent rights to those entitled to them. I understand, furthermore, that the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia has received a letter from the Secretary of the Interior quite in accord with the purpose of the amendments I am offering. I am sure, therefore, that they will be in no way controversial, but I desire at this time to call attention to them in order that this bill when and if enacted may be administered in accordance with its primary purpose and function, that of seeking to implement our petroleum supply without the friction that would necessarily follow if we should have these unwarranted interruptions and interferences with rights under patents.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BREHM].

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, at the expense of being accused of provincialism, I would like to say that no measure has been before the Congress which if enacted into law will do more to aid my section of Ohio, both from an economic and social standpoint, than this resolution.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, at which time I will go into the various phases of the economic and social features regarding this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BREHM]?

There was no objection.

The remarks referred to will appear in the Appendix of the RECORD within the next 5 legislative days as agreed to by the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER].

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, first of all, may I congratulate the subcommittee on Mines and Mining, appointed to investigate the possibility of utilizing our vast natural coal and oil shale resources, with a view to their further development, upon the efficient manner in which the investigations have been made. I hope, as a result of their efforts, the people of our country, yes, and the peoples of the world might be greatly benefited therefrom. Special commendation should be given to the chairman of this Committee [Mr. RANDOLPH], the gentleman from West Virginia, who has so energetically and fairly conducted the hearings and investigations, without the slightest degree of partisanship or sectional interest. Although he comes from the great coal-producing State of West Virginia, he has been entirely fair to all coal-producing sections of this country. Yet the fairness and impartiality that he

has shown, has in nowise lessened his enthusiastic efforts in behalf of and in the interest of his own people of West Virginia.

Coal, strictly speaking, is our greatest natural resource. This being true, it seems strange indeed that so little public money has been spent in research to determine the best utilization of this great natural resource. In spite of the lack of interest that the Federal Government might have shown in a financial way, it has, through the Bureau of Mines and in cooperation with private enterprise, entered the field of research to the degree that many uses for coal have been discovered. If it could be proved, through research and demonstration, that the many uses are economically feasible, it would add to the wealth and well-being of our people.

The average man thinks of coal as fuel to burn to keep himself warm or as something to be used to generate steam for the propelling of locomotives in the field of transportation, or perhaps for the development of power to generate electricity. These are all beneficial uses to be sure, but we have learned from our research that there are many other uses for this most valuable product, uses that are now limited either because of lack of knowledge or because of the economic factor curtailing its use. In addition to the foregoing uses of coal, there are other potential uses from its by-products, such as gasoline, crude oil, petroleum products, city gas, cokes, smokeless fuels, chemicals for synthetic rubbers, plastics, and fertilizers.

When we take into consideration that the extent of our coal as a natural resource is some 3,200,000,000,000 tons, I doubt that anyone is in a position to say that we are utilizing this natural resource to the limit of its usefulness or that we have even discovered its most economical value.

As I understand it, the purpose of the legislation we are here discussing is to promote research and experimentation, not in any way to take the place of or interfere with private enterprise, but rather to furnish laboratory facilities to assist private enterprise in this instance, the same as has been done in many other fields of endeavor.

The hearings held by the committee disclosed that they were primarily concerned with the question of the feasibility of producing oil, gasoline, and rubber from coal and oil shale. These commodities were especially emphasized because of their need in the prosecution of this global war, which in a large measure is being fought on rubber and with oil. Therefore, my remarks will emphasize the possible use of coal and oil shales in their production for fuel.

I do not care to enter into the argument as to whether there is now or will be in the very near future a shortage of crude oil hiding in the depths of the earth, inasmuch as we cannot see it or measure it. Statements that there are great quantities or small quantities of oil, while based on some geological knowledge, are more or less speculative. On the other hand, coal and oil shales, while subject to some calculation, are

more visible and therefore permit of more accurate estimation.

The Department of the Interior, through the Bureau of Mines, estimates our assets in natural resources as follows:

	Valuation	Percent national income
Coal, all grades.....	\$9,980,000,000,000	0.9
Iron ore, all other minerals.....	1,645,000,000,000	.5
Petroleum, oil shale, natural gas.....	75,000,000,000	.6
Water power.....	5,000,000,000	1.4
Forests, farms, fisheries.....	65,000,000,000	
All industries and manufacturing.....	113,000,000,000	80.6
Public and private building.....	140,000,000,000	

These figures show the value of our coal resources is more than four times as much as all the other resources combined, yet the national income from coal for the year 1942 was less than 1 percent.

From actual tests that have been made, it seems to have been generally established that our bituminous coal contains gasoline, ranging all the way from 136 to 58.2 gallons of gas per ton of coal in the Sunnyside coal beds of Utah, to 27.2 gallons of gas per ton of coal at the Beulah coal beds in North Dakota. As these figures indicate, a ton of Sunnyside coal will average 18.2 percent potential gasoline.

As I have just said, you will note the 58.2 gallons of potential gasoline multiplied by the number of estimated tons of coal in this area would add up to a lot of gasoline. It is estimated that there are about 200,000,000,000 tons of coal underlying the 13,000 square miles in Utah, the veins varying in thickness up to 35 feet, enough coal I am told at the normal consumption to last the United States 250 years. The amount of oil existent in this Utah coal and the figure 58.2 gallons per ton that I have given you have been determined through experiment known as the hydrogenation process. As I understand it, when this process is completed, you have 58.2 gallons of gasoline and the coal, as coal, has vanished. Therefore, the question to be determined is whether that 58.2 gallons of gasoline is worth more as gasoline and other by-products, or as a ton of coal. Some people will definitely say it is worth more as coal, while others will say there are other processes that have been tried and others yet to be tried by which byproducts are worth more than the coal itself. As a matter of fact, there have been other experiments carried on by which we may have some valuable byproducts left. By the process of distillation, the same process as applied to shales, coal will yield as much or more oil than the shales and at the same time semicoke will be a by-product which is superior to the raw coal itself for all purposes.

As an example of what can be produced from these remarkable coals, it has been shown by the cooperative researches of the State of Utah and the Federal Government that from a ton of average coal—from the Mesa Verde formation—there is obtainable from 30 to as high as 44 gallons of crude oil, heavy fuel oil, and critical chemicals for war needs,

also 2,000 to 3,000 cubic feet of gas of the same heating value as natural gas, and 1,200 to 1,400 pounds of semicoke, which these large-scale researches proved to be superior to raw coal for all domestic and industrial heating purposes, for metallurgical uses, and for production of hydrogen for the Fischer-Tropsch hydrogenation process.

Before I conclude, I want to call attention to the oil shales' part of the committee's investigation. Again, I have some startling figures in connection with oil sands and shales lying directly over the coals in Utah. In the Uintah Basin in eastern Utah, we have the largest oil-bearing sands and shale deposits in the entire country. There are mountains of it standing before your very eyes waiting for someone to give it the magic touch. It is estimated there are 2,500,000 acres that would yield 30 to 40 gallons of gasoline per ton. A person casually driving through these parts may think of it as a desert of wide-open spaces surrounded by mountains, while in reality these valleys and mountains hold these treasures, the potential value of which cannot be equalled in any other similar area in the entire world. Therefore, it is easy to understand why I am so interested in this legislation, and I hope it will be passed. It is my understanding if this proposal becomes law, it will be the duty of the Bureau of Mines to determine the type of plants and where they will be located. I am quite sure the people of my State will cooperate in every way with the Bureau of Mines in furnishing data proving these startling figures and will press their claims for a plant to be placed in Utah.

In conclusion, may I express the hope that this legislation will make it possible that all processes and patents may be used to explore and further utilize our coal and oil shales. As I previously said, we have no definite knowledge of the extent of our oil reserves and by the same token we do not know what our needs will be in 10, 20, or 50 years from now. The events of the world today should impress upon us the vital necessity, purely as a means of national security, of preparing ourselves for any eventuality.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON].

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, fear has been expressed that an experimental industry such as this might conflict with private enterprise. Frankly, I have no such apprehension. My reason for this opinion is because of the experience of the mining industry in my own State.

In checking into its history we find that our most productive year was 1923. The mines of Illinois during that year produced 80,000,000 tons of coal. From that time on, our production declined until the year 1941, when only 46,000,000 tons were produced. During the same period employment dropped from 100,000 to 45,000. The reason for this drop in production was the enactment by several cities of smoke ordinances which barred high volatile Illinois coal. When pro-

duction declined an investigation was made by the Illinois General Assembly. Following this investigation an appropriation of \$180,000 was made to develop a smokeless fuel from Illinois coal. The investigation developed that only 30 percent of the coal used in the city of Chicago was mined in the State of Illinois. We found that 50 mines out of 60 had closed in the Belleville area because Illinois coal would not meet the requirements of the St. Louis smoke ordinance. Even now we are making frantic efforts to improve our product, but it appears that we are locking the barn after the horse is stolen.

We have lost our markets to higher grades of fuel from the East, and although the fuel beds of Illinois contain approximately 200,000,000,000 tons, it is useless unless it can be mined and sold.

I see a direct parallel between the oil industry and the coal industry. They both produce fuel. The mining industry did not realize the problem that faced it and, as a result, did not prepare. It faced the emergency virtually bankrupt and Illinois felt justified in assisting that industry to meet its problem.

I feel that it is the duty of government to conduct these experiments and develop an economical process of hydrogenation of coal for the production of gasoline and fuel oil. Known resources of crude petroleum will be exhausted within 14 years at the present rate of consumption. If hydrogenation processes are developed, there is a sufficient supply of coal in the Nation to meet the needs for both gasoline and fuel for 1,000 years. The Government should pay for these experiments as the entire Nation will benefit from this great natural resource.

Mr. COMPTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. COMPTON. The trouble in connection with this legislation is this: If this process is so commercially possible and would be commercially profitable, why is it that private industry has not gone ahead with this experimentation?

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. The reason private industry has not gone ahead with it is this. Gasoline can be produced from petroleum for approximately 5 cents per gallon. It will probably cost 15 cents per gallon to produce it from coal. As long as there is oil available, no industry is going into competition with another industry and spend 10 cents more per gallon for the production of a fuel than its competitor can produce it for. I predict that unless the Government conducts these experiments and develops this system, the oil industries of the Nation will work down to the last barrel or until they were forced to swing to the hydrogenation process. I believe that through Government assistance a system can be worked out where gasoline can be produced from coal at no greater expense than it can be produced from petroleum.

Mr. COMPTON. Why should the Federal Government in the meantime interfere in this situation? When the time comes that it is necessary for us to

produce gasoline from coal, at that time private industry can take care of it well enough, without taking out of the Treasury this \$30,000,000 that is proposed to be appropriated here for that purpose.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. I regret to disagree with the gentleman, but I feel that we approach that time in the same position we were in as to producing synthetic rubber. We spent \$700,000,000 in the construction of synthetic rubber plants and probably \$100,000,000 of that amount has been wasted and as yet we have no synthetic rubber available in any quantity. I am sure the gentleman and I would both like to have a new set of tires right now but we cannot get them because of lack of foresight. I am fearful that unless we go into a program of this kind that the time will come when we shall both want gasoline and find ourselves unable to obtain it.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL].

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I will probably support this measure, but I am going to state very frankly that I share the views of some of the other gentlemen who have raised the point that private enterprise should have been allowed to take hold of this thing itself and start the ball rolling.

I wonder if many of you have read the rubber report No. 4 which was issued about a month and a half ago, in which the whole subject of the manufacture of synthetic rubber was discussed at length. I remember it was pointed out that only two new plants for the manufacture of synthetic rubber had been contemplated in the whole war program.

Frankly, I was very much disturbed over this matter and I looked into it further. I found that although there were various firms in private industry who were just crying to get into the synthetic rubber business, they had been prevented from doing so by rules, regulations, and technicalities. To me it seems a crime that the manufacture of synthetic rubber has been curtailed because of these reasons.

I am introducing today a resolution which deals with this whole subject. At the same time, while I want to say I expect to support this measure, I regret that a like sum is not being appropriated for the further manufacture of synthetic rubber and rubber products. My resolution reads as follows:

Whereas a recent Government report on rubber shows that only two new plants have been opened for manufacturing synthetic rubber; and

Whereas the present natural rubber stocks and remaining stock pile of tires are rapidly diminishing; and

Whereas it is estimated that 2,000,000 private automobiles were scrapped during 1943 and another 2,500,000 will be discarded in 1944 because of lack of tires; and

Whereas both the military and the civilian population need automobile transportation to win the war: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congress direct those in authority to find ways and means of establishing more facilities for the building of additional synthetic rubber for military and civilian use.

May I emphasize with the introduction of this resolution that 2,000,000 automobiles left the road in 1943, and the main reason, as mentioned in this rubber report, was that they did not have enough tires to go around. The report also prognosticated that 2,500,000 more automobiles would be off the road by the end of 1944. I know you agree with me that we are all interested in seeing civilian automobile ownership encouraged and continued, because I am sure we all feel that if we are to win the war the public must be kept on wheels, for efficiency's sake more than anything else.

So I feel that this resolution should be adopted. If we can spend thirty millions to experiment, we can afford to put a lot more money into something tangible. I am surprised that more action has not been taken along these lines. I sincerely hope that in the future we shall be able to remedy this problem along with the one we are now considering. We must do more to meet the demands of military and civilian needs in synthetic rubber and we will have to act as soon as possible to save what private automobiles are left.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT].

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I am very much in favor of this resolution. As has been mentioned by my colleague and friend from Ohio, the State of Wyoming is a great coal-producing State. We have 23 counties, and all but three of our counties are underlaid with coal. The State of Wyoming has 600,000,000,000 tons of coal within its confines.

I am not interested in this measure because we are a big coal-producing State, but some mention has been made of the question whether or not this is a war measure. If it were not for the fact that Germany about 20 years ago made an exhaustive study and carried on this sort of a policy in that country, we would not have today this war we are experiencing. They are carrying on this war with synthetic oil that they have been able to produce.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRETT. I yield to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. RANDOLPH. In the States of Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado are found 85 percent of all the oil-shale deposits of this country, as well as the great amounts of coal the gentleman has mentioned as being in the deposits in his own State. I think the gentleman is correct when he calls attention to the war-measure features of this bill. We know that the terrific drain on our petroleum supplies by the prosecution of the war has brought us nearer to the time when we scrape the bottom of the barrel. This is why we bring this legislation today to get ready now, not when it is too late to do this job.

Mr. BARRETT. I thank the gentleman very much.

May I say further that I do not believe this resolution will in any manner interfere with the right of private enterprise to carry on this work. It has been

shown here that we can produce a gallon of gasoline from crude oil for 5 or 6 cents, but it takes about 17 cents to produce a gallon of gasoline from coal. No private enterprise can carry on this sort of a program, because there is no likelihood that it can produce gasoline from coal and get a return within 10 or 20 years. Therefore, this experiment has to be carried on by the United States, and we have to lead the way.

Mr. Chairman, I think this measure should pass.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROCKWELL].

Mr. ROCKWELL. Mr. Chairman, we have heard much in recent months concerning the shortage of oil in the United States. The present consumption of oil due to the constantly increasing requirements for our Army and Navy is reducing our reserves every day. It has been pretty well demonstrated that regardless of the amount of new development before and after the war, the United States will never again be able to supply its own needs from the underground wells within our own borders. The consensus seems to be that at the present rate of consumption our present oil resources, were it possible to procure them as needed, which cannot be done, would last from 7 to 14 years. What then?

Our economic life has been built around the mobile engine. It would make us very vulnerable were we to become dependent upon the resources of foreign countries for our supplies of gasoline and oil. Therefore, it seems time to discover and develop synthetic supplies of liquid fuel to take the place of the pools of oil that are steadily becoming less adequate for our constantly greater needs.

It has been known for many years that oil could be extracted from oil shale, oil sands, coal, and natural gas. As long as there was an ample supply of cheap underground oil, it was not profitable to develop them as resources of liquid fuel. Other countries, not so fortunate as we, have made great advances along this line. Germany, Britain, and Russia each have studied the refinement of gasoline and oil from shale and coal. Germany spent 13 years learning to produce synthetic fuels commercially. Much of the transportation in Germany during the war has been on fuel developed from these materials. If the United States shall continue to be self-supporting, she, too, must begin to find ways and means of producing fuel from these materials in commercial quantities.

There are two great sources of natural oil left in the world today. One is in the Caribbean Basin from Texas and Louisiana down through Venezuela. The other is the Middle East Basin, including Iran, Iraq, Arabia, and Russia. It would be impossible for us to carry on another major war with the known resources of underground oil within the United States. Modern warfare is built on the mobile engine. Sixty-five percent of the tonnage of all supplies for our Army overseas has been petroleum products.

Our geologists and the Bureau of Mines tell us that there is sufficient oil shale in the United States to produce 92,000,000,000 barrels of oil, 75,000,000,000 from shales in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming, and 17,000,000,000 from Kentucky and Indiana, a supply to last 65 years. The total quantity of petroleum produced in the United States from 1859 to 1941 was only 25,000,000,000 barrels. They further state there are 3,000,000,000,000 tons of coal in this country, which would supply our needs for petroleum products for 1,000 years. While Germany, Great Britain, and Russia have through necessity carried on extensive experiments and have for years successfully extracted gasoline and oil from coal and oil shale, our Bureau of Mines has conducted two limited experiments in this country, one in Pennsylvania with coal and one in Colorado with oil shale.

In the early 1920's the president of the Colorado School of Mines and two of his assistants came to Congress with a complete laboratory oil-shale retorting plant. It was set up in one of the committee rooms and demonstrated to the Senators and Representatives that oil and gas could be produced from oil shale. Shortly thereafter, Senator Phipps, then Senator from Colorado, sponsored a bill to appropriate \$50,000 for oil-shale research that resulted in the location of a small experiment plant at Rulison, Colo., the heart of these great oil shale reserves. The plant was brought from Scotland and was of the type they used there. This experiment showed that certain areas in Colorado yielded 185,000 barrels of oil per acre, or 25 to 40 gallons of oil to the ton, with an estimated average of 75,000 barrels an acre for all of Colorado's shale territory. In round figures, the products of oil shale are 10 to 20 percent oil, 25 to 30 percent water vapor and gas and 50 to 65 percent shale. As the result of this Rulison experiment, the Government set aside 45,000 acres of the adjoining land as a naval reserve. There are 900,000 acres of these oil shale lands in western Colorado alone.

Mr. William S. Farish, late president of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, 2 years ago testified before the Mines and Mining Committee that he believed synthetic gasoline would cost 18 cents a gallon. Other estimates run as low as 7 cents from modern methods. Gasoline from petroleum costs 6 cents. This makes synthetic gasoline much higher but those who have investigated believe these costs can be greatly cut by modern methods and machinery. The Bureau of Mines reports that as the result of their experiments 13 years ago in Colorado shales, a high yield of oil can be obtained. However, little is known regarding the application of any improvements in oil-shale retorting methods. Application of modern methods would give results much improved over those obtained 13 years ago. One of the professors at the Colorado School of Mines told me that he felt that research would show that oil shale could be produced economically in competition with liquid oil if the present price were raised 35 to 50 cents a barrel.

This is too big a task for the oil companies to undertake. Also, the knowledge gained should be for the benefit of all the American people and not for any one oil company.

We have before us a bill to appropriate \$30,000,000 to be used to carry on research and experiments toward the commercial production of gasoline and oil from coal, oil shale, oil sands, and natural gas. Its passage will be a guaranty that the United States will never be dependent upon outside sources for its gasoline and oil supply either at peace or in war.

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LEWIS].

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, I approve this measure, although I have the most profound respect for my colleague from Ohio, Dr. SMITH, whose sincerity is beyond question, and with whom I for the most part am agreed, especially in his attitude with respect to the expenditure of public funds. However, in my opinion the expenditure of the \$30,000,000 authorized by this bill is only an infinitesimal amount as compared with the benefits likely to flow from the expenditure. Our oil resources, as has been so fully detailed, are being rapidly exhausted. We are coming to the point where we will have to curtail the use of the internal combustion engine unless we find other resources of liquid fuel, and the hydrocarbon deposits represented in the coals of this country furnish the most available source of liquid fuel for the future. The variety of chemical combinations obtainable from the constituent parts of coal is perfectly marvelous. From coal we get dyes, flavoring extracts, rubber, and all sorts of materials that would ordinarily not be thought of as contained in the hydrocarbon of coal.

This proposal to construct Government owned and operated research laboratories is in no sense in conflict with private industry. If it were I would be opposed to it. It is not. It is a supplement to private industry and is akin to Government owned and operated experiment stations for farmers, and it will provide for the entire people of the country something not possible for private industry to furnish because private industry must depend for its continuance upon continuing profits, which manifestly cannot be derived from a research laboratory.

I realize that we are approaching the day when these natural resources of petroleum will be exhausted and we cannot afford to wait until that day is upon us. We must take advantage of the opportunity that time now affords and make the investigations and discover the cheap and efficient means of transforming the latent energy, stored up by sunshine pouring upon ancient forests, long since turned to coal, into fuel for the future. It can be done, as has been demonstrated over and over again, but we need this research laboratory to find the way it can be done most cheaply and effectively. I am sure that if we take time by the forelock and set up this sort of research laboratory now before the petroleum scarcity is upon us, we will

find we shall have pushed back into the future by many, many years the day when America will be without liquid fuel for the internal-combustion engines upon which so much of the economy and civilization of this era is based.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BISHOP], a very able member of the committee.

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Chairman, as I understand this bill, having been active as a member of the whole committee and a member of the subcommittee, there is no new bureau to be set up. This is to be carried out by the department which has been in operation in the past. It says in section 2, subsection (d) "to cooperate with any other Federal or State department, agency, or instrumentality, and with any private person, firm, educational institution, or corporation in effectuating the purposes of this act."

I am bringing that to your attention because many of the educational institutions throughout the country have been making this experiment on a minor scale. Exhibits shown by those who have made this experiment on a small scale showed the committee that the synthetic rubber tires were made at that time to run 10,000 miles. They also demonstrated other rubber products from coal. Coming from a mining district which has the largest bituminous mines in the world, I can realize without being selfish on our own part, having the raw materials, we are anxious to mine that coal and also bring to the top the oil. In doing this we are supplying other parts of the country with much needed gas and byproducts from bituminous coal that may be found by means of these experiments. I am sure that the thousands and thousands of workers who may be benefited by this bill will more than pay the \$30,000,000 which is asked to make this experiment. You have been told here by other Members of the great shortage of oil and the great supply of coal, so you can see just how important it is that you make possible this experiment. As we go along in this program, and we hope this war ends tomorrow, we are only fortifying ourselves for that which may happen in years to come. Many of them have been accepted and many have been rejected. But after 3 years of this committee's actions, taking into consideration every factor that we knew how, it came out with the full endorsement of the entire committee. Men on this committee from territories of the United States that have no oil or coal, but who are very much interested that their people get the much needed gas and byproducts that may be found in either oil or coal, are in favor of it. So I urge you to support this bill that you, too, may enjoy the possibilities of the byproducts of this coal or oil.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON] 1 minute to ask a question.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, we have developed in this Nation a great synthetic rubber industry and in so doing have made ourselves independent of rubber monopolies controlled by overseas countries. However, if we do not develop a new source of gasoline, we may find ourselves dependent upon overseas shipment when our present supply is exhausted. Will the chairman express an opinion on this subject?

Mr. RANDOLPH. As the gentleman from Illinois remembers, in my address to the committee I stated that if we did not go forward at this time with this type of program we might very well find ourselves in a few years an importing Nation from the standpoint of bringing into this country huge petroleum supplies from other parts of the earth. No, I think the gentleman agrees with me, we have the resources to do a sensible job on the synthetic program now and should not wait until we are face to face with the fact of actual depletion of our supplies.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. TIBBOTT].

Mr. TIBBOTT. Mr. Chairman, our wartime demands for aviation fuels are so tremendous that our petroleum resources are taxed to the utmost. Since there is such a drain on petroleum resources now, the question arises as to peacetime use of this very important commodity. It is a matter of such serious importance that now is the time for Congress to become vitally interested in giving aid to our civilian requirements for the future. Taking into consideration that we will be faced with importation of oil from foreign countries unless we have our own sources for gasoline and oil in time of peace, we cannot escape the provisions of the present bill providing for supplying our country with this most essential necessity. Coming from the bituminous coal region in my section of the State of Pennsylvania, I know we are sufficiently supplied with the materials for the producing of oil and gasoline. I am most heartily in favor of the pending legislation and sincerely trust it will pass without delay.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CHENOWETH].

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Chairman, I favor the passage of the pending bill. In southern Colorado we have large deposits of bituminous coal which has proven excellent for coking purposes. This coal is high in its content of byproducts.

In Pueblo, Colo., is located the Minnequa steel plant of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation. For some years this company has been operating a byproducts plant. Coke is available in large quantities and is used in this plant. Mr. Chairman, the production of gasoline from coal has been going on at this plant for some time. No attempt has been made to produce gasoline in commercial

quantities. However, in talking to officials and employees of the company at this plant I am informed that they use this gasoline in their own cars and it has proven as satisfactory as any other gasoline purchased at regular filling stations.

My purpose in mentioning this is to impress upon the House the fact that the production of synthetic liquid fuels from coal, as proposed in this bill, is nothing new or novel. It is now being done with success. As I understand this bill, it provides that experimental plants shall be established to explore the possibilities of commercial production of gasoline from coal and other substances. In view of our dwindling oil supplies, it is highly important that we determine just what can be accomplished by this process.

The bill specifically provides that these experimental plants shall be of the minimum size which will allow the Government to furnish industry the necessary cost and engineering data for the development of a synthetic liquid fuel industry. After this information has been made available it will then be up to private industry, and particularly those engaged in the production of coal, to decide whether this suggestion is feasible. All that the Government will do is to make the experiment and submit the facts. Coal operators in my district have already indicated their interest in this proposal. I am sure the Bureau of Mines can be depended upon to conduct this research and development work honestly and efficiently. Their efforts will be closely followed and the results awaited with great anticipation.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, that is all the requests I have for time on this side. I yield back the balance of our time.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER].

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I am not a member of the Committee on Mines and Mining and I do not assume to speak with too much authority on the measure now before us. I am very happy, however, that this afternoon several Members of the Congress during the debate on this measure gave recognition to the wonderful work that has been done by the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior, which is located in my home city of Pittsburgh, where the feasibility of the development and obtaining of gasoline from coal has been proven. I am also happy, Mr. Chairman, that this afternoon or early tomorrow, by passage of this act, the Congress will be doing something of a constructive nature for private enterprise. I am glad indeed that so many of my Republican colleagues give recognition to that fact. Of course, we all know, and it has been demonstrated in my home city, that gasoline produced from coal will operate automobiles and aeroplanes, but we do not know at this stage whether or not it is possible or practicable to produce gasoline from coal in such a manner that it will be worth while in the economy of this country. And so we have the necessity of the Government giving its aid and assistance in this man-

ner to private industry. I hope, Mr. Chairman, that there will be no votes against the passage of this progressive piece of legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I yield back all time that has not been used on this side.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Mines, within the limits of critical materials available is authorized to construct, maintain, and operate one or more demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal and other substances with all facilities and accessories for the manufacture, purification, storage, and distribution of the products.

SEC. 2. In order to carry out the purpose of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized—

(a) to conduct laboratory research and development work necessary to determine the best demonstration plant designs and conditions of operation;

(b) to acquire, by purchase, lease for a term of years or less, donation, or otherwise, land, and any interest in land, including easements and leasehold interests; options on real or personal property; plants and their facilities; secret processes, technical data, inventions, patent applications, patents, irrevocable nonexclusive licenses, and other rights and licenses under patents granted by this or any other nation; to assume the obligation to pay rentals in advance on property so acquired, and to pay damages arising out of the use of any such property;

(c) to engage, by contract or otherwise, engineers, architects, and any private industrial organization he deems suitable, to do all or any part of the work of designing, constructing, or operating the plants, the operation to be under his supervision, and through leases or otherwise as he believes advisable;

(d) to cooperate with any other Federal or State department, agency, or instrumentality, and with any private person, firm, or corporation, in effectuating the purposes of this Act. Sections 321 and 322 of the act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412), as amended, shall not apply to any leases under this section; and such leases may be made for a term of years notwithstanding Revised Statutes, section 3679, as amended, or any other provision of law.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to sell the products of the plants at not more than actual cost, including amortization of capital expenses, as determined by him, to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal or any State Government, but priority shall be given to orders placed by the War or Navy Departments. Any remaining products may be sold at going prices to any purchaser through regular commercial channels. The Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, shall also have authority to dispose of any lands or other real or personal property acquired, but in his opinion no longer useful, for the purposes of this act, and to grant, on such terms as he may consider appropriate, licenses under patent rights acquired under this act.

SEC. 4. All moneys received under this act for products of the plants and royalties shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. The Secretary of the Interior shall render to Congress on or before the 1st day of January of each year a report of all operations under this act.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Interior may issue rules and regulations to effectuate the purposes of this act. The authority and duties of the Secretary of the Interior under this

act shall be exercised through the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. It is my intention to move shortly that the Committee rise, and it will be in order to offer amendments when we resume later.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the first committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: On page 2, line 2, after the period, insert "The plants shall be of the minimum size which will allow the Government to furnish industry the necessary cost and engineering data for the development of a synthetic liquid fuel industry and of such size that the combined product of all the plants constructed in accordance with this act will not constitute a commercially significant amount of the total national commercial sale and distribution of petroleum and petroleum products."

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. DELANEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 3209, had come to no resolution thereon.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the regular business on tomorrow, the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN] may address the House for 20 minutes, and that his request for permission to speak today may be waived.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made this afternoon and to include therewith an article written by Dr. MacQuigg, with reference to the subject under discussion this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague [Mr. FENTON] may extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include an article on converting coal into gasoline and oil.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to extend their own remarks on the subject matter under discussion.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

LINCOLN AND THE MANPOWER DRAFT

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, Abraham Lincoln spoke two fundamental truths, which might be spoken today, with an application to our affairs as close as their application to the affairs of that past day in which Lincoln spoke. He said:

As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy. Whatever differs from this, to the extent of the difference, is no democracy.

He uttered another profound truth when he said:

Familiarize yourself with the chains of bondage and you prepare your own limbs to wear them. Accustomed to trample on the rights of others, you have lost the genius of your own independence and become the fit subject of the first cunning tyrant who rises among you.

The American people have been familiarizing themselves with the chains of bondage in the form of bureaucratic regulations; rationing of foods; point stamps; literally a new system of currency; repeated trips to ration boards, and generally onerous regulations, prescribed by men never elected by the people, who never submit their policies to public discussion, who never permit the debate and compromise where their regulations are concerned, all of which characterize the proceedings in the legislative branch of the Government.

It is true, of course, that these regulations have, to a very great degree, been made necessary by the desperate struggle in which we are engaged. It was inevitable that, in event of war, a great deal of administrative law, which means bureaucratic regulations having the force of law, would be necessary to coordinate the operations of American industry, American agriculture, and American labor. Nobody objects to any necessary regulations; but it has become increasingly apparent that a great mass of these regulations represent the whims of bureaucrats grown arrogant, and seeking more firmly to entrench themselves in their positions of power, both for the duration of the war and for a long time after, rather than necessary regulations required to coordinate the operations of industry, agriculture, and labor.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Is it not true that in recent years there has been a constant decrease in the number of laws made by Congress which regulate the lives of the people, and a tremendously alarming increase in the number of directives that daily affect our lives.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Unquestionably.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. So much so that last year there were about 200 acts of Congress that affected the lives of people and about 20,000 bureaucratic directives.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Unfortunately, what the gentleman from Michigan states is correct. Many of these regulatory measures are conflicting, contradictory, obviously unnecessary, and greatly confused. They are, there-

fore, losing all character of necessary administrative measures and are beginning to look suspiciously like the links with which the chains of bondage could be forged.

What a wise man the immortal Lincoln was, how well he knew the habits of mankind, when he said:

Familiarize yourself with the chains of bondage and you prepare your own limbs to wear them.

The most wholesome, the most healthy, the most encouraging sign in America today, that sign which tells us that the American people will never submit to wearing the chains of political bondage or bureaucratic government, is the fact that they are not only grumbling, they are rising in righteous wrath and aggressive indignation against these bureaucratic regulations which are unnecessary, contradictory, and confused. The people have become familiar with these bureaucratic regulations, but they have not become accustomed to them, and they most emphatically are not reconciled to them.

Abraham Lincoln, when the necessities of a desperate situation required him to take measures which were declared in his day unconstitutional, and which the legislative branch of the Government later validated by special acts, exercised the powers which he assumed only so long as it was necessary for him to do so, and then, voluntarily and with great eagerness, returned those powers to the people through their Congress. No American today believes for a moment that if the great Lincoln had not been assassinated he would have sought a third term or a fourth term in violation of the honored tradition established by George Washington, and observed by every President since then, except the present incumbent of the White House.

There has been a different attitude for the last 12 years in this country on the part of the Executives concerning the possession and exercise of power. We all know that the present occupant of the White House has constantly sought more and more power, under the claim of endless crises and emergencies, so-called. I know of not a single instance in which he has voluntarily returned any of these powers to the Congress.

I want to warn this House that the proposed Manpower Draft Act, concealed under a more euphonious name, is the most dangerous measure ever proposed to the Congress. Known by the name of its sponsors, the Austin-Wadsworth bill, it is a proposal sponsored by and backed up by the executive department to put every man, woman, and child in the service of the Government under a military dictatorship. The administration would have you believe, and the administration propagandists are striving to make you believe, that this measure has been necessitated and that it was conceived by reason of the necessities of the present war. As a matter of fact, the present bill was written into the industrial mobilization plan in 1936 by the present administration, and the specimen act was printed therein. The industrial mobilization plan was a plan by

which the General Staffs of the Army and Navy would coordinate the operations of industry, agriculture, and labor. So then, this plan to put everybody under a military dictatorship, so people could be torn from their homes, so families could be separated, and the members sent anywhere the Commander in Chief should decide to send them, to do whatever kind of work they would be directed to do, regardless of their age, physical or financial condition, was conceived by this administration prior to 1936, and not after we entered the present World War.

Again, in another revision of the industrial mobilization plan in 1939, this administration wrote in a provision looking to the continuance of all of the war powers and regulations over the civilian population, for an indeterminate period after the war should end, and until the Commander in Chief—the President—should decide that a satisfactory readjustment to a peace-time basis had been achieved. Now, mark you, that plan was conceived prior to 1939 and was not the outgrowth of this war. The administration sought to conceal this change in the industrial mobilization plan and refused to let the press have copies of the 1939 revision. It was Michigan's own Senator, ARTHUR VANDENBERG, who secured a copy of it and had it published as a Senate document in order that the people might know what was being prepared for them, what chains of bondage, military regulations, bureaucratic orders, trials by court martial, were being prepared for them.

Now, my friends, no amount of argument, no amount of dissembling, no amount of political fog or propagandized mirages can obscure or distort the plain fact that prior to 1936 this administration was planning on enslaving the people under a manpower draft act, if a war should come along. No sort of mental gymnastics or literary smoke-screen can obscure or distort the fact that this administration planned, prior to 1939, to hold onto its war powers, and to keep its clutch on the liberties of the people, to keep those chains of bondage, those fetters of bureaucratic control fastened securely upon the limbs of the American people for a long time after any war should end.

This Manpower Draft Act is not needed. This statement has recently been confirmed by no less a personage than Paul McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, than whom there is a no more faithful, no more subservient Presidential "me too" in Washington. He is quoted by the press as saying that the manpower draft bill is not necessary to meet manpower needs, but he would support the drive to force such a measure through the Congress.

The fact that the American Legion for 20 years has advocated a universal draft act does not remove the fact that we are dealing with an administration, which in every hour of its existence has sought to gain more and more control over the lives, the liberties, the property, and the activities of the American people. That administration has never hesitated to break a solemn promise. It has never

hesitated to try to override the Constitution when the Constitution stood in the way of its rapacious appetite for power and still more power. It has not been content, this administration, with seeking to assist industry and agriculture and labor and society in general to achieve adaptation to new world conditions. Instead, this administration has sought by violent hands literally to remake the whole economic structure of the United States.

So, then, my friends, just as Abraham Lincoln said at Gettysburg in 1863:

We are now engaged in a great . . . war, testing whether any nation conceived and dedicated in liberty and to the proposition that all men are created equal can long endure.

In that same wonderful speech he said:

We are testing whether or not this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that Government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.

I say to you that this iniquitous proposal contained in the Austin-Wadsworth manpower draft bill is a step directly away from a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. It is a step designed to lead to exactly a situation which Abraham Lincoln himself foresaw when he said:

At what point then is the danger to be expected? I answer, if it ever reached us, it must spring up among us. It cannot come from abroad. If destruction be our lot, we must ourselves be its author and finisher. As a nation of freemen we must live through all time or die by suicide.

If the time ever comes in America when a minority can frustrate the will of the majority, the result will be monarchy upon the one hand or tyranny on the other.

This dangerous measure which is proposed to the Congress would lead exactly in the direction of a danger which Mr. Lincoln clearly foresaw when he said:

It is to deny what the history of the world tells us is true, to suppose that men of ambition and talents will not continue to spring up amongst us. And when they do, they will as naturally seek the gratification of their ruling passion as others have done before them. The question then is, Can that gratification be found in supporting and maintaining an edifice that has been erected by others? Most certainly it cannot.

Many great and good men, sufficiently qualified for any task they should undertake, may ever be found whose ambition would aspire to nothing beyond a seat in Congress, a gubernatorial or a Presidential chair; but such belong not to the family of the lion, or the tribe of the eagle. What, think you, these places would satisfy an Alexander, a Caesar, or a Napoleon? Never! Towering genius disdains a beaten path. It seeks regions hitherto unexplored. It sees no distinction in adding story to story upon monuments of fame erected to the memory of others. It denies that it is glory enough to serve under any chief. It scorns to tread in the footsteps of any predecessor, however illustrious. It thirsts and burns for distinction; and if possible, it will have it, whether at the expense of emancipating slaves or enslaving free men.

Is it unreasonable, then, to expect that some man possessed of the loftiest genius, coupled with ambition sufficient to push it to its utmost stretch, will at some time spring up among us? And when such an one does, it will require the people to be united with each other, attached to the Government and

laws, and generally intelligent, to successfully frustrate his designs.

Our heroic men and women are fighting and bleeding and dying on the far-flung battle lines of this globe in order to assure that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall endure in their own beloved country, and not perish from the earth.

You do not want your sons and daughters in the fighting lines betrayed behind their backs. You, too, want to do your part to see to it that vigilant guard is kept on the home front.

This dangerous manpower draft bill must be defeated. Free government must continue in this Nation. Eternal vigilance is still the price of liberty in America, and it is our vigilance and the vigilance of our fellow citizens, alone, which can save it.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. KNUTSON, for the balance of the week, on account of official business.

To Mr. DREWRY (at the request of Mr. FLANNAGAN), for the balance of the week, on account of the death of a relative.

To Mr. FENTON (at the request of Mr. GRAHAM), indefinitely, on account of serious illness in family.

To Mr. HOLMES (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), indefinitely, on account of illness in the family.

To Mr. LYNCH (at the request of Mr. BURCHILL of New York), indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. NEWSOME, for the balance of the week, on account of official business in district.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 13 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 16, 1944, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Foreign Affairs will resume public hearings on House Resolution 418 and House Resolution 419, relative to the Jewish national home in Palestine, at 10 a. m., Tuesday, February 15, 1944.

COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads on Tuesday, February 15, 1944, at 10 a. m. to consider H. R. 2328 and House Joint Resolution 49 (to declare certain papers, pamphlets, books, pictures, and writings nonmailable), and the report of the subcommittee thereon. Hearings will be held.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

There will be meetings of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds at 10 a. m. Wednesday, February 16, and Thursday, February 17, 1944, in the caucus room of the Old House Office

Building, for the consideration of post-war planning.

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS

The Committee on Patents will hold a public hearing on Thursday, February 24, 1944, at 10 a. m. to consider H. R. 3264, to amend the patent laws.

COMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL

SCHEDULE OF HEARINGS ON FLOOD-CONTROL BILL OF 1944, BEGINNING TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1944, AT 10 A. M.

The Flood Control Committee will conduct hearings on flood-control reports submitted by the Chief of Engineers since the hearings conducted in June 1943, and on amendments to existing law. The committee is definitely committed to the view that flood-control projects for post-war construction will be among the most satisfactory public works and the committee plans an adequate backing of sound flood-control projects available following the war.

1. Wednesday, February 16: General Reybold, General Robins, Colonel Goethals, other representatives of the Office of Chief of Engineers. Col Miles Reber, former division engineer, Missouri River division, Omaha, Neb., and proponents and opponents of projects along the Missouri River and tributaries.

2. Thursday, February 17: Continuation of the projects discussed on February 16.

3. Friday, February 18: General Reybold, General Robins, Colonel Goethals, other representatives of the Office of Chief of Engineers, and proponents and opponents of projects in other regions in the United States.

4. Tuesday, February 22: Representatives of the Department of Agriculture, the Weather Bureau, Bureau of Reclamation, and other governmental agencies.

5. Wednesday, February 23: Senators and Representatives in Congress.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

1195. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the legislative establishment, Architect of the Capitol, fiscal year 1945, involving an increase of \$2,500, in the form of an amendment to the Budget for said fiscal year (H. Doc. No. 422), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SNYDER: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 4183. A bill making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1118). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. COCHRAN: Committee on Accounts. House Resolution 439. Resolution to provide for expenses of investigation authorized by House Resolution 408; without amendment (Rept. No. 1119). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. PETERSON of Georgia: Committee on Elections No. 3. House Resolution 440. Resolution to dismiss election contest of E. O. Clark, contestant, against Jack Nichols, contestee, Second Congressional District of the State of Oklahoma; without amendment

(Rept. No. 1120). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ANGELL: Committee on the Territories. H. R. 3403. A bill to withdraw and restore to their previous status under the control of the Territory of Hawaii certain Hawaiian home lands required for use for airplane landing fields, and to amend sections 202, 203, and 207 of title 2 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1121). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. O'CONNOR: Committee on Indian Affairs. H. R. 2650. A bill to add certain lands to the Upper Mississippi River wildlife and fish refuge; with amendment (Rept. No. 1122). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. O'CONNOR: Committee on Indian Affairs. H. R. 2651. A bill to authorize adjustments of irrigation charges in certain land exchanges within Indian irrigation projects; without amendment (Rept. No. 1123). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. O'CONNOR: Committee on Indian Affairs. H. R. 2654. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to adjust debts of individual Indians, associations of Indians, or Indian tribes, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1124). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. O'CONNOR: Committee on Indian Affairs. H. R. 2655. A bill to reserve certain land on the public domain in Utah for addition to the Kanosh Indian Reservation; without amendment (Rept. No. 1125). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SPENCE: Committee on Banking and Currency. H. R. 3956. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, to provide that the absorption of exchange and collection charges shall not be deemed the payment of interest on deposits; without amendment (Rept. No. 1126). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KEFAUVER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4166. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; without amendment (Rept. No. 1127). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PATTON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3763. A bill to relieve former postal employees who performed postal duties after induction into the military service; without amendment (Rept. No. 1148). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. PATTON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 272. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Vola Stroud Pokluda; with amendment (Rept. No. 1128). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ROWAN: Committee on Claims. H. R. 552. A bill for the relief of Winfred Alexander; with amendment (Rept. No. 1129). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1755. A bill for the relief of Broadus D. Boland; with amendment (Rept. No. 1130).

Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PATTON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2006. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Hagar Simpson, Mrs. Nat Price, Jr., and Griffin Brothers Clinic; without amendment (Rept. No. 1131). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHENOWETH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2008. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mae Scheidel Mr. Fred Scheidel, Mr. Charles Totten, and Miss Jean Scheidel; with amendment (Rept. No. 1132). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PATTON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2303. A bill for the relief of O. W. James; with amendment (Rept. No. 1133). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2453. A bill for the relief of Margaret J. Pow; with amendment (Rept. No. 1134). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. RAMEY: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2497. A bill for the relief of Daniel Baker Co., of Manchester, Ky.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1135). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2648. A bill for the relief of Avid Evers; with amendment (Rept. No. 1136). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2689. A bill for the relief of Pete Paluck; with amendment (Rept. No. 1137). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FERNANDEZ: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2736. A bill for the relief of E. Sullivan; with amendment (Rept. No. 1138). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ROWAN: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2769. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lillian W. Timmerman, mother of Ann Timmerman, a minor, deceased; with amendment (Rept. No. 1139). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHENOWETH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2855. A bill for the relief of the estate of John Buby; with amendment (Rept. No. 1140). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GOODWIN: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3102. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Eva M. Delisle; with amendment (Rept. No. 1141). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3126. A bill for the relief of Mary Ellen Frakes, widow of Joseph A. Frakes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1142). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ROWAN: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3190. A bill for the relief of Ben Grunstein; with amendment (Rept. No. 1143). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PATTON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3496. A bill for the relief of Ernest A. Grotke; with amendment (Rept. No. 1144). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. RAMEY: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3596. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to consider and render judgment on the claim of the Zephyr Aircraft Corporation against the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1145). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTINGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3674. A bill for the relief of William E. Widby; without amendment (Rept. No. 1146). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3737. A bill for the relief of M. H. Harris; without amendment (Rept. No. 1147). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BOREN:

H. R. 4184. A bill to amend section 321, title III, part II, Transportation Act of 1940, with respect to the movement of Government traffic; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 4185. A bill to facilitate the various Federal agricultural programs by providing for the consolidation of their local offices; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. O'CONNOR:

H. R. 4186. A bill to authorize the sale and conveyance of certain property of the estate of Jackson Barnett, deceased Creek Indian; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H. R. 4187. A bill for the relief of the Eastern and Western Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 4188. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act to provide annuities for individuals who are totally and permanently disabled and have completed 15 years of service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas:

H. R. 4189. A bill to carry out obligations of the United States under article 27 of the Geneva Convention relating to compensation for certain injuries to interned workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COCHRAN:

H. R. 4190. A bill to provide for determination of claims for benefits under the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration with respect to persons discharged from the armed forces because of disability, prior to the granting of such discharge, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 4191. A bill to further amend the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942, as amended, so as to provide for the relief of certain widows, children, and other dependents of servicemen who die as a result of injury or disease incurred in or aggravated by military or naval service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia:

H. R. 4192. A bill establishing a naval oil-shale development board and authorizing the construction, maintenance, and operation of a plant to produce oil for naval use from the naval oil-shale reserves; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GAVIN:

H. R. 4193. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes," approved June 28, 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. FLANNAGAN:

H. J. Res. 234. Joint resolution to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the purpose of further regulating interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. JARMAN:

H. Con. Res. 67. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of House Document No. 379, current session, being a message from the President of the United States transmitting a report of the National Interregional Highway Committee outlining and recommending a national system of interregional highways; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL:
H. Res. 441. Resolution directing Congress to find ways and means of establishing more facilities for the building of synthetic rubber; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation providing mustering-out pay for veterans discharged from the armed forces and to provide a master plan for veterans' welfare and unification and coordination of agencies and services administering veterans' benefits; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States as to the responsibilities and prerogatives of the States and the Federal Government in providing for absentee soldier voting in time of war; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARRY:

H. R. 4194. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Florence V. Magee; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 4195. A bill for the relief of John W. Magee; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DWORSHAK:

H. R. 4196. A bill for the relief of George Williams; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FULMER:

H. R. 4197. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ada Mae Cushman; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H. R. 4198. A bill for the relief of the Allentown Airport Corporation; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 4199. A bill granting a pension to Lillie Patrick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SOMERS of New York:

H. R. 4200. A bill for the relief of William Weber; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. VINCENT of Kentucky:

H. R. 4201. A bill for the relief of Conrad Newman; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. VURSELL:

H. R. 4202. A bill for the relief of Lawson Land; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WENE:

H. R. 4203. A bill for the relief of Herschel W. Carlisle; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

4857. By Mr. CANFIELD: Resolutions adopted by 33 organizations of Paterson, N. J., urging that appropriate action be taken to insure the withdrawal in its entirety of the Palestine white paper of 1939 and establish a Jewish national home in Palestine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4858. Also, petition of the Carpenters' Local Union 1939 of Clifton, N. J., protesting against the enactment of the proposed national service law; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

4859. By Mr. FORAND: Petition appealing to the Government of the United States to

take all appropriate actions to insure the withdrawal in its entirety of the Palestine white paper of May 1939 with its unjustifiable restrictions on immigration and land settlement, and urging that the gates of Palestine be opened wide to Jewish immigration, and that Palestine be reconstituted as a Jewish commonwealth, to the end that the Jewish people may be enabled to take their rightful place in the progressive order of mankind, which they pray may issue from this struggle; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4860. Also, petition appealing to the Government of the United States to take all appropriate actions to insure the withdrawal in its entirety of the Palestine white paper of May 1939 with its unjustifiable restrictions on immigration and land settlement, and urging that the gates of Palestine be opened wide to Jewish immigration, and that Palestine be reconstituted as a Jewish commonwealth, to the end that the Jewish people may be enabled to take their rightful place in the progressive order of mankind, which they pray may issue from this struggle; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4861. Also, petition appealing to the Government of the United States to take all appropriate actions to insure the withdrawal in its entirety of the Palestine white paper of May 1939 with its unjustifiable restrictions on immigration and land settlement, and urging that the gates of Palestine be opened wide to Jewish immigration, and that Palestine be reconstituted as a Jewish commonwealth, to the end that the Jewish people may be enabled to take their rightful place in the progressive order of mankind, which they pray may issue from this struggle; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4862. Also, petition of Temple Beth El of Providence, R. I., appealing to the Government of the United States to take all appropriate actions to insure the withdrawal in its entirety of the Palestine white paper of May 1939 with its unjustifiable restrictions on immigration and land settlement, and urging that the gates of Palestine be opened wide to Jewish immigration, and that Palestine be reconstituted as a Jewish commonwealth, to the end that the Jewish people may be enabled to take their rightful place in the progressive order of mankind, which they pray may ensue from this struggle; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4863. By Mr. DOUGLAS: Petition of sundry citizens of the Thirty-third Congressional District of New York, protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4864. By Mr. GAVIN: Petition of Bernard M. Mallison and other residents of St. Marys, Pa., protesting against enactment of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4865. Also, petition of L. B. Wels and 1,160 residents of the Twentieth Pennsylvania District, protesting against enactment of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4866. By Mr. JONKMAN: Petition of Mrs. L. Niemeyer and 44 other residents of Grand Rapids, Mich., recommending House Resolution No. 117; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4867. By Mr. KEARNEY: Petitions containing the signatures of 151 citizens of the Thirtieth Congressional District, New York State, protesting against the enactment by Congress of any prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4868. By Mr. KELLEY: Petition of 763 residents of the Twenty-eighth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, opposing the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4869. Also, petition of 2,300 residents of the Twenty-eighth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, opposing the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4870. Also, petition of 1,780 residents of the Twenty-eighth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, opposing the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4871. Also, petition of 140 residents of the Twenty-eighth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, opposing the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4872. Also, petition of John Beck and others of Monessen, Pa., opposing passage of the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4873. Also, petition of Stanley Szczepanski and others of Monessen, Pa., opposing the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4874. Also, petition of the Columbian Federation (Gaetano Pilati Lodge, No. 176) of Arnold, Pa., proposing free transportation for members of the armed forces on certified furloughs; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

4875. Also, petition of 2,901 residents of the Twenty-eighth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, opposing the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4876. By Mr. KUNKEL: Petition protesting against the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4877. By Mr. LEFEVRE: Petitions of Anna Zor and Joseph Poppet, of Hudson, N. Y., also Harry M. Diedling, of Catskill, N. Y., and signed by 100 residents of these communities, protesting against the enactment by Congress of any prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4878. By Mr. MERROW: Petition signed by 15 residents of Berlin, N. H., appealing for appropriate action to insure the withdrawal in its entirety of the Palestine white paper of May 1939, and urging that the gates of Palestine be opened to Jewish immigration, and that Palestine be reconstituted as a Jewish commonwealth, to the end that the Jewish people may be enabled to take its rightful place in the progressive order of mankind; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4879. By Mr. MILLER of Pennsylvania: Petition of Carl Heim and 762 other residents of Luzerne County, Pa., protesting against the passage of the Bryson bill, H. R. 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4880. By Mr. MYERS: Petition of sundry citizens of Philadelphia, Pa., protesting against the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4881. By Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania: Petition of Charlotte Orner, of Lewistown, Pa., urging the passage of the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4882. Also, petition of Oscar C. Tyler, of Millerstown, Pa., favoring the passage of the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4883. Also, petition of Sara T. Howanstin, secretary, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Newport, Pa., favoring the passage of the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4884. Also, petition of Rev. Carl C. Helt, minister of the Methodist Church of New Bloomfield, Pa., and signed by members of his congregation, favoring the passage of the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4885. Also, petition of S. M. McKeehan, of New Bloomfield, Pa., urging the passage of the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4886. Also, petition of L. O. Thompson, of Liverpool, Pa., favoring the passage of the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4887. Also, petition of Margaretha Cupp, and others, of Thompsonstown, Pa., urging the enactment of the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4888. Also, petition of N. Paul Taylor, and others, numbering 660 signatures, opposing

the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4889. Also, petition of Charles E. Cain, of Duncannon, Pa., opposing the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4890. Also, petition of Harry E. Brownawell, of Newport, Pa., opposing the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4891. By Mr. JOSEPH M. PRATT: Petitions of sundry citizens of Philadelphia, opposing the Bryson prohibition bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4892. By Mrs. SMITH of Maine: Resolution of the Maine Dairymen's Association, Inc., representing 980 dairy farmers in Maine, urging that the market price of milk be raised in proportion to the cost of production; to the Committee on Agriculture.

4893. By Mr. TOWE: Petition of Emil Karsten and 18 residents of the Ninth Congressional District of New Jersey, protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; also petition of R. T. Corbett and 7 residents of the Ninth Congressional District of New Jersey, protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; and a petition of Sol Richman and 22 residents of the Ninth Congressional District of New Jersey, protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4894. Also, petition of Irving S. Goodwin and 10 residents of the Ninth Congressional District of New Jersey, protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; and a petition of H. J. Datson and 12 residents of the Ninth Congressional District of New Jersey, protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4895. By Mr. WHITTINGTON: Petition of the Mississippi Legislature, session 1944, asking Congress to enact legislation to give the original owners of lands acquired by the United States for war purposes, and their heirs, preference to purchase said lands, after the war, when the Government disposes of said lands; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

4896. By Mr. WILLEY: Petition of sundry citizens of the State of Delaware, opposing House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4897. Also, petition of sundry citizens of the State of Delaware, opposing any prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1944

(Legislative day of Monday, February 7, 1944)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou God of our salvation whose ear is always open to the cry of contrite hearts, our voice shalt Thou hear in the morning, O Lord; in the morning will we direct our prayer unto Thee and will look up. Grant to our groping hearts the grace of receptivity, of reverence and humility, and a will to take in our hands, for the redemption of human life, the red cup of suffering and of sacrifice, knowing that only thus can be found the climbing road to truth and goodness. Consecrate with Thy presence the way our feet may go, and the humblest work

will shine and the roughest places be made plain.

Touch with live coals from off the altar of devotion the lips of these Thy servants who speak for so many and whose words are freighted with the power of love or of hate, of life or of death. May the healing winds of heaven blow across all the areas of their minds and hearts, cleansing their ruling passions and ambitions and desires of the dross of narrow partisanship and making them prophets of the new dawn of righteousness which even now reddens the eastern sky, when the severed kingdoms of man's allegiance shall become the one and radiant kingdom of Thine all-embracing love. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Tuesday, February 15, 1944, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On February 12, 1944:

S. 1255. An act to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act creating the Arkansas-Mississippi Bridge Commission; defining the authority, power, and duties of said Commission; and authorizing said Commission and its successors and assigns to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Friar Point, Miss., and Helena, Ark., and for other purposes," approved May 17, 1939; and

S. 1504. An act to extend the time for completing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Missouri River at or near Randolph, Mo.

On February 14, 1944:

S. 1447. An act to remit claims of the United States on account of overpayments to part-time charwomen in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and for other purposes.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. BARKLEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alben	George	Pepper
Andrews	Gerry	Radcliffe
Austin	Gillette	Reynolds
Bailey	Green	Shipstead
Bail	Guffey	Smith
Bankhead	Gurney	Stewart
Barkley	Hatch	Taft
Blaho	Hayden	Thomas, Idaho
Bone	Holman	Thomas, Okla.
Brewster	Jackson	Thomas, Utah
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Tunnell
Bushfield	La Follette	Tydings
Butler	McClellan	Vandenberg
Byrd	McFarland	Wagner
Capper	McKellar	Wallgren
Caraway	Maloney	Walsh, Mass.
Clark, Idaho	Maybank	Walsh, N. J.
Clark, Mo.	Mead	Weeks
Connally	Moore	Wheeler
Danaher	Murdock	Wherry
Davis	Murray	White
Downey	Nye	Wiley
Eastland	O'Daniel	Willis
Ellender	O'Mahoney	Wilson
Ferguson	Overton	

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] are absent on public business.

The Senators from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN and Mr. SCRUGHAM] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] is absent in the performance of duty as a member of the committee to attend the funeral of the late Representative Schuetz, of Illinois.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent because of serious illness in his family.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] is unavoidably absent on business of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-four Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the following bills of the Senate:

S. 199. An act for the relief of Robert Norheim;

S. 255. An act for the relief of Josephine M. Melchior;

S. 817. An act for the relief of George A. Rogers;

S. 921. An act for the relief of Mrs. Neola Cecile Tucker;

S. 933. An act for the relief of Lee S. Bradshaw;

S. 949. An act for the relief of Mrs. Anna Runnebaum;

S. 1077. An act for the relief of William A. Haag;

S. 1164. An act for the relief of Lucille Sleet;

S. 1288. An act for the relief of Luther Thomas Edens;

S. 1324. An act for the relief of the Wisconsin Electric Power Co.;

S. 1325. An act for the relief of Joseph Moret;

S. 1391. An act for the relief of W. R. Jordan and Mabel Jordan;

S. 1417. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to donate and convey on behalf of the United States, to Jack Henry Post, No. 1, of the American Legion, Anchorage, Alaska, the wood-frame building, known as the Telephone and Telegraph Building, located on lots 7 and 8 in block 17, Anchorage town site; and

S. 1494. An act for the relief of the William J. Burns International Detective Agency.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills of